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VOLUME XXXIX.

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persons giving such information desired. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9, 1879. Please communicate information to W. C. VAN HORNE, General Superintendent, Chicago, J. C. Mc-MULLIN, General Manager. Approved: T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

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Which Resulted in the Death of Thirteen Railway Passengers,

and Caused the Serious Wounding of Twenty-six Others.

Jackson, Mich., the Scene of the Heartrending and Fatal Catastrophe.

The Pacific Express on the Michigan Central Railroad Wrecked.

By Plunging into a Switch-Engine on the Main Track.

Several of the Forward Cars Telescoped and Utterly Demolished.

Terrible Scenes of Suffering and Agonizing Lamentations.

The Engineer and Fireman of the Express Engine Instantly Killed.

Interviews with Numerous Passengers Who Witnessed the Shocking Scenes.

Their Efforts to Give Aid to the Dead and the Dying.

Conjectures as to the Cause and the Blame for the Murderous Mishap.

JACKSON.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 10 .- At 1:20 this morn ng the Pacific Express, west, due at Air-Line Junction at 12:35, was nearly one hour late Upon rounding a curve just east of the last switch at the bigh bridge east of the junction, the engineer, Milton Gilbert, saw, through the fog, an engine and train but a few rods ahead on the main track. The whistle sounded for brakes. and it is supposed the engine was reversed and all efforts made by the engineer and fireman to save their own lives and the mass of living

ell the tale.

The engineer and fireman on the switch-engipe, which thus mysteriously stood upon the main track just as the express might be ex-pected, jumped and saved their lives. They had just pulled out of the big switch, which forms the gateway to the Jackson yards, to back on the sidetrack, and were preparing to back, when the express appeared, coming at full speed around the curve.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN WAS COMPOSED of the engine, baggage-car, smoking-car,-in which there were twenty passengers,—two car-loads of emigrants, mostly French Canadians going up to the lumber woods of Northern Michigan; one first-class and seven Wagner coaches; (twelve cars in all. The engines grappled like two great living monsters piled over the other, the lighter switch-engine, of course, uppermost, and both fell to the north side of the track, a mountain of iron, burying beneath it the crushed bodies of the engineer and the fireman. The baggage and smoking-car and tender were broken to pieces, and, most miraculously, both the express-messenger and baggage-man escaped with their lives, though badly injured.

THE NEXT CAR TO THE SMOKING-CAR, the first second-class, was the one in which the terrible carnage took place. The car, in its rear, left its trucks and telescoped completely through it and six feet beyond, crushing over and through the seats, and killing and wounding the occupants in a manner that cannot be described, as scarcely any eye-witness from that fated car is left able to tell anything. It is, however, miraculous that, out of at least fifty passengers it contained, there are fifteen deaths known to have resulted at this writing. There were none in that car, however, that escaped death or serious injury. In the car that telescoped this one and did the fearful work there were none killed, but many were jujured. Back of this there were none hurt, as the force of the collision carried the entire wreck several rods, and the long line of rear cars lost the greater force of the shock and kept on the track. Indeed, there were many in the sleeping-coaches who did not even wake up, and knew nothing of it until this morning.

SOME IDEA OF THE HORROR of the wreck may be obtained from the fact that the trucks of the five cars were all crowded close together upon the track, and occupies less than one-fourth of the length of the cal

they belonged to.

The train was manned as follows; I. Ladd, of Detroit, conductor; Milt Gilbert, of Detroit, engineer; E. B. Smith, of Detroit, fireman; John Howell and William Pringle, brakemen; E. Bennett, baggageman; and M. Carlisle, express messenger. The only ones killed of this list were the engineer and fireman. The express and baggage men were badly bruised, but had no

The work of getting at

was at once commenced by a large force of rail-road employes, and continued through the night. The wounded who needed care were night. The wounded who needed care were taken as quickly as possible to the Hurd and Hibbard Houses, and the dead bodies to the undertaking rooms of Potts, Olmsted & Sammons, and Quivey. Nearly all the wounded had friends among the killed, and moans of anguish from the sufferers in both mind and body were agonizing beyond description. A full corps of physicians and surgeons, chief among whom were Drs. North, Waldron, and McLanghlin, and many noble ladies were busy all night, and up to noon of to-day, making the wounded as comfortable as possible, while the undertakers were assisted by able hands in performing the last offices of the dead for those who were identified. Those who were not were left as they were found until the Coroner takes action in regard to them. Inquests will, of course, be held upon these, but, at this writing (noon) no juries have been an an-eled, as it is not certain that all the dead bodies have been taken from the wreck.

THE KILLED thus far number fifteen, as follows:
Milton Gibert, of Detroit, engineer; aged
about 25 years; no family.

E. B. Smith, of Detroit, fireman; aged abo 25 years; no family.

Lewis Monyoon, a French Canadian.

Mr. John Rice, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. Rice, wife of above, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Gartiand, of Philadelphia.

Annie Gartland, daughter of the above; aged Moses Green, Troy, Vt.; aged 27 years. Willie Eikins, Troy, Vt.; aged 24 years. Mrs. S. M. Sparklin, of Philadelphia, and two

bildren, aged 3 and 6 years.

Two men unknown at this writing.
The child of Mrs. George A. Jones, of Chaldos,
Pa., 18 months old; killed instantly, and body not recovered so as to be recognizable.

One of the two unknown dead is a man, ev dently a sailor, 40 years of age, prominent Ro-man nose, initials "G. E. R.," in India ink on arm; and the other, about 25 years of age, clad in a gray suit of clothes, with a conductor's

check to Chicago. THE WOUNDED, as nearly as we can at present give the list, are as

Child of E. J. Parnell, of St. Catharines, Ont S. M. Sparklin, Philadelphia, whose wife and children were killed; contusion in face, and sprained wrist. The family were bound for Chicago. Honmis Desmansonair, of Augers, Ont.; no family; bound for Roscommon. B. Desmaisonair, of the same place; probably a brother of the former; bad contusion of the

Arthur Rodger, of Philadelphia, the brother of Mrs. Gartland, and a cousin of Mr. and Mrs. Rice; all bound for Sterling, Kas.; badly bruised all over, but no bones broken. Milton Carlisle, express messenger: fracting of clavicle, and cut in the hand.

Alfred A. Bennett, baggageman; bruised generally, but no tractures. William Buggy, Troy, Vt.; severe contusion of right leg; bound for California.

Daniel Finn, of Chicago; going home; cui

John Jefferies, Newark, N. J.; going to Chicago; fracture of jaw and humerus, will proba Little Willie Rice; mother and father dead; E. J. Parnell, St. Catharines, Ont.; leg broke

and bruised generally.

at ankle-joint, hands and face injured from Mrs. J. F. Parnell, St. Paul, Mion.; injured about the head, deep gash in forehead.

George A. Cunningham, Janesville, Wis.; left arm broken in three places, but scalp wound. Mrs. Parnell; cut over left eye and left limb

R. Carter, of Gardner, Ill., just returning from England; right arm and hip contused, little finger cut off. Robert Nield, of Trenton, Canada; severe injury in back and body. Leopold Hoffman, of Randolph, Mass.; severe

cut on head and foot.

Delbert M. Benjamin, of Jersey Heights, N.
J.: injured on knee, elbow, hip, head, and in ungs, not very severely. William Bring, Galt, Ont; leg bruised quite

Mrs. A. W. Steele, of Detroit; left leg badly sprained; slightly brussed on body.

Mrs. Thomas Clement, of Lockport, N. Y.; temporarily deaf; arm and side of head badly cut, and severely bruised in back and side.

Mrs. Clements' daughter, a girl about 6 years

old, was slightly bruised on the side of her Mrs. B. B. Hart, of Clinton, Ia.; cut about

Mrs. George A. Jones, of Chaldon, Pa., whose

Mrs. Thomas Clement, of Lockport, N. Y. who was injured in the wreck and is lying at the Hurd House, is the wife of the agent of the Austin, Tomilison & Webster Company at Lockport.

Surgeon-General Hammond, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, Washington, was on the train, and rendered good service. Dr. C. C. Yeomans, of Detroit; Dr. E. O. Farran, Surgeon-General of the Michigan Central Road; Prof. McLean, Professor of Surgery in the University; and Dr. Will Hardmann, of Ann Arbor, are here, and all find enough victims upon

whom to display their surgical skill.

Up to this writing the number of wounded foots up 261, but scores who were wounded slightly went on their way, and will never be heard of.

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSE. General Manager Ledyard and several other officers of the road came up on a special train, and they resolved themselves into a cour nv estigation, and have been in session all the afternoon at the office of W. K. Gibson, attorney of the road. As near as the public are at present informed, it appears that the man engaged in making up the freight-trains at the east end of the yard went to the telegraph office at the junction and got information that the Pacific was nearly fitty minutes late. He reported to Jones, the engineer of the switch-engine, that they had forty-five minutes of the Pacific's time in which to make up a treight train, and it was this work they were engaged in when the collision occurred. Engineer Gilbert had made up at least twenty minutes of his lost time, and came tearing along at full speed through the fog, to destruction, fifteen

minutes before he was expected. CLEARING THE WRECK. The steam derrick with a large force of men, was sent to the scene of the wreck, and the work of clearing away the wreck occupied the most of the time—except as they scopped to take out bodies which were found under the ruins—until 11:45 this forenoon, as which time the wreck was cleared, and trains commenced

running through as usual. Coroner Finn ordered Officer Boland to impanel a jury of inquest while Coroner Cook performed the same duty, employing Officer Winney, who impaneled the best jury Jackson ever saw called together. It consists of the Hon. Henry A. Hayden, a member of the Board of Public Works; N. B. Hall, Chester Warriner, the Hon. M. Shoemaker. C. W. Penny, and Edward Crowe. They assembled at Potts & Almsted's office, where most of the dead lay, were sworn in, and viewed the bodies there and also at Simmons & Quiney's, and then adjourned to THE CORONER'S JURY.

at Simmons & Quiney's, and then adjourned to meet at the court-room to-morrow at 9 o'clock. A CONFERENCE, consisting of Messra. Ledyard, Lathrop, and Pond, of the Michigan Central Road, and Gould, Warren, and Rice, of this city, sat this aftermoon preliminary to the Coroner's inquest. It had been freely asserted on the street that Col-well, the yard-master, was criminally to blame in the matter: a number of employes were ex-amined, the result showing that Colwell did no more or less than his duty. If blame was attributed to any one it was to Jones, the engineer of the switch engine, who came to a stand-still longer than he should have done.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—At Jackson this afternoon, the Michigan Central Railroad officials examined the different yard employes on duty last night at Air Line Junction, where the switch engine with which the Pacific express west collided was placed on the main track. It

appears that the men engaged in making up a so late now. It would have been natural and freight train at the east end of the yard customary for me to say it was late at such or went to the telegraph office at the junction, and got information that the Pacific Express was nearly fifty minutes late. Colwell, the yardmaster, reported to Jones, the engineer of the switch-engine, that they had forty-five minutes of the Pacific's time in which to

The following is a pretty full synopsis of the testimony taken, as telegraphed in a special to the Post and Tribune of this city:

BOBERT W. JONES. ENGINEER in charge of the switch-engine, states that his engine was standing in front of the switchman's shanty, and Mr. Colwell, Yardmaster, came to him and said, "There are some cars in the other end of the yard, and we must go up there and get them." My work is on the north side switch. The south side switchman asked me to switch some cars over to his side. I answered that I would not go on the main track, as the Pacific express was due. A freight had just come in from the east on the express train's time. The switchman asked the train men how, much the Pacific was late. They auswered "Twenty minutes," and I said "I'll stay right here, for it's time for them, if only twenty minutes late." Yard-master Colwell just then appeared, and said, "Bob, I wan you to throw these cars over." and I replied I would not do it. Colwell asked, "Why won't you?" I said, "Pscific is late." He says,

for they are forty-five minutes late." I replied "How do you know?" He answered, "Be cause I just came from the telegraph office. We compared watches; he was 1 o'clock; I two and one-balf minutes slow. At forty-five mi utes late, they would be here at 1:20. I said, "I've got time and I'll go"; whistled twice for switch. Had just got on main track when I saw the light of was the moon. Then I thought it was the Pacific express, and reversed the engine, pulled for brakes. When I first saw the light of the Pacific express, my engine was moving slowly eastward. Had nine cars, including way-car, i my train. Am not sure that my engine had fully stopped when the express struck her. Did not hear express whistle; don't think they had

'TOU'VE PLENTY OF TIME,

whistled when I reversed. I JUMPED OFF, walked up the track, looked back, and they had struck. Saw Colwell standing beside the track. Then we went to my father's house, near the depot, and remained the rest of the night. It is customary to switch on passenger's time t eighteen minutes. Did say that if she was forty-five minutes late she may have made up some of it. He said, "O, well, there; is plenty of time." Engineer Jones said he had some times ventured out on ten minutes time, and perhaps on seven or eight, "though the rules forbid us going out on less than fifteen min

Engineer Jones further stated that Colwell s a pervous, excitable man; that be had talked the matter over with the switchmen in the yard. They said he drank, though he did not notice that he was under the influence of liquor las

night. Jones has been on the road eight years. fireman on the switch-engine, in substance tes-tified as follows: When Jones was asked to jected, saying something about its being express time; did not hear them say how much express was late. Colwell said she was so many min-utes late, did not hear the number. Jones looked at his watch twice meanwhile pulled down on the main track; did not see the light of the express, but pretty soon Jones ing passed between Jones and I about the | would be due in Chicago at 9:10. It was hoped

EVANDER COLWELL, THE YARD-MASTER,

reach. I remained at the week all ingly, helping.

Franching and the search and the search and the property of the last six months as year. I always find the search and the se

of the Jackson Junction office, stated that sometime after 12:25—couldn't state the precise time—Colwell, the yardmaster, came to the telegraph office and asked how the Pacific Express was.

Henderson continued: I looked at the time-card, and answered, "Forty-five minutes late now." Knew it passed Dexter at 12:23, and it was forty-five minutes late then. It was several minutes before Colwell came in that the Dexter pperator reported express passed there. I heard the dispatch as it passed over the wires from the Dexter operator to the train-dispatcher at the Jackson depot: did not tell Colwell the train was forty-five minutes late at Dexter; said it was "forty-five minutes late now." Colwell did not know where the report that the train was late was made from. I only

SAID IT WAS SO LATE NOW.

Can't explain why I did not say it was forty-

customary for me to say it was late at such o such station. Dexter is twenty-seven miles eas

An adjourned meeting of the railway officials was held this evening, but no decision fixing the ibility for the accident was reached. The Coroner's jury will probably annount their verdict to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY. An intense excitement was created vesterday norning by the receipt of some brief telegrams to the effect that a dreadful accident had or to the effect that a greatest actually accurred on the Michigan Central Railroad, near Jackson, Mich. The first public intimation of the disaster reached Chicago about 9 a.m., and the disaster reached Chicago about 9 a.m., and as it was known that a large number of Chicago which the accident occurred, the news carried uncertainty prevailed as to the fate of the pas-sengers, and in the absence of definit facts the wildest rumors were minated and accepted as But by noon the worst was known, and, as i proved, the chief sufferers by this terrible affair-the worst of its kind recor -were immigrants on their way to the Far this city. The offices of the railroad were erowded during the morning and afternoon by anxious citizens, all desirous to know whether their friends bad escaped the terrible fate which was reported to have overwhelmed the entire train-load of passengers, and it was not until a late hour in the evening that the fears of many gave place to joy at once more meeting those whom they had believed lost to them forever. Mr. H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road in Chicago, re-

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10-6 a. m.-H. C. Went-DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10-6 a. m.—H. C. Went-worth, General Passenger Agent, Chicago: A very serious accident happened at Jackson Junction last night, in which several people were reported killed and injured. You may arrange to forward all messages making inquiries of friends free, and so instruct operators. H. B. LEDYARD, General Manager

WRECK, JACKSON JUNCTION, Oct. 10-10:23 a.m. —H. C. Wentworth: The baggage checked on No. 2 will be sent through to Chicago on first train. Stenson should obtain names of all passengers claiming baggage by their checks, and promotly settle any claims for damage. H. B. LEDYARD.

Jackson, Mich., Oct. 10-10:53 a. m.-H. C.

Wentworth: There are twelve killed and about twenty-five injured. I cannot give the names now, but will as soon as possible. The most of these were in second-class car. E. C. Brown. occurred about 1 o'clock, just east of the east switch at Jackson Junction. Train No. 2 fan into

a switch engine which was out on the main track. Fourteen killed, who are being cared for by the undertakers. Twenty-keven injured, but nonvery scrionaly. They are at the Hibbard and Hurd Houses and two private houses. Everything pos-sible is being done for them. E. C. Brown. WAITING FOR THE TRAIN. Lake-Front last evening was a lively one. About 6 o'clock interested citizens, whose rela-

upon the through express, began to gather at the depot. It was announced that a special train had been made up, which reached Kalamazoo at 3 p. m., and might be expected in Chicago about 7 o'clock. The crowd watched and waited and seized upon every new-comer demanding news. Seven o'clock came and passed; the crowd increased, but the train did not come. A visit to the office of the General Agent elicited the information that the special through train reached Michigan City at 6:40

Macomber, Jamestown, Mass.; and W. Smeaton, New York.

Among those at the Pacific are H. Tan Buffalo; Mrs. Shattnek and child, Provide R. L.; Donald L. Manson, New York; Will

PRICE FIVE CENTS

B. Clapp, wife, and nurse, Chicago; C. O. Parsons and J. O. Wetterly, of Boston.
At the Sherman are S. C. Cummings, Chicago; J. M. Bishon, Grenada, Mian; and Mra. S. M. Gibson, of Boston.

THE DEADLY COLLISION.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday morning a terrible accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad at Jackson, Mich., which resulted in the killing of some twenty persons, and the wounding of at least twenty-seven others. The names of the killed and wounded, so far as they can be ascertained, are given in another portion of this account. The history of the accident show, that there was culpable carelesness on the part of some one or more of the employes of the road. It appears that the Pacific express, train No. 2, conductor Ladd, left Detroit Thursday nights at 10:10 Detroit time, which was the regular hour for its departure, The train was a heavy one, consisting of a heavy The train was a heavy one, consisting of a bag-gage car, an express car, four day coaches, and seven sleepers. The cars were all well filled with passengers, some of them being the ordinary run of American travelers, and the rest consisting of French and German emigrants. The slaughter occurred among the emigrant passengers, not one of those in the seven sleeping coaches being disturbed or injured. Indeed, so slight was the shock to the sleeping-coaches that the lady passengers remained ignorant of the extent of the calamity which had overtaken them until the gray light of coming day chased the shadows of the night from gorze in which the mangled of the night from gorge in which the mangled mass of humanity lay. The Rev. J. Jorger, of Jefferson, Wis., a Catholic priest, having a clear conscience, slept soundly until daylight, and was first made aware of something wrong by

the porter, who awakened aim for the purpose of having him sent to the village with other passengers to wait the making no of another train, that they might continue their journey. The four day-coaches, the express and baggage car, and the engine of the express-train were literally splintered into kindling-wood and fragments of jagged iron. The sight of the wreck is described by these who crept out of the sleeping-coaches soon after the accident occurred as simply appalling, and entirely beyond the power of any one to describe. The groans and cries of the wounded and dying, the sound of escaping steam, the acramble of survivors from the wreck, the confusion, horror, and uncertainty which enveloped the catastrophe at the dead hour of night, were circumstances sufficient to shake the stoutes, hearts, and to blanch the cheeks of the bragest men and women with

buses, and everything that could be of use is such an emergency to the wounded. The house of the citizens were thrown open, and the is jured passengers were invited to come in.

When notice of the accident first reached the city the fire-bells were rung, and the sleepin population of the town were thus aroused to informed of the ghastily spectacle at their verdoors. They immediately flew to the rescue and did all they could to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. Surgeons were notified as one passenger states, for twenty mile around, and all of them hurried to the spot to offer their services, and to render such assistance as lay within their skill and power to perform.

. I believe the train consisted of eleven all, besides a baggage-car and an ex-

What first attracted your attention?" "I was lying in my berth, when I felt a shak-g or jarring of the car. It finally came to a lop with a series of shakes."
"What time was this?"

"I think it was about half-past 12 or 1 o'clock.

opened my window and I heard crying and
rosning. I dressed myself and went out."

"Were you awake or asleep at the time of

"Were you awake or asleep at the time of the accident?"

"I was dozing. I was neither awake nor asleep. I was trying to aleep. I got up and went to the left-hand side of our car. I found one or two people getting out there. I could not get out, and so I went to the right-hand side and helped my friend Mr. Parsons into the telescoped cars to see what was in there. He passed a little girl to me. She was taking on iterribty because her baby brother was dead in the car. Mr. Parsons then passed out a man with a broken arm. These two were carried immediately to the bank. It was in a deep cut where this took place. Then we found a truss-rod on the rear side of the car, which held down a number of men. They were calling for a saw. I went to the rear part of the train and got a saw and an ax, and passed them in to Mr. Parsons. After some cutting we took out three more. Then we found that every time we raised up this truss-rod to let some one out, we pressed down on others. We found that that would not do. They then called for a jack-screw. I started off toward the town to get one. About half a mile from the place of the disaster, on a side track, I saw an engine. I asked the engineer for a jack-screw. He told me he had one, and when I told him what it was wanted for he took it down to the train timaelf. I then went back to the train and assisted in getting the dead and wounded out of the ruins, and conveying them to town."

"How did the people of the town learn there was an accident?"

"The alarm was given by the ringing of the fire-bells and the citizens were aroused. A number of surgeons were soon on hand and assisted us as much as they could."

"How soon after the accident before they came to the train?"

"It was two hours at least before they began to come. A few might have been there before that time."

"Can you give any idea of the scene when you were contract there were any there ?"

to come. A few might have been there before that time."

"Can you give any idea of the scene when you first came there?"

"The two cars were telescoped and completely smasped to pieces. The dead and wounded were found mostly in that part of the train. It was a frightful wreck, and it is impossible to describe it to you. The wounded were taken out mangled in every way. One little girl was handed out with the whole side of her heaf knocked off and her brains protruding. A little haby was handed out crushed and dead. A man's face was torn off so as to be unrecognizable. It was a frightful sight."

"How many dead people did you see there?"

"At that time, including the engineer and freman, there were ten people taken out dead; I saw those myself."

"Where was the engineer?"

"He was lying under the engine all cut to pieces. His leg was cut off, and his body was terribly mangled. The fireman was masshed to a jelly. His body was found under the boilers, covered up with both engines."

"What became of the engineer and fireman of the switch engine?"

"They jumped off, and escaped without any injury."

MR. BLANK.

The following statement was given by a gentleman not connected with the railroad company, who said he had spent some time in trying to find out the cause of the accident. The statement was given with great reluctance, and not until a promise had been made that his name should not be used.

"The yard-master, I was told, ordered the switch-engine from the north track to the south track. The switch-tender, knowing that the express-train had the right to the road, refused to burn the switch, and went up the bank and ast down. The vard-master turned the switch and let the train onto the main track. The switch-man sat there and saw the whole thing. When the collision occurred he came down and assisted as well as he could in taking care of the wounded and the bodies of the dead."

Dr. J. B. Hammond, Surgeon-tieneral United States Marine Hospital Service, was also inter-

"Were you on the train when the accident

happened?"
"I was, and I think it was between 1 and 2 p'clock that I noticed a slight shock of the car. My window was open, and in a moment or two and I knew at once that there had been a seri-ous accident. I dressed as quickly as possible and went forward to assist in dressing the wounds of the injured. The first man I found had an arm broken in two places, one between the elbow and the wrist and the other be-tween the elbow and the shoulder. This man was in the emigrant-car. With the assistance of Dr. Mattoop and some other gentlemen, the arm was set and bandaged. The next case at-tended by me was a man with a broken leg. The tended by me was a man with a broken leg. The leg was broken at the ankle. There was also a forward dislocation of the foot. It was dressed with a blanket comoress from the sleeping-car. Both men were taken into the forward sleeper. I then assisted in examining and dressing sevaral trifling wounds of passengers in the car.

"No further cases appearing to require my assistance, I got out on the bank. There I found Drs. Norton, Waldron, and Mattoon dressing wounds. I stitched up various cuts and contusions, and amputated the finger of a man, and assisted until do further surgical aid was required. I had a hypodermic syringe, and with this I injected some morphine into the patients' arms, and left them in care of the surgeons there. There were some cases in the steepers, and I remained with them, attending to their wants, until morning, visiting them several times during the night."

"Do you know the names of any of the dead

DR. MATTOON.

Dr. Mattoon, of Oswego, N. Y., who was also a passenger on the sleeping-car "Toledo," told his story, which was as follows:

"What did you first notice, Doctor, that called your attention to the fact that an accident had taken place?"

"The first thing I noticed was the sleeping-car jumping ou the track. It awakened me. I had been asleep. I immediately got up and dressed, and went out to see what was the matter. I went forward, and, after I got out, heard a great

dressed, and went out to see what was the matter. I went forward, and, after I got out, heard a great deal of groaning and crying from the passengers. I went up to where the cars were telescoped, and assisted in getting out the passengers, though we found that we could not get all of them out without raising the car. I assisted IP. Waldron in dressing the wounds and the broken fout. As fast as the passengers were liberated they were taken out of the window of the car on to the bank. I went no there and made myself as generally useful as I could in dressing the wounds of those who were injured. I saw the foreman taken from the engine. He was cut in two above the pelvis, and was taken out in halves. The engine was on top of him. It was a terrible sight."

"Were those who were injured seriously

'How many dead were there?"

That is a disputed question. They run all way from nighteen to twenty-three. I alk that twenty would be about the number, I that the wounded will number about the

hink that twenty would be about the number, and that the wounded will number about the same perhaps."

"How many did you see?"

"I saw at least ten dead bodies taken out of the rains, and I am sure there were several there that I did not see."

"What kind of emigrants were they? What country were they from?"

"They were mostly French emigrants, I hink. At least I heard several of them talk-

was not as severe as is often felt when the brakes are applied suddenly. Looking out, he found that the station had not been reached, brakes are applied suddenly. Looking out, he found that the station had not been reached, and at once concluded that there had been an accident. They were running about twenty-five miles an hour at the time, and had been making forty miles. They were fitty minutes late at Detroit, and, he believes, twenty-five minutes when they reached the Jackson yard. He had forty massengers in his three cars, and the six sleepers, according to his reckoning, contained between seventy-five and eighty, none of whom were at all injured. His first knowledge of the collision was obtained from the brakesman. He found the engines side by side, the steam-chest of one having been blown off. He beard no report of an explosion, and did not believe that there had been one. The bargage and express cars, he found, had telescoped a little, and how the occupants escaped alive he could not imagine. The first coach and second telescoped through and through the full length, being occupied with the first and second class passengers. He explains the fact of assistance being so prompt and efficient by saying that many of the employes of the road lived in that section and hence judicious and experienced aid could be had at once. He understood that the switch-engine was on the main track, and in motion when the passenger engine struck it. He was free to say that the responsibility lay between the yard-master and and engineer of the switch-engine, but knew nothing as io what orders each might have received. Seeing that he could be of no assistance, he returned to take care of nis passengers, many of whom had not been thoroughly awakened, and were clamorous to know why they had been awakened at such an ungodly hour for breakfast. He took them in carriages to the city, and finally succeeded in getting his coaches out and bringing them to this city on the special train at 9 p.m.

ENGINEER JAMES. Mr. J. C. James, the Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was in one of the forward sleepers, and was one of the for-ward sleepers, and was one of the first to reach the dismantled engines. He found the engines quiet, and retreated, as he thought this was an indication that an explosion was imminent. He believes that the water filled back into the firebox and put out the fires. He saw no indica tions of an explosion. He was inclined to be-lieve that the situation of the acci-dent was unusually lucky. The fact that the tracks were in a cut saved many lives, for, had it been a level or an embankment, lives, for, had it been a level or an embankment, the freight cars would have gone over the side and the coaches on top of them, when great loss of life throughout the whole train would have been unavoidable. The fact of the fires weing put out, he thought, averted a still more terrible disaster, for the forward car was thrown up on the engine, and the whole train might have been fired had it not been for the water thrown into the fire-box. In regard to the question of responsibility, which the reporter put to him as an engineer and a railroad man, Mr. James said:

"There is no question that it was the result

said:

"There is no question that it was the result of gross and criminal carelesness on the part of some employe. That is to say, the Company is to blame, and every one injured or whose relatives were killed have a clear case against the Railroad Company. The driver of the switchengine should have refused to go out, even had he orders, and the yard-master or dispatcher should have riven no such orders unless he had a telegraphic order from his superiors. He had no right to merely suppose that the train was late. The accident would have been avoided had these men lived up to their business. Which was the most to blame, I, of course, do not know, but that will surely come out at the inquest. In cases where there is a broken rail or wheel, an explosion, or the like, it is extremely difficult to fix the responsibility; but, in a case like this, it will be impossible for any jury to avoid air ing the case to the bottom, and punishing the guilty parties. The Company cannot afford to let this matter rest, and, for the sake of the reputation of the road, must co-operate heartily in the investigation." Mr. James had nothing to add to the stock of information as to the scene of the disaster and the rescue of the passengers.

GEORGE URBAN.
George Urban, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., occupied the forward sleeping-coach in the train. His

lowing interview:
"I was in the front part of the first sleeper, when ifelt a sort of trembling of the car and a halt in the motion of the train. I didn't think that anything very serious had occurred, and rolled over and went to sleep again. Finally 1 heard moans, and some one talking, and came to the conclusion that something had happened. I got up, dressed myself, and went out to ex-

"I saw that the cars in front of the coach I was in were badly smashed up, and that two were telescoped. All the four day coaches seemed to be jammed up together so that they

seemed to be jammed up together so that they occupied a space not larger than two cars would ordinarily occupy."

"What was going on when you got out there?"

"Some of the passengers who had gotten up before I did were helping to drag these people out of the wreck. Some of them were fastened down so that they couldn't be got out, and I went with another passenger after help. Before I went away I helped drag out some of the passengers."

went with another passenger atter here. Before I went away I helped drag out some of the passengers."

"How many did you assist in taking out?"

"I don't know. Probably seven or eight were taken out dead or wounded while I stood there."

"Was it dark?"

"Yes, the night was dark and we built a fire. It was a horrible-looking sight. Some were dead, and some were dying. We found that several men were held down in the wreck so that they couldn't be got out without prying up the car. So, as I say, myself and another passenger walked back on the track until we came to a construction-train, or something of that kind, standing on the side-track, and asked the engineer if he had a jack-sersw. He said he had, and got it out; we told him what had happened, and he took it backs to the wrecked train himself. Then myself and companion went to hunt for the telegraph office in order to send off news of the accident. We couldn't find a telegraph office, but we got a hack and drove up town and gave notice to the people of what had occurred. The name of the gentleman who went with me on this occasion was Mr. Weatherbea, of Boston. It was a horrible sight, I can tell you. The stench of the emigrants from the car that was smashed made us think that some of them were rotting already."

"Do you know the names of any of those

already."
"Do you know the names of any of those who were killed?"
"I do not."
"What was done with them?"

"I do not."

"What was done with them?"

"As soon as the people were roused up in Jackson they sont down mattresses with wagone, hacks, omnibuses, and everything they could get for that purpose, and they threw open the doors of their nouses and invited these people in. I believe most of them were taken to the hotel and cared for."

"What was done with the dead?"

"They were left in charge of the undertakers."

"How many were killed?"

"We couldn't toil. I don't know. When we left I think they claimed that there were twentythree killed. The shock on the train in the rear was so elight that some of the passengers were not awascened at all, and didn't know that anything had happened until morning."

"What sime did you leave Jackson to-day?"

"We left there about 13 o'clock with a train made up of the sleepers that were on the express train and some extra coaches that were picked up there. It is a pretty had wreck, I can tell you."

C. O. PARSONS.

Mr. C. O. Parsons, of Boston, who was traveling westward on the train, in a brief interview told the following story of his experience:

"What first attracted your attention, Mr. Parsons, at the time of the secident?"

"I was lying in my berit asleep, and the train came to a stop with a series of jars or shakes, which caused me to believe that something was wrong. I got up and dressed, and left the carwith Mr. Weatherbee. We went forward to where these emigrant cars were smashed up, and I climbed into the window of one of them to see what I could find there. At first I could not get a footing. I could not put my foot down without stepping on somebody. I heard groans and cries inside, and knew there must be a good many passengers in there. What I heard and saw filled me with horror. Mothers were calling for their children, husbands for their wives, and children for their fathers and mothers. No words can adequately picture the horror of the occasion. I found one man pressed down between a rod of iron that passes across the car and the floor. Under this man were five others. I was unable to gut the man out, and told Mr. Weatherbee that we must have a jack-screw. He went off with another gentleman, and after a while returned with a jack-screw. They then raised the car up and took out this one man. Then the other we followed him. Those were all that we found there. After that we took

out three dead men. One man died within fifteen inches of my face. He was not hurt or injured at all, but he told me that a car-seat was lying across his throat so that he could not breathe well, and he lay there and died of strangulation right before my face. After getting out the dead and wounded from the relescoped cars. I crawled out and went to the forward end of the wreck the assisted in taking out some emigrants there. In one of these places we found a party of five, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Rice, of Philadelphia, a child of 4 years, and two relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were both dead,—the father and mother were crushed. The mother's arm was thrown around the child so tight that the child could not be removed. It was finally taken out, however, after three hours', work by cutting away timbers and removing a great deal of the debris. The child's leg was broken, and it was severely bruised in other parts of the body. It was a boy, and behaved like a little hero. Dr. McLaughlin, of Jackson, took charge of him and carried him in his arms to the Hibbard House, where he now is. The other two members of the party escaped safely with some slight bruises. I saw another case where a child nursing at its mother's breast was thrown from her across the car and killed. Several of the dead bodies could not be taken from the rain until the arrival of the wrecking-train, as they were wedged in under the car that was telescoped. We found most of the dead bodies in that place. The conductor, Mr. Ladd, and Mr. Frye, of Albany, rendered all the assistance in their power, and the people of Jackson did all they possibly could.

CONDUCTOR KELLOGG. Conductor E. D. Kellogg, who brought the surviving passengers to Chicago by special train, and who assisted in cleaning away the wreck, was also interviewed. "Can you give me the names of the killed

"I only know that Mr. L. Gilbert, or 'Mat' Gilbert, as he is familiarly called, the engineer of the express train, and Mr. Smith, the fireman, were killed. Smith's body was cut in pieces. The bargageman, Arnold Bennett, was badly injured, as was the express messenger, Mr. Carlisle, whose shoulder-blade and collar-bone were broken. Carlisle was left at Jackson."

"Did you learn how many were killed?"
"I did not. It was impossible for me to do
so. I suppose there were some twelve or fiteen

so. I suppose there were some twelve or fiteen at least."

"Can you explain how the accident happened to occur?"

"The switch-engine was out on the main track when the express train came along and collided."

"What was the switch-engine doing on the main track?"

"Switching ears."

"Didn't the enginner know that the express train was coming down?"

"He must bave known it, but he had information that she was behind time, and though, I suppose, that he could switch the cars and get back on the side track before she arrived."

"Do you know whether the switch-engine and cars to which it was attached were in motion or standing still when the collision occurred?"

"I do not, but think it probable that the

tion or standing still when the collision oc-curred?"

"I do not, but think it probable that the switch-engine had just got on the main track when the express came along, and that it was standing there when the accident happened."

"Is there a curve at that point?"

"There is a curve there and a cut. The banks are quite high, and there are woods on each side of the track. The conductor of No. 2, the express-train, had a right to believe that the track was clear, and that he would meet with no obstruction. The engineer of the switch-engine had no right to be upon the main track at that time."

had no right to be upon the main track at that time."

"Which cars were the most dam aged?"

"Two of the day-coaches behind the smoking-car were completely telescoped. One car passed into the other right over the tops of the seats. The cars that were telescoped were between the smoking-car, express-car, and baggage-car on the one end, and the seven sleeping-coaches on the other end. None of the first-class passengers were injured."

were injured."
"What time did you arrive on the ground?"
"About 8 o'clock this morning."
Did you see any bodies taken out?"
"Four or five were taken out after I god "After the disaster were the citizens of Jack-"After the disaster were the citizens of Jackson notified of what had happened?"

"They were, and came promptly to the assistance of the passengers and did all they could—were very kind in their attentions to the wounded."

"What was the condition of the wreck?" "What was the condition of the wreck!"

"I have been in several disasters, but this was the worst wreck I ever saw in my life."

"Was the express-train under full speed at the time of the collision!"

"It probably was. The engineer only had time to shut off steam and put on the brakes, probably, before the collision took place."

C. H. BUTLER. Mr. C. H. Butler, of Oswego, N. Y., was another passenger on the train, who, in respons to the reporter's inquiries, gave his impressions

"I was riding in this coach, -the Toledo,and occupied the first section, in company with Dr. Mattoon. We were awakened by the sudden stopping of the car about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning. The Doctor arose and went to the door. The shock was so light in our car that at first we thought it was simply off the track. The Doctor returned in a short time and said his services would be needed. Then be went out, and I followed him as soon as possible. The first man I saw was a man in the next coach to us with a broken arm and several bad cuts and gashes. Dr. Hammond dressed his arm, the fine pine splinters on the side of the car answering admirably for dressing wounds. We tore up the sheets from the brits and made bandages of them, and in this way succeeded in making as many of the wounded as we could attend to as comfortable as possible. In this way I made myself useful; where I could see any work to do, until 5

where I could see any work to do, until b o'clock.

"There is one thing I wish to say. I talked with some of the railroad men down there about the accident, and while I don't know their names, and wouldn't give them if I did, I can tell you what they said. The engineer of the switch-engine with which we collided took the freight train into the position it occupied when the collision occurred under protest, yielding only to the positive orders and insistence of the yard-master. Some of the railroad men say that the latter was a man without experience, and, if that is the case, the cause of all this misery is the false economy of putting a cheap man in such a responsible place—a place he wasn't fit for. I feel it my duty to say, also, that Dr. Mattoon and I wouldn't be here to-night, telling you our story, if it undn't been for the bravery of our own engineer in reversing his engine and applying the air-brake as soon as possible. Had he been wanting in coolness of mind and in personal bravery, the slaughter might have been infinitly worse than it was."

The Master Painter of the Michigan Central, Mr. D. D. Robertson, was a passenger on the through train which left Detroit at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at the scene of the disaster three hours later. A TRIBUNE reyesterday morning and arrived at the scebe of the disaster three hours later. A TRIBURE reporter met him at the depot and inquired what he knew of the facts. In reply, Mr. Robertson said that when the train reached Jackson they found the wreck lying around just as it was at the time of the smash, except that the dead and wounded had been gotten out and one track had been gotten out and one track had been cleared to admit of the passage of west-bound trains. He said he never saw so clean a case of "telescoping" in his life as was shown in the forward (immigrant) car. Every seat but one was cut clean out of the car. The engines, express, and baggage cars formed one shapeless mass of chaotic debris. The Wagner and Pullman cars were uninjured, and in fact many of the passengers in the sleeping-coaches sleept quietly through the whole affair, and had to be swakened when it was over. It was not true, he said, that either of the engines exploded; they simply blew off steam after the smash, and this probably gave rise to the rumor of an explosion. As to the cause of the accident he knew nothing definit. He understood that the engineer of the freight-engine which caused all the mischief jumped from the sorghe and ran off when he saw the collision was unavoidable, and that he had not been seen since. It appears that a freight-train was being made up on the main track, but Mr. Mobertson, of course, knew nothing of the circumstances attendact upon this operation, and could not say who was to blame for the affair. At the time he left, the wounded persons were all provided for, and the dead had been tenderly laid away to await the action of the Coroner.

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san were fire others,
se man out, and told Mr.
must have a jack-acrew.
Be gentlemen, and after
a jack-acrew. They then
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slowed him. Those were
ere. After that we took

yards, about two miles the other side of Jack son, when twenty minutes had oeen gained on the time. The yard-man, so Mr. Clapp was in-formed, told the engineer to switch off on another track. The engineer, however, arrived the point, and did not seen to want to do as he was directed, saying that it would be useless to do so, as the Atlantic Express would not be along for some time. Usually there was a freighttrain standing down in the gulch there, waiting for the express to get in, when it pulled out. Mr. Chap did not know exactly how it came about, but he presumed the engineer of the express train, who must have seen the light zhead, thought it was another track, and ran down upon it before he discovered that it was on the same track with himself. At any rate, he put the air brake on so rapidly that there was a sudden shock to the train, which generally shook things up. Mr. Clapp, with his family, was in a sleeper, to the rear end of the train. He heard the sharp, grating noise of the air brake, and directly afterward experienced the shock of the collision and heard the crash. No one was hurt in the sleepers, only the passengers were badly shaken up. Mr. Clapp went out to see what was the matter. The train hands built a big fire, and began to investigate. The two baggage-cars were pretty well smashed, the first passenger-car ran completely on to the baggage-car next shead, and the second and third passenger-cars telescoped, the latter passing clear through the former. About seventy Canadians had boarded the train at Detroit, and, as there was not room enough in the emigrant-car for all of them, some had to be put into the first-class passenger-coach behind. They brought out the killed and wounded,—of course there were many more of the latter than of the former,—and laid them near the first-class passenger-coach behind. They brought out the killed and wounded,—of course there were many more of the latter than of the former,—and laid them near the first-class passenger-coach behind. They brought out the killed and wounded,—of course there were many more of the latter than of the former,—and laid them near the first case at least away. It seems as though the telescoping cars acted like a pair of scissors, and shaved close whoever was in the way. was directed, saying that it would be useless to do so, as the Atlantic Express would not be

J. HARVEY. Mr. J. Harvey, of Jackson, who was sent by Assistant Supt. Brown to take charge of the baggage, and witnessed the clearing away of the wreck, was interviewed last evening, and made the following statements: "What time did you arrive at the scene of

"About 8 o'clock in the morning, from De-"What was the appearance of the wreck?" "It was the most complete wreck I ever saw. The cars were all broken up and lying one atop of the other. It was almost impossible to tell anything about how the thing occurred or what was the matter. They were all piled up and

"Can you tell how the trains happened to ome toge her ?" "I do not know anything about that. I saw the two engines lying there side by side on the banks, stripped of everything."

"Did the engines explode?" "No. neither of them."

'How were they damaged?" "How were they damaged!"

"They were all piled up and broken to pieces,—stripped of everything. The jackets of both botlers were completely stripped off as clean as anything I ever saw in the world. It was the worst smash-up I ever saw"

"Did you see any of the dead bodies taken out of the wreck!"

"I did not. They had been taken out before I got there."

got there."
"Did you see the body of Mit Gilbert, the " Did you see any bodies around there?"
" I saw four or fire, I shick."
" I saw four or fire, I shick."
" How many were killed in the accident?"
"I couldn't tell. I was looking after the lugges, and didn't bay any attention to the bodies."

"Did you learn the names of any of the dead or wounded?"

"I did not, but you can say that all the passengers killed or injured were second-class. None of the first-class passengers were injured at all, so far as I could learn."

what was done with the wounded?"

"What was done with the wounded?"

"They were well taken care of. Most of them were taken to the Hibbard House, I toink, the people rendered all the assistance possible in clearing away the wreck and rescuing the passengers from the ruins. All the doctors for twenty miles around were notified, and they came as soon as possible to render what assistance they could."

"What condition is the wreck in now?"

"The track was all cleared by 13 o'clock. We have the sleepers here in Chicago."

"How many sleepers were on the train?"

"Seven filled with passengers, none of whom were hurt or disturbed."

vere hurt or disturbed." were hurt or disturbed."

"Did Mr. Brown, the Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Ledyard, the General Manager, arrive early upon the spot?"

"They were at the wreck at an early hour, and did all they could to assist the passengers, and gave directions about clearing the track."

"Was Conductor Laid Injured?"

"He was not. He returned to Detroit."

Mr. J. M. Bishop, of Grenada, Miss., was in the sleeper "Canandaigua," in which, he says, there were about fifteen passengers. He felt four shocks, which woke him from his sleep. The sensation he describes as being that of The sensation he describes as being that of bumping over the ties, or the sudden use of the air-brakes and the reversal of the engine. He describes the scene after the disaster, and the subsequent efforts for relief, much as is given in other interviews. He had heard it stated, after the collision, that the engineer of the freight train had received orders from the dispatcher to make the switch, but had objected, and had only yielded after threats and commands. None of the passengers in Mr. Bishop's car were at all injured.

JUDGE SKINNER'S DAUGHTERS. The three daughters of Judge Mark Skinner of this city, who were in the third car from the rear, were awakened by the sudden stopping of the train and the crashing noise on the outside. and soon learned the general cause of it all, although they could not get any details in the confusion incident to the collision. None of them were injured, but all three were rendered very nervous by the severe shaking-up they ex-perienced and by the horrors surrounding them.

GEN. SACKETT. Gen. D. B. Sackett, Inspector General on the staff of Lient.-Gen. Sheridan, was in the rea leeper with his wife and three children. He ays that he felt a slight shock, knew that something had happened, and went outside to investigate. Finding that he could be of no assistance, he returned to the coach to quiet his family. He saw little of the killed and wounded, but says that assistance was complete and prompt.

MRS. ELDRIDGE.

Mrs. Eldridge, of Dwight, Ill., was in one of the sleeping-coaches at the time of the accident. This lady related her experience briefly to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. "When did you discover anything wrong with

your train, Mrs. Eldridgef" "Not until morning. There were eight ladies in the car I was in. We know that something had occurred, but we thought it was nothing serious, and were expecting all the time to go on until morning came and showed us what had occurred."

"Wast was done with you?"
"Wast was done with you?"
"Wast was served for us by the officers of the road, and everything done to make us comfortable. They also ordered that our telegrams should be sent free, to our friends."

FATHER JOEGER.
The Rev. Father J. Joeger, of Jefferson, Wis.,

as also interviewed. was also interviewed.

"I was on my way home from Rochester, N. Y.," said the priest, "and was sieeping in one of the Wifferenches. I did not know that there was anything wrong until the porter came and told me there had been a calamity. I got up then—it was after daylight—and went up town. I got a Catholic clerrymen there to come down to the train with me. We found that seven of the killed were Catholics. I performed the offices of my profession to the wounded. I saw one badly wouged between the cars that could not be gotten out. Most of the dead had been taken away when I got back."

"Where does the biams for the accident seem to lie!"

"With the engineer of the switch-engine in gotting on the track." It is hard to attach the

"Did many people visit the spot after the news of the accident went abroad?"

"It is retimated that not less than 10,000 people from the country gathered there during the day to view the scene."

"To what country did the emigrants belong?"

"They were mostly Franch. I addressed them in Genman, and they did not seem to un-

THE CHAMPION SLEEPER. It may seem incredible, but it is related that a young Chicaroan, named Stettheimer, slept through it all and was blissfully ignorant of what had occurred until long afterwards, when he woke up and saw the ruin which the collision had wrought. Gabriel will need to blow an extra blast for that young man on the resurrection

OTHER CASUALTIES.

THE THRESHING-MACHINE. JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 10.—George Cross man, an old resident of the Township of Rock, this county, was caught by the tumbling-rod of a threshing-machine yesterday, and so badly injured that it is doubtful if he recovers. He had two fractures of both bones of the right arm below the elbow, a fracture of the right arm near the shoulder and an injury to the left wrist; a fracture of the left arm below the shoulder, and dislocation of the left shoulder. There was a compound fracture of the left leg and the muscles, and the blood vessels of the leg were extensively torn. There was an extensive bruise of the left hip, and also of the chest.

BUN OVER. Speciel Dispaich to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Edward McFadden a brakeman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rallroad, was run over by a freight train in this city early this morning, from the effects of which he died soon afterward. He was a young man, and the cause of the accident was a treacherous frog, in which his foot became fastened while performing his duties, and, being unable to extricate, he was thrown down and terribly mangled. His home is at Galva, Ill.

A FARMER KILLED. Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.—A team of horses belonging to a farmer named Weise, starting for home this afternoon, when hear the Fair grounds became frightened and ran away. Welse attempted to hold them, but they jerked him out in front of the lumber-wagon, which passed over him, both front and hind wheels passing over his neck, killing him instantly.

BURNED TO DEATH. SAN FRANCISCO. Oct. 10.-A Stockton dis atch says the dwelling house of James O'Neil, half a mile from the city, was destroyed by fire ast night. The wife of O'Neil was drunk, and, unable to escape, was burned to death. O'Neil was found leaning against a fence, also intoxicated. The cause is supposed to be the bursting of a coal oil lamp.

A STEAMER SUNK. Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 10.—As the steam Iowa was coming up the river, Wednesday night, she struck an obstruction near Dallas, Iii., and sank in twelve feet of water. One man named William Mas, in his fright, jumped overboard, and is supposed to have been

GAS EXPLOSION. WILKESBARRE, Oct. 10 .- A tremendous plosion of gas occurred this afternoon in No. 3 Slope, Empire shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkes barre Coal Company, by which four miners named Nolan, Moran, Smith, and McGroarty were seriously burned.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Record in Memphis Yesterday. Мвмрнів, Тевп., Oct. 10-10 a. m.-Six cases reported: Eugene Esslinge, Jake Kantrowitch, Sam John, the last-named a Chinaman, and three colored. The weather is warm and sultry.

MEMPHIS. Oct. 10-Noon.-One more new ase is reported,-Eilie Wensley, colored. No deaths since last evening.

E. T. Keel, a prominent Front street grocer, The Howards are making preparations to send

relief to Concordia.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10—Evening.—Sixteen cases in all were reported to-day, seven colored. Among those reported this afternoon are Agnes Steel, Margaret Crone, Henry Jones, henry Green. Joseph Britton, E. T. Keel. Three deaths occurred: John B. Ghio, Wen Brooks, and Caroline Gilliard, the last-named colored. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the steamer O. W. Pierce departed for Concordia in charge of Gen. J. Smith, Vice-President of the Howards. A full supply of provisions, blankets, and medicines were taken along. A. M. Stoddard, a member of the Howards, Dr. Julius Wise, and two nurses accompanied the expedition.

william Rogers, while engaged this morning in creeting a cotton-press corner of Main and South streets, was struck by failing timber, which crushed his skull. He died this afternoon. Deceased came from New Orleans two wreks are. weeks ago. THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mosty from east to north, lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer. For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly easterly, lower temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, lower temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, possibly occasional rain, followed by decreasing cloudiness, winds mostly northerly, lower temperature, and higher, possibly followed by falling barometer.

eter.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly easterly, stationary or lower temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10. Time. | Bar. Thr Bu. | Wind. Vel. R'n. Weather 6:53 a. m. 35,017 71 83 S...... 59 Fair. 11:13 a. m. 35,031 80 70 S.W. 50 Cloudy 2:00 p. m. 38,040 73 79 S. W. 50 Cloudy 2:55 p. m. 33,987 73 78 E. 70 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 35,087 73 78 E. 70 Clear. 10:18 a. m. 33,070 88 79 X.E. 80 Clear.

lons. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain. Weather 44 S. h. fresh.
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Milwausee 30.18
Nashville 30.13
Nashville 30.13
Nashville 30.18
Nort Oricana 30.08
North Platte 29.62
Omana 28.91

FOREIGN.

Gen. Roberts Knocking at the Gates of the Afghan Capital.

The Citadel and a Portion of the City Already Evacuated.

Afghan Troops Strongly Intrenched on Several Adjacent Hills.

Between Whom and the British an Artillery Fire Is Kept Up.

The Invaders Believe that the City Will Surrender After a Brief. Struggle.

Russia Will Not Parmit England to Annex Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN.

OMINOUS SILENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 10—1 p. m.—The silence of Sir Frederick Roberts since Monday is believed to imply the closing in of the Ghilfats on the rear of his communications. He probably renewed the fighting Tuesday, which impeded his advance to Cabul. There has been an interruption of the telegraph line between Pelwar and Kurrum; this fact points to the disturbances having isolated Shutargardan. It is thought the position of Sir Frederick Roberts is rather grave, though there is nothing to confirm such a belief, except the absence of news. Prepara-tions in Khyber Pass are rather backward. Our strategy is regarded by adverse critics as defect-ive, for the reason that operations are confined to one line, which renders communication diffi-

ENGLAND AND BUSSIA. A dispatch from Berlin reports that Russian overtures to England, relative to Afghanistan, have either been or are about to be made. The Czar desires the assurance that England will not occupy Herat or the Badakahan plateau. HEARD FROM.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch dated Simla, Friday midnight, says Gen. Roberts was before Cabul on the 8th inst. Gens. Baker and Macpherson have been detailed in strength to attack the enemy, who have assembled from the hills above Balachissar. If these forces can be brought into action, Gen. Roberts thinks the enemy will be unable to make another fight. Massy, who was sent to cut off the retreat of he Afghans on the road between Bannish and Kohistan, captured seventy-eight guns in Shal-pur. The guns were found in an abandoned captonment, and among them are seventee

WILL SURRENDER.

A dispatch from Beuthessar, near Cabul, dated at a late hour the 8th inst., says news has been received that the citadel and palace of Balachissar in Cabul have been evacuated by the enemy. There will probably be no further

resistance, and a peaceful entry will immediately take place.

AN ATTACK.

Au official report from Gen. Roberts, dated Oct. 8, says at sunset Gen. Baker was about to attack the enemy's position. ARTILLERY DRILL

A dispatch from the British camp before Ca-bul, dated Oct. 8, says: "Baker's brigade is engaging the enemy on the hills to the southwest of the city, and an obstinate struggle is expected on the 9th. The enemy expects a recement of three regiments from Ghuznai. APGHAN REINPORCEMENTS.

A Times dispatch from Gen. Roberts' camp reports that three Afghan regiments previously ments and many of the city people, are oppos-ing the advance of Gen. Baker. The Afghan occupy a strong entrenched position on the hills west of Cabul. The engagement (mentioned in a previous dispatch) was confined to an artillery duel.

The coming on of night prevented the infantry from making an attack, but heavy firing coninued after dark. RUSSIAN SENTIMENT. BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The North German Gazette says Russia has intimated her willingness to permit of the destruction of Cabul, but will not

llow the annexation of Afghanistan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WARLINE "PORTENTS."

By Cable to New Fork Heruid.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A paragraph published yesterday afternoon in Vanity Fair, which has special sources of information in military matters, says that the air is full of rumors, as though some portentous thing were in preparation. The clerks at the India Office and Foreign Office are busily engaged in drafting and copying. The knowing ones wag their heads. They hint that England is on the eve of a war with Russia. "The only consideration," says the journal, sarcastically, "that makes such an apparently impossible thing at all likely is, first, that we have no present cause for such a war, and second, that we have no troops with which to carry it on. What is certain is, that Herat is menseed. What is doubtful is, whether the English Government is aware or Herat's importance." rnment is aware or Herat's importance."

THE IBON INTEREST.

To the Western Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 10.—At the quarterly meeting of the iron-trade operators, prices were strong all around, and in several instances an advance was obtained. Extensive purchases of tin plates were made by Americans at 40% obtaining per lay an advance on the record shillings per box, an advance on the recent minimum rates. The Americans also made large contracts for raw and old fron.

INPANTRY FOR IRELAND.

LONDOW, Oct. 10.—Infantry are to be stationed throughout the County of Mayo, Ireland.

Elliott announces his willingness, provisionally, to withdraw his challenge to Hanlan, that he may meet Boyd on the Thames championship course in a contest for 2000 a side. Elliott proposes the winner of the match should sign proposes the winner of the match should sign an agreement to deposit £200 for the match with Haplan.

AULP-BUILDERS' ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Clyde ship-builders have advanced the rates for the construction of new vessels about a sovereign per ton, to meet the advance in the prices of iron.

SCULLERS NEGOTIATING.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Christopher Barras, Boyd's chief supporter, says he cannot think of arranging, a race on the Thames, but is willing to match Boyd to row Elliott on the Tyne. If this offer is not accepted before Wednesday next, Mr. Barras will close with a proposition he has received from Mr. Courtney to row Boyd on the Tyne for \$200 a side.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

PAROLE BRATEN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The second great Challenge Stakes for 2-year-olds and upwards, over the last three-quarters of the Rowiey mile at Newmarket, was won by Rayon D'Or by half a length, Lollypop second, Placins third. Parole was beaten off.

JUVENILS HANDICAP.

The Juvenile Handicap for 2-year-olds, over the Hous course, the last five furiougs of the Rowley mile, was won by Early Morn, Tryermain second, Lordiard's Geraldine third. The race was won by a neck, and the same distance between the second and third. Twelve ren.

OTHER RACES.

The pelling sweepstakes at Newmarket for 2-year-olds was won by Moccolo. Dreamland

ond, Returns third. Winner bought in for

510 guineas.

The Pendergast Stakes for 3-year-olds va won by Strathradless; Doult, second; Dora third; Lorillard's Papoose came in fifth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special from New NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special from New market says: "Previous to the start for the great Challenge Stakes, Lollypop kicked Parole on the off hind thigh. Archer, Parole's jockey, Land his mount was too much injured to decided his mount was too much injured to contest the race. Dr. Carry examined Parole's injury, and said if the kick had been one inch lower it would have broken the leg. Parola will be laid up for many weeks."

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Advices from Cape Town London, Oct. 10.—Advices from Cape Town to Sept. 23 are as, follows: "The presence of troops and Sir Garnet Wolseley's emphase declaration that England intends to claim the Transyaal have produced a quieting effect on the Boors. Affairs in Zululand are quiet, but a report was current that Dabulamanzi, a brother of Cetywayo, had been killed." It seems likely that Saccooms, will ambuit. The Mairas conthat Secocoent will submit. The Mairas co

RUSSIA.

LOANS. Paris, Oct. 10.—The Cote Europeans deales the report concerning the Russian external loans. SCHOUVALOFF. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- Count Schouvaioff has

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.
Sz. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The Russense
Prawda (newspaper) has been suspended five

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from St. Peters burg pronounces the rumor that a special Military Council had been held at Livadia roundless, and adds the Czar has ordered the Russian press to moderate its tone ton

GERMANY.

GERMAN UNITY. LONDON, Oct. 10.—The North German Gamin, discussing the retirement of Count Andrass, says he firmly established relations with Germany founded on the mutual confidence of the two Empires. An alliance with Austria, in a form corresponding with the position now occu-pied by Austria and Germany in Europe, has been from the beginning regarded by German statesmen as the final object in the movement for German unity.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—The Europa newspace states that Dr. Hardt, Prussian Minister of Justice, has been seized with a sudden and very serious illness.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Monday, in the Faubourg St. Honore, near the Palais Elvsee, a chemist named Lagrange and a female domestic were found mardered. The motive was plunder. The probable murderer is an apprentice of ingrange, a Swiss, named Arnold Walter, who has been traced to Antwerp. It is believed be there embarked for America, where he is said to have an uncle residing.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Cabinet Council bag settled the basis of treaties of peace and com-merce with Peru and Boltvia, and also resolves to enforce in Cuba severe penalties against persons guilty of sequestrations, pullage, and in-

WASHINGTON.

Army of the Cumberland—Canada Taking a Leason in Banking—Land-Office Statistics.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Commistee of the Society of the Army of the Coland have already received such response the notice telegraphed in regard to the rhere to unveil the statue of Gen. The to make it certan it will be more name attended than any reunion since the for of the Society. Gen. Sherman has position to make it certan it will be more numerously attended than any reunton since the formation of the Society. Gen. Sherman has notified the Committee that he has requests from organizations in all sections asking to be assigned placed in the exercises. The troops from Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry and those about Washington will be ordered here. It is expected that the cadets from the Naval Academy, and those from West Point, will be brought here,—both the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Washington to the extent of their authority in doing all that their respective departments can do to add to imposing features of the oceasion. Mrs. Gen. Thomas has been notified that a committee of the Army of the Cumberland will proceed to Troy to escort her to Washington, and will subsequently return with her. In addition to the presence of Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, leave will be granted to General officers of the army who can leave their posts to attend, and most have already signified their intention to be present.

Mr. Tilley, Canadian Minister of Finance, is in Washington mainly for the purpose of examining the working of our National-banking system. A member of the Canadian Parliment was engaged here a few days since in gathering information on the same subject. Mr. Tilley to day had an extended interrew with Assistant-Secretary Hawley and Controller Knox. It is expected that attempts will be made in Parliment to adopt a better system of banking for the Dominion than the present one, and there is a strong disposition to adopt one modeled on that of the United States.

The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of the Land Office will contain an interesting comparative statement of the disposation of 1875, 1876, and 1877, to 7,165,714 acres for the year ended June 30, 1878, and 8,650,111 acres for ditto 179, 8,025,665 acres. The coal sales show a decreeas of 255,000 acres since last year, when they aggregated about 877,000 acres, but the net increase in the amount of land that year, when they aggre

Bullington, Ia., Oct. 10.—Last Wednesda night a German, well dressed, and apparently about 30 years of age, registered at the Gran Central Hotel in this city, was assigned to room, and retired. Nothing more was though of the matter until about 10 clock this morning when the room was assigned to another lodge on the supposition that the previous occupand had left it on Thursday morning. The ciera so companied the new guest to the room, but soon had left it on Thursday morning. The clerk companied the new guest to the room, but so came back to the proprietor of the hotel withe information that the room was already cupled. The proprietor then went to the rod and round a man lying on the bed in pool of blood, with a revolver with o barrel discharged lying by his side. The noil and coroner were notified, and an inquest once held, the jury returning a verdet suicide. The man had registered his name Anton Gazler, without giving his residence. This body was found a railroad ticket from the Rapids to St. Louis, and a pocketbook confaining \$8 in money, but nothing by which he combe identified.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. Special Diapstel to The Tribuga Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—The State

HOLYO

A Chat with English R

His Experiences

Man in Oth Co-operation as I

It --- ItsApplica

Present Condition of A Emigration of

His Plan for the Co-operative

The prosence in this city Holyoaks, of London, I postle, it might be said instrial co-operation, as I reporter in calling upon resterday at the residen of the Chicago & A ton, of the Unicago & a 1076 North Clark street, a the ordeal to which all dis-are called upon to submit-ing encountered the same Boston, and the oth has visited, Mr. Ho have fallen in

of the country and willing portorial request. Before duce the substance of whe well to state that

bough now over 60 year well-preserved English go isir attests the age he na the appearance of a man nently before the English course of a long, active. course of a long, active. Few men, in fact, have erailization of English A liberal in polit philosophy, he has in the progressive and nof his time. For many Reasoner, he was the last England for alleged at last person indicted in unstamped papers in s Repealing the Taxes on he incurred at that time it is \$3,000,000. The pasthe act repealing the however, resulted in the proceedings against him ngage in the work white -the writing of nume working-class education, politics, and, chief of all ing in this country in An inspecting American insin Canada, where he was Mr. Charlton, who had and be accepted that ges become his guest during city, where he arrived W In the course of the Holyoake recalled

soms of HIS 1
as an editor of the Reaso
dwelling with a sort of p dwelling with a sort of p the occasion when he wa "The Bishop or Exete some steps against Robe the originator of co-open valled at that time the courage. When the qu home colonies I would churches was put to n and openly, and with mo than I otherwise would ing the poverty of the pe I. I thought the cost church were much too h the though the court were much too it, I should feel like p the Government pu pay. Well; they reverent, and, State Church, as blathe son of the Erskin prince, primarked, whe Mormon for saying as the Bible."

After these rem appear to be queer thing later than maked Mr. Holyos

THE NATURE AND "I came to see
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War broke out. Svised me that I hdeferred my trip.
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rot my eyes opene got my eyes opened come. My sole come. My sole come. My sole come it is sole come in the c believe those republication myself. Since ASTONISHED .

I went to New Saratoga Conve husiasm with nated for Govern

wended Phillippedty. Then I we. Charlton found me shall remain a few Kansas, where I can dhave decided to return "You are pire". "You are pies of pressions of this "I have been enchanted. It is which you can ge seeing it. I had than trust any the women and the astonished me, for the day to the this great improvem beauty is due to seems to be getting combined with great and, as for some of y a long way in Englandike them."

**MAVE OUR **MAX **

"HAVE OUR bere attracted your a "Your distress he the distress existing England. We know Longer fight but by capital and doing who adopted co-operation it enabled the worki for themseives, and There is a stranger enter wealth. In Englan help us. All we was will help ourselves."
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A special from New A special from Newto the start for the
Lollypop kicked Parole
Archer, Parole's jockey,
too much infured to
arry examined Parole's
tick had been one inch
broken the leg. Parola
weeks."

AFRICA.

vices from Cape Town ows: "The presence of Wolseley's emphases an intends to claim the a quieting effect on de a quieting effect on Luiqiand are quiet, but a Dabaiamanzi, a brother killed." It seems likely abmit. The Mairas con-

VALOPP. int Schouvaloff her SUSPENDED. Det. 10.—The Rusteave

patch from St. Peters rumor that a special been held at Livadia he Czar has ordered the rate its tone toward

MANY.

the North German Gazette, ent of Count Andrasay, ished relations with Ger-nutual confidence of the nce with Austria, in a ermany in Europe, has

-The Europa newspaper Prussian Minister of Jus-with a sudden and very

ANCE. LE MURDER.

aday, in the Faubourg St. a female domestic were be mative was plunder. ed Arnold Walter, who twerp. It is believed be PAIN.

The Cabinet Council has aties of peace and comloitris, and also resolved

HINGTON.

otta to The Prisung the Army of the Cur in regard to the remper statue of Gen. Thomas as sill be more numerously amon since the formation as requests from organizasking to be assigned place;
the troops from Fortress
ellenry and those about
ordered here. It is exadets from the Naval
ase froits. West Point,
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ommittee that they will go
sir authority in doing all
departments can do to add of militee that they will be reached to add of the occasion. Mrs. Gen. iffed that a committee of the land will proceed to Troy to too, and will subsequently addition to the presence of n, and Sheridan, leave will dofficers of the army who to attend, and most have till be made in a different process. If the canadian Parliahere a few days since in on the same subject of an extended interview cretary liawley and it is expected will be made in a better system of bank-fluantee from the present one, and continue to adout one modifited States.

agnual report of the Comno Office will contain an inwe statement of the dispoto actual settlers during
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Dacres each for fiscal years
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ne 30, 1878, and 8,650,119
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its of the entries under the
under the fiscal year of 1877,
or ditto 1878, 6,288,779
p. 8,026,685 acres. The cash
e pf 253,000 acres since last
revated about 877,000 acres,
in the amount of land taken
that fiscal year is found to
a and a haif million acres.

Oct. 10.—Last Wednesday Il dressed, and apparently Oct. 10.—Last Wednesday ill dressed, and apparently age, registered at the Grand city, was assigned to a Nothing more was thought then I o'clock this morning, assigned to another lodger, that the previous occupant day morning. The cierk asguest to the room, but soon proprietor of the hotal with the room was already octor then went to the room lying on the bell in a fift a revolver with one ing, by his side. The police notified, and an inquest at y returning a verdax of had registered his name as out giving his residence. On a callroad ticket from Cadar and a pocketbook containment of the could

ARD OF HEALTH. Oct. 10.—The State Box reged to-day in auditing activer reports of the yellow aducting the examination of nducting the examination of set to practice. A resolution ing the Secretary to invest which diplomes are issued beleete Medical Collegenias of directed to congation of the pollution. River by Chicago sewifacturing establishments. A Chat with the Veteran English Reformer.

HOLYOAKE.

His Experiences as a Newspaper Man in Other Years.

Co-operation as He Understands It --- ItsApplicability Here,

Emigration of the Carmers. His Plan for the Establishment of Co-operative Colonies.

Present Condition of Affairs in England-

ice in this city of Mr. George Jacob horoske, of London, England, the famous apostle, it might be said, of the system of industrial co-operation, as it is known in the land desiral co-operation, as it is known in the land from which he comes, warranted a Tribuna reporter in calling upon this remarkable man reporter at the residence of Mr. James Charl-tes, of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad, at No. 1076 North Clark street, and subjecting him to 1076 North Clark street, and subjecting him to the ordeal to which all distinguished foreigners are called upon to submit,—the interview. Havsecondaried the same thing in New York, secondaried the same thing in New York, secondaried the other cities which he seemed to have fallen in with the custom of its country and willingly acceded to the retorial request. Before proceeding to repro-

out now over 60 years of age, is a type of the ell-preserved English gentleman, whose silver of attests the age he has attained and dignifies he appearance of a man who has been promibefore the English-speaking public in the erse of a long, active, and honorable career. Few men, in fact, have done more for the lib-are ration of English politics than he. A liberal in politics, religion, and philosophy, he has taken the lead in the progressive and reformatory movements of his time. For many years egitor of the of his time. For many years editor of the Resoner, he was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism, as well as the last person indicted in England for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Taxes on Knowledge. The fines

in the progressive and reformatory movements of his time. For many years caltor of the Basaner, he was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism, as well as the last person indicted in England for publishing mastemped papers in support of the Society for Expealing the Taxes on Knowfedge. The fines he iscurred at that time amounted to something illu \$3,000,000. The passare by Parliament of the sact repealing the Newspaper-Stamp act, however, resulted in the abandonment of all precedings against thin, and left him free to engage in the work which lay nearest his heart,—the writing of numerous well-known works on working-class education, theological criticism, whites and, chief of all, co-operation. Arrive in this country in August last, he has been impeting American institutions in the Eastand in Canada, where he was met last Tuesday by Hr. Charlton, who had known him in England, and he accepted that gentleman's invitation to become his quest during his brief stay. In this city, where he arrived Wednesday afternoon. In the course of the preliminary talk Mr. Holyoake recalled

SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCES

as an editor of the Reasoner and other papers, dwelling with a sort of pleasured with atheism—one steps against Robert Owen, who was really the originator of co-operation. The feeling prevailed at that time that we were wanting in courage. When the question whether in the home colontes I would establish chapels and churches was put to me, I answered it boldy and openly, and with more velomence perhaps than I otherwise would have done. Considering the poverty of the people at that time, said I. I thought the cost of the services of the country, and, by the originator of co-operation. The feeling prevailed at that time that we were wanting in courage. When the question whether in the home colontes I would establish chapels and other provided at that time that we were wanting in courage. When the question whether in the home colontes I would establish chapels and the provided at that time that we were wa

After these reminiscences of what must now appear to be queer experiences occurring in anything later than mediæval times, the reporter asked Mr. Holyoske as to

aixed Mr. Holyoake as to

"HE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF HIS TRIF TO THIS

OUNTEY." he replied,
"merely for recreation. I had talked of coming to America many years ago. I always desired to see it, and was coming at the time the

War broke out. Some of my friends then advised me that I had better not come, and so I deferred my trip. The next thing that happened I broke down,—that is to say, I became blind. But, hapolly, that has passed away. I got my eyes opened, and then I determined to come. My sole object in coming was to see your country with my own eyes. I found a number of people coming over here and bringing back reports that I didn't believe, and so I wanted to come myself and see for myself, and know why some returned to England enthusiastic in their praise of this country, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiasm, and why some weren't so enthusiastic, and the reason for that enthusiastic in their praise of this country. And the reason for that enthusiastic in their praise of this country, and the reason for that enthusiastic in their praise of this country. The thing the property of the property of the reason for that enthusiastic in their praise of this country. The property of the propert

ASTONISHED AT WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

I went to New York. I was present at the Saratoga Convention and witnessed the enthusiasm with which A. B. Cornell was nominated for Governor. Isaw Buffalo, Niagava Falls, and went to Boston, where my old friend Wendell Phillipps showed me the glory of the city. Then I went to Canada, where Mr. Chariton found me and brought me here. I shall remain a few days and then leave for Kanass, where I can only stay a short time, as I have decided to return to England in November."

"You are bicased, then, with your first impressions of this country?"

"I have been more than pleased. I have been suchanted. It is a marvelous country,—one of which you can get no adequate idea except from seeing it. I had rather feel what a country is than trust any description of it. The beauty of the women and the cumeliness of the men have satonished me, for that is not what we have been led to expect. As it has been explained to me, this great improvement in physical strength and beauty is due to acclimatization. The race seems to be getting better. I notice a solidity, combined with great teste, fn your architecture, and, as for some of your churches, you may go a long way in England without seeing anything like them."

"HATS OUR LABOR TROUBLES bere attracted your attention as yet?"

"Your distress here is trifing compared with the distress existing among the same classes in Rigiand. We knew there was no way of getting things right but by the working-classes getting capital and doing what they wanted to do. We diopted co-operation as a sort of new religion. It enabled the working-classes to create capital for themselves, and taught them how to use it. There is a strainge belief here that capital creates wealth, when it can only dispose of realth. In England we don't like the State to help us. All we want is to be let alone and we will help ourselves."

"Just what do you mean by co-operation, as exists in England?"

"We have in London what are called civil arrice co-operative stores. They are merely joint-stock trading-companies, which sell goods theap. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to me a few days before I left, said he approyed of them, insamuch as they implied the abolition of debt and the introduction of the cash system. And that is the chief good, and the only good, which that form of co-operating does. People pay ready money, don't have any accounts, and they tethings a intile cheaper. The effect is to increase their spending power so that they can buy more goods or other goods. That is exactly the opposit of what we call true co-operation. In the latter, we sell at the market price, instead of underseiling the shookceper, and the difference between the price which the enstomer pays and the economic expense of the manarement which provails in these stores in the profit. That we save for the member. That is the distinction. Our stores create capital, and the civil service stores merely increase the spending power of the people. You can help the working classes as long as you

by saving in their expenses, and there is where we save for them. We save the money,—save the difference, which is put to their credit, and which increases year by year, and we lay it out on manufactures for them. The greatest example we have is the Rochdale stora. In 1845 its profits were absolutely im-

perceptible. They have gone on increasing year by year, until last year the profits of that single store were £50,000."

"You have probably heard of our Socialists in this country?"

"Your socialists in this country?"

"Your socialists
is an importation, which came from Germany,—
from Lassalle and Marx. Capital operates here as a grinding power with more ferocity than in England, and it leaves the working classes entirely helpless in all those towns where there are great numbers of laborers. They want emigration as much in your Jarge towns,—and as much, I dare say, in Chicago as anywhere,—as we do in England. Wherever laborers are numerous, they suffer naturally from the capacity of capital to pursue its own ends. Strikes in England are not born so much pf the reduction of wages, because the workingmen know very well it is the employer's interest to give them sufficient to keep them at work. Here they are born of the insensibility of wealth to the working-classes. They are not reasoned with. The workingman sees no equality, and receives only words of scorn and shame,—words which rankle in their minds and work all the bitterness."

scoru and shame, —words which rankle in their minds and work all the bitterness."

"WOULD CO-OPERATION APPLY EQUALLY AS WELL here as in England?"

"It would do the same thing here as there, and you will have to come to it. The working-classes will be sure to employ it some day. I don't think they are ready for it at present, but they would be much better for it, though their average condition here is better than in any country I have ever seen. The gentlemen, too, are better off here than in England, and your boundless resources and vast extent of territory explain it."

"You believe in emigration from the large cities of America, as well as from England to this country?"

"Yes; and what I came to do mainly was to cultivate relations with your colonization societies and to promote the sentiment among the working-classes that they have got to come to this country."

"You have observed, Mr. flolyoake, the falling off of late years in ENGLAND'S PRODUCTIVENESS, and the inroads which American products are making in your country?"

"For a long time the English farmer has been turning his farms into grazing lands. In the great districts where formerly wheat was largely grown the land has been converted into grazing land. But your steamships began to bring over American meats, and that interfered with him. It isn't that you have stricken him on grain and wheat, because he had reconciled himself to that and profited immensely by raising cattle, but now yru have afflicted him in that respect, and that is a very different thing."

is giving the English people some trouble, also,

SUBURBAN.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village was held last evening at their hall, all the members present.

The Superintendent of Public Works was di-rected to cinder Notre Dame avenue at a cost

of not more than \$500. Permission to erect telegraph poles on State street, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third streets, was granted to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A question in regard to the destination of the fines paid by prisoners to Police Magistrates was asked, which resulted in a resolution by Mr. Foss that the Attorney draft an ordinance providing that the Captain of Police shall collect all

The Police Magistrates and Captain of Police were ordered to pay over all fines collected to date to the Controller.

were ordered to pay over all fines collected to date to the Controller.

The Stony Island ditch question next came up. A number of laborers who have not been paid by Sub-Contractor Smith, and who have claims for \$945, asked that they be paid the amount due them. They think that it is an unjust discrimination against them, when boarding-house keepers are paid in full, and they, being poor men, are left in want. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A report showing the number of arrests for September to be \$4; fines collected, \$188; fines assessed, \$500, was presented and received.

The following ordinance was passed:
That no locomotive engine attached to any railroad freight car or cars shall be driven, propelled, or run upon or slows any railroad or transfer track north of Forty-third street and west of the east line of Hyde Park avenue within the Village of Hyde Park north of Forty-third street which shall be hauled or propelled by a locomotive engine shall be preceded by such locomotive engine; and it shall be nalwful to drive or propel any freignt train or trains as aforesaid except by a comotive engine attached to the front ear of sas. Train.

This section shall not be construed as in any manner suerfering with or to prevent the backing of freight car or cars necessary for switching or side-tracking she same, but said switching or side-tracking she same, but said switching or side-tracking of car or cars from one point to another between said switches or side-tracks.

Any person or persons, company, or eprporation and the agents, servants, or employees of any such company or corporation owning or operating any railroad or transfer track, any portion of which runs into or through the Village of Hyde Park north of Forty-third street, who shall fall to observe and comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof before a court having jurisdictio

or more than \$100 for each and every offense.

A number of citizens appeared to ask that the Forty-first street sewer be completed. They were headed by Mr. W. M. Derby. As a result, the Board resolved to advertise for bids to complete the sewer, to be presented at the next meeting of the Board. It was also resolved to cut off from the drain all persons using who have not paid their special assessment on the same.

cut off from the drain all persons using who have not paid their special assessment on the same.

The bills paid amounted to \$2,227.97.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon. The Committee to whom was referred the ordinance granting right-of-way to the Chicago & Western Ludisma Railroad through the town from Sixty-third and Wallace streets diagonally to Stewart avenue and Sixty-first street was returned, and the Committee recommended that the ordinance be rejected. Mr. Crawford, in behalf of the railroad, presented a new ordinance giving the road the right-of-way on some street between Wright and Haisted. The ordinance was amended, providing that the Company construct a three and a half foot brick sewer the length of the road through the town, and charge a five-cent fare from Chicago to Sixty-third street. After some minor amendments the ordinance was adopted.

A Little Family Party.

Potterille (Pa.) Minera Journal.

John Bonawitz, of Schuykill County, 87 years of age, who is stopping with his grandson, Jacob Kendall, in Reading, was on Sunday visited by twenty-seven of his grandchildren and his sister, Mrs. Keiser, of Stouchsburg, who is 78 years of age. The reunion was concluded by a splendid supper.

Dissatisfied Property-Owners File a Bill to Prevent

THE COURTS

The Chicago & Western Indiana from

Coming into the City.

Annual Examination of Students for Admission to the Bar.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Etc. A short time before Court closed yesterday afternoon a voluminous bill was filed in the Circuit Court by John Hickey, Frank Scheibel, and about eighty others, against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, the Chicago & Eastern Iilinois Railroad Company, and the City of Chicago. The document appears to be a bill in chancery and a lawyer's brief comtined, and by judiclous repetition of statements, and copious extracts from statutes and ordinances, is spread out over nearly one hundred pages of legal cap, though all the material facts could have been stated in less than half the space. After giving considerable uninteresting information converning the organization of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, the complainants state that the above Railroad, the complainants state that the above road issued \$1,600,000 of bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and then the former road was leased to the latter for a term of years. The latter road was created out of the old Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and has the full power to run into

Vincennes, and has the full power to run into the city to its depot along the tracks of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road. Since, however, the passage into the city has been granted to the Chicago & Western Indiana Road, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Road is lutending to come in on the same tracks, and it is charged that the Companies—two in name—are in fact only one practically, and that the permit of entrance was only obtained really for the Eastern Illinois Road so as to give it another ingress into the city. That by this means a fraud was practiced on the Common Council, and s privilege gained by the Eastern Illinois Road which it would not have gotten under its own name. The bill then goes on to give a minute account of the passage of the ordinance riving the Western Indiana Road a right of way into the city, which ordinance, it is elaimed, is void; first, because "being vested by our present city charter with the exclusive power to locate the route through the city of the said Railroad Company, the City Council has in the first section of this said ordinance delegated to said Company, the City Council has in the first section of this said ordinance delegated to said Company the authority to itself select the terminus of its road, wherever it may please, within the city, to choose for itself what route through the city the said road shall pursue in order to reach said terminus, and so to determine at its own pleasure which streets of the city intersecting the route to be adopted by said Company said road shall cross, or run lengthwise upon, in running through the city to the terminus to be chosen by it, with this only recity intersecting the route to be adopted by said Company said road shall cross, or run length-wise upon, in running through the city to the terminus to be chosen by it, with this only restriction upon its freedom of choice in those matters, that its terminus shall be established by it somewhere within the area of the city territory embraced between Sixteenth street and the south line of Van Buren street, and between the west line of State street and the east bank of the South Branch of the Chicago River." Such delegation of power, it is claimed, is void, and renders that section of the ordinance also void. Second, "because by the second section of said ordinance the said City Council authorizes the said Railroad Company to cross any and all intervening streets, alleys, and railroad tracks upon or along the line of the said route as designated in the first section, and inasmuch as in the first section so referred to, and thereby made part of the second section, the City Council had not itself designated any certain route for said road, but had delegated to said Company the power and duty of designating that route for itself, the said second section thereby necessarily authorizes said Company to cross any streets it may hereafter choose within the area of territory above mentioned, without naming or otherwise definitive describing said streets, or furnishing the public with any present means of ascertaining which they are, save by a tour of exploration in search of the future and as yet undisclosed will and pleasure of said Company in that matter." Third, because "said second section by the reference which it makes to the first section of the said ordinance adopts the section so referred to as a part of itself," and the first being bad, the second, containing the first in itself, must also be bad. Fourth, the Council had no power by law to grant to any railroad the right to cross by law to grant to any railroad the right to cross streets, or run along them, unless on a petition of the owners of the land representing more than one-half of the frontage of the street

streets, or run along them, unless on a petition of the owners of the land representing more than one-half of the frontage of the street along which such railroad is to run; and, no petitions having been filed in the present case, the attempted granting of the right to run along streets was void and of no effect. True, some petitions were presented at the time, but they did not comply with the law, not being made by persons representing over half the front feet of the street along which the road was to run. About twenty pages are then taken up in asserting and reasserting in every concelvable form the allegation that neither the Council nor the Committee had a proper petition before them on which to base the ordinance, and that the ordinance was void for indefinitness, and it is chagged that if the Company should be allowed to go on under it to lay their tracks, great damage would result and a nuisance be created, which a court would be bound to abate.

It is next charged that a consideration of all the laws on the subject will show that every company which comes into the city, either on its ewn track or that of some other corporation, must for itself obtain the consent of the Common Council to such step, and that the attempt to delegate to the Western Indiana Railroad the power to allow two other companies to come in overigs tracks is null and void. The complainants then go on to charge that, as to some of the sireets along which the road was to pass, no petitions in favor of the permit were ever filed, and hence as to them the right of entry is void, and that, as to other streets, only a small portion of the land-owners, instead of a majority, signed the petitions, so that in any event the ordinance is void. They then go on at great length to take each street and show just how many against, the entrace of the above road, to prove the above general allegation. Moreover, the wholesale power attempted to be given the road in question was ultra vires, for by the Constitution private property cannot be taken for p

until the present case shall be heard and decided.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The annual examination of law students for admission to the Bar was held esterday in the Appellate Court rooms. Messra. E. S. Isham, Adolph Moses, and Thomas C. Moore of Batavia were appointed examiners by the Judges, and the examination began at 10 o'clock a. m. It was partly oral and partly written, as heretolore, and was very severe. The following are the names of the thirty-three candidates who went in: Lyman T. Boucher, Albert K. Beal, Charles E. Burton, Edwin E. Crawford, Hiram L. Coffey, Walter A. Church, George N. Cutler, Samuel K. Dougherty, James Darlow, Thomas V. Eddy, all of Chicago; Richard S. Farrand, Dixon; John W. Farson, Marion Gallup, Hubert Harnett, Edward A. Halsey, Frank P. Hitts, W. R. S. Hunter, Joseph Kirkland, William H. Lee, William H. Le Moyne, Francis J. Le Moyne, Thomas B. J. McMartin, Dixon; John F. Mahan, George W. Prince, Leslie Puterbaugh, William A. Purcell, Martin A. Rverson, H. K. Steely, Cooperstown; Charles X. Seward, George H. Stevens, J. W. E. Thomas, and Le Rue Vredeaburgh. The report of the examiners will not he given until Monday.

THAT CATTLE SUIT.

day. THAT CATTLE SUIT.

A few weeks ago George Wincox filed a bill in the Superior Court against Dwight J. and Maria F. McCann and others to settle up an alleged partnership speculation in a berd of cattle, and to prevent the sale of 240 head of the berd by Wood Brothers, of this city. Yesterday Dwight J. McCann filed his separate answer, in which he shows his side of the case. After admitting the contract substantially as set forth in the bill, he says it is yold because the power-of-actorney given by his daughter Maria T. McCann was voidable, she being a minor when she made it, and having since repudiated it and all acts done under it.

He is now, however, acting under a good powerof-attorney executed since she came of age. He
then goes on to deny that he ever converted
\$2,000 of complainant's money to his own use.
He sdmits that he was convicted of embezziement while an army contractor in seiling fifty
barrels of surar and using the proceeds to pay
himself, but claims that he has taken an appeal,
se that the matter is not yet decided finally. He
also admits that he gave a \$7,500 mortrage
on the cattle to secure his bondsmen, but
claims it is void now, as he came in and delivered himself up, and hence discharged his
sureties. He also denies that the herdsmen
ever began any attachment-suit against the
herd, or that there is danger complainant will
lose his interest therein. McCann also admits that he borrowed \$3,000 of Charles H.
Roberts, of Omahs, in July last, with which to
pay the herdsmen and other expenses. Roberts,
however, paid it out himself, and a note for
\$2,500 was given, secured by a chattel-mortgage
on the herd of cattle. In about a
mooth more money was wanted, and McCann
gave Roberts a bill of sale of 250 cattle. These
cattle Roberts was to sell, repay himself the
\$2,500, and use the remainder of the proceeds
in paying the herdsmen. He, however, advanced some more moner, instead of waiting
for the sale of the cattle, so that there is now
due him \$4,512.60 in all. McCann also decise
that he made false representations to complainant as to the number of the cattle, and claims
he can prove a count was made under the direction of a court about the time of sale, which
showed the herd to be worth \$35,500. It now
contains 2,000 head, besides 500 calves, and is
worth \$40,000. He also denies that
he has offered
and is ready now to give \$5,500 for Wincox's interest as the latter proposed, and to secure the
same by chattel mortgage on the remainder of
the herd, if Wincox will accept it. In conciusion, McCann charges that Wincox holds title to
1,440 acres of hand in Nebraska, which was riven
him to raise money on, and afterwa

The arguments in the motion of certain creditors of the Germania Insurance Company to set aside the discharge of the Assignee, William Vocke, were concluded yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. Mr. Van Arman made the closing argument for the petitioning creditors, and Mr. Jewett followed on behalf of Mr. Vocke. The Judge then took the matter under advisement, but gave no indication of how nor when he would decide it.

In the report of the proceedings in the case of certain of the creditors of the Germania Fire-Insurance Company vs. Mr. Vocke, its late Receiver, published yesterday, there appeared a petition from some creditors setting forth that while Mr. Vocke by his report claimed to have paid \$7,000 in personal property taxes to the city, the books at the Collector's office showed the payment of \$1,000 only. From Mr. Vocke's answer, however, it appears that he holds the receipt of a Deputy Collector for \$1,000 and of cx-Collector Von Hollen for three payments of \$2,000 each. The latter bocketed the money and made no entry on the books.

Giovanni Ferro filed a bill yesterday against Maria Cartana Grinne Ferro, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Ales E. Spaiding also asked for a divorce from John O. Spaiding on the same ground.

Michael Blachoski in his bill asserted that he was entitled to a decree against his wife Bertha because she deserted him some two or three years ago. DIVORCES.

because she deserted him some two or three years ago.

Emma E. H. Eaton claims she has become convinced that her husbind is unfaithful, and she also knows by sad experience that he is a confirmed drunkard and unable to support his family, and she thinks all together she has some reason for being dissatisfied with him.

Lastly, Theresa Welch came in with a plea for divorce from James Welch on the ground that he has been convicted of felony.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Rosa L. S. Wares from James M. Wares, on the ground of desertion. ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court to-day.
Judges Garv and Moran will bear motions today. Judges Rogers submitted cases, and Judges
Moore. Barnum, and Tuier divorce cases. The
following is Judge Tuley'alist: Nos. 3,079, 3,081,
3,128, and 2,973.
Judge Jameson will to-day hear the motions
for new trials that were postponed from last
Samplay.

rday. UNITED STATES COURTS. J. A. Fay & Co. entered suit yesterday against Eber C. Preble, to restrain him from using a patent for an improvement in planing-machines granted Feb. 7, 1871, to James Goodrich and Henry J. Collins.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued to Edward H. Smith and Leman A. Rising.

Final hearings and creditors' meetings will be held Nov. 25 in the following cases: Benjamin H. Skinner, William F. Mayhon, John P. Dickey, Ambrose S. Best, Case & Johnson (Rufus G. Gase), John S. Barnes and Marv K. Barnes. Edward G. Bowzer and Delos C. Wrigat, John L. Atwater, John M. Beverley, George H. Hess, L. L. Mills and W. N. Mills. August Grundeis and Albert Grundeis, John H. Hooper, Otto Jevne, John W. Smith (Palatine), Thomas N. Jamieson, Luther C. Keeler (Rozers Park), Albert J. Stone, Henry E. Updike, David Van Winkle, John Tyler, Hartwell B. Compson (Hyde Park), Francis Agnew, John Stillwell, Nathaniel S. Jones, Henry E. Weaver, Edwin B. Hanson and John F. Locke, John C. Maxwell, August Evert, Jonathan Abel, George S. Burroughs, Orlando B. Dickinson, Andrew J. Bell.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William Sprague and A. R. Smith yesterday BANKRUPTCY.

\$1,000.

Octavia Johnson commenced a suit in trespass against John B. Drake and Samuel Turner, claiming \$5,000 damages.

O. L. Mann, Coroner, for the use of John Hoffman and others, began a suit for \$3,000 debt against Trace D. Hull and Richard D. Leuder, and except for the same arount segment Trace. against Tracy D. Hull and Richard D. Leuder, and another for the same amount against Tracy D. Hull. Valentine Reich, and Leopold Dietz. Heinrich Rudolph Ettenne Berth illed a petition to change his name to Eddy Bert. Charles Labahn brought suit for \$2,000 against John Cox, Benedict A. Cox, C. L. Woodman, and William Cox.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Ruth W. McBride, deceased, letters of administration were granted to William McBride and bond of \$2,000 approved.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Set cases and general busi-THE APPELLATE COURT—16, Clybourn vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Comoany; 17. Village of Hyde Park vs. Siee; 18, Sweet vs. Leech; 19, Goss & Philips Manufacturing Company vs. People; 21, Hunt vs. City; and 22, Kassing vs. Keohane. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—2, 066 to 2, 127, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 606 to 1, 655, inclusive. except case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 606 to 1, 655, inclusive, except
1, 643. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—116, 120 to 1244. No case on
trial. JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 1,022, Lewis vs. George, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 82, and 91 to 114, inclusive, except 93, 99, 104, and 113,
JUDGE LOOMIS—COURT—JUDGE BLODG-

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODG-ETT—Mitchelis & Rammelsburg Furniture Company vs. John H. Thayer and Thomas A. French, \$3,576.46.—Daniel L. Wells vs. Edwin Walker, \$45,812.54.—F. A. Wancher et al. vs. Philip Goldman, \$1,652.—P. J. Gilbert vs. Same, \$1,-246.56.—J. M. Flower, Receiver German National Bank, vs. J. W. Eddv., \$667.98.—Same vs. M. R. M. Wallace, \$916.40.—Same vs. C. Gersten, berg. \$1,917.—Same vs. Albert M. Day, \$6,354.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GAISTA A. Flund, \$938.76.—C. T. Gornam vs. G. A. Colby, \$5,500.—C. P. Cart vs. Alfred C. Brakedush, \$300.05.—Albert Hardt vs George L. Schultze: verdict, \$30.

JUDGE JAMESGN—W. C. Corliss vs. William Rearney; verdict, \$31.—David Rosenberg et al. vs. James B. Thomas; verdict, \$125, and motion for new trial.—W. S. Edbrook vs. Henry C. Bradley, \$338.75.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—James H. Siebert vs. Marsha A. Miller, P. J. Meany, and David Miller; verdict, \$85, and motion for new trial.

THE VENOMOUS BREATH OF MALARIA does not infect the systems of those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a precaution against it. Nor is it less useful as a remedy where internittent and remittent fever has fully established itself, in consequence of a neglect of preventive measures. It checks the paroxysms with astonishing certainty, and eradicates this type of disease, even in its most inveterate form. This medicine is an especial boon to the emigrant population of the far West, where fevers of a malarial type are particularly prevalent, but the recognition of its merits is so far from being limited that it, is known and appraised at its true value throughout the length and breadth of America. Travelers by land and sea, miners, and acjourners in unhealthy localities, esteem it highly, and are its most constant purchasers, and in many a rural nonsemple far and wide it is the chosen family specific.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUT NUMBEROU parroas throughout the sity, we have establishe Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate below, where advertisements will be taken for the san price as oharzed at the Main Office, and will be receive until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p.

ori Saturdays; M. during the week, and that by, inori Saturdays;
J. & R. SMVS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-fi.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Mailaon-st., near Western-av.
JOHN F. LEK'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and
Harrison. Harrison.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-sv., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HEE LICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEES, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between Lassile and Wells. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-DON'T FORGET THE GREAT AUC-tion sale at the Transit House, Union Stock-Yarda, Saturday, eet. 28, 1 p.m., 128 house lots and its acres. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers. 72 Dearborn. POR SALE—A 12-ROUM COTTAGE AND LOT, NO. SALE—A 12-ROUM COTTAGE AND LOT, NO. POR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY AND BASEMENT ON SANSAMON-St. Owner non-resident. Terms to suit. PERRY, Room 1, 128 State-st. POR SALE—BREWERY PROPERTY, NOS. 186 AND His Pacific-av.: lot 40x103 feet to alley; opposite Michigan Southern freight-house; sulfable for ware-house. Inquire of M. SIEBEN, 335 and 337 Larrabee. SUBURBAN HEAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUT A BEAUTIFUL LOT more block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from thiospo; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapses property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 conts. IRA BRUWK, 142 LaBaile-st., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-CHEAP-SEVERAL GOOD ILLINOIS
farms; 360 acres in McDonough County; 400 acres
n Ford County. WM. C. KINNEY, Room 24, 116

MÉAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED-REAL ESTATE-WE HAVE PARTIES business property, also good located lots and acre property, class good located lots and acre property. Owners wishing to sell at fair prices can find ready customers in our office. JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st., near Washington. WANTED-TO BUY CHEAD FOR CASH-ONE OR two lots on West Madison-st. Address, by letter, WILLIAM LOFLAND, Illinois Central freight office. WANTED - WILL PURCHASE PROPERTY ON Mahash and Michigan-avs. Washington and Madion-sts, and on Van Buren and Adams-sts, east of the river. Address CASH, Tribune office.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Sides

To RENT-THE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

main floor of a two-story dwelling, six rooms, two
pariors, iarge duting room and kichele, two bed-nours,
two paniries, two closets, in very best order; basement
for storace, and barn; location pleasant, in a respecttry storace, and barn; location pleasant, in a respectvan burnto-st, cars; owner of house and, furniture, dun
old gendeman without family) would like to board
with tenant for rent. Address 8 Q 98, Tribune office. TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE To filoroma, on Washington at. between Wood and Lincoln. A: D. HYDE, Room 10, 128 Dearborn.

TO RENT-928 MOS 60R-ST., CORNER OAKLEY, stone swell-tronk kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, furnace, gas-dutures, laundry, two water-closets, four mancle, four marcle washistands, bath, etc. H. PUTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44. TO RENT-NO. 101 ASHLAND-AV, GOOD RESI-dence near Madison-st. cars. ALFRED W. SAN-SOME, ROOM 7 Union Building.

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHING-tion-st., two 8 room frame houses on Walnut-st., near Robby; 318 each. TO RENT-FINE 14-BOOM HOUSE, 78 NORTH Sheld-a-st.; excellent netghborhood; \$500 per annum. Boom 7, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO will board gentleman, wife, and child, a two-story and basement fural

TO RENT-BY JOHN MARSHALL, RENTING Agency, at 97 Clark-st. - First-class house. No. 91 Twenty-first-st., between Michigan and indiana-ave; near ail churches and horse-railroad lines; good location: two-story and basement, it rooms, in good order; cheep, at \$50 per month to May 1, 1841; with all modern innovements; watchman in charge to show same; possession at duce. possession at ducs.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV.,
north of Harrison-at., a completely furnished, firstclass aguse; modern construction, perfect ventilation
and plumbing, siesm neat: to a small private family
only. Address X 28. Trioune office. only. Address X 88. Trioque office.
TO RENT-1853 PRAIRIE-AV., MARBLE-FRONT
dwelling with all modern improvements: cheap to
good tenant. ADOLFH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and
131 Lasalie-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, ELE-ganly furnished, filled with good-paying board-ers. Best location on North Side. Good security re-quired. Injuice at 111 East Randolph-st. MAKIL.

TO RENT-CHAP - A LARGE FURNISHED brick residence at Highland Park, with elegant grounds, barn, garden, fruit trees, and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to V. B. DENSLOW, 123 LaSailest., Room 28.

TO RENT-TWO PLATS, CONTAINING SOME 20 rooms, suitable for light house keeping. Corner of Washington and Clinton as A. E. Bishiop. TO RENT-FLAT OF FOUR LIGHT OUTSIDE North Clark-sts.: possession at once. Inquire of D. E. MOCUNKY, 93 Fifth-av.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW AND tion, second flow; not and cold water and bathroom; pariors or in suites.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FIRST FLOORS of the brick house 519 Western-av. Inquire at 505 TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS AT 78
East Van Buren-st., cheap.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A FRONT PART OF STORE, WITH show-window, in best location in city, suitable for jeweiry or rancy goods. Bent low. Inquire at 111 East Kandolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT (ASPHALTED) in Lombard Building, on Third-av, and Dearborn-st., available for power, and suitable for manufacturing purposes. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

Miscellane. Sals.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER.
PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife. State location and prices. O 16, Tribune. WANTED-TO RENT-3 PARTLY FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. Must be near ears, and cheap. Address N se, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 or 12 rooms, South Side, by a family of adults.

Address N 63, Tribune office.

A BOUT BATS-LESTER, 103 RANDOLPH-ST., near Dearcorn; sine hats, \$1.00; best felt, \$1.50, \$2.00; new style square crown, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00; silk hats, \$5.00; cap. 25c, 75c.

PRICKLAYET'S NOTICE—All members are notified to come to the hall between the hours of 7a. m and 9 p. m. on cither of the following days; Oct. 15; and 19, at \$2 West Randolph-st. PETER MARK President.

President.

DEDBUGS AND CUCKROACHES EXTERMINATED
by contract (varrante). Exterminators for sale.
Callor address A. O. A.KLEY. 107 CHAY-48., Room 8.
CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS,
194 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods. CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS,
294 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods.

CAS-MONEX-YOU CAN SAVE 20 TO 40 PER
Off cent of your gas utils by using the Columbia Gas
Saver, warranted. Call or send for circulars, free.

N. BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

I WILL INVEST FROM \$1,000 TO \$3,000 IN SOME
I bonorable business ocaring close investigation. Box
28, Downer's Grove. III.

J. THOMAS. ESQ. (COLORED). OF KNOXJr., will discuss the question: Resolved, That the Republican party has not fulfilled all or its obtastions to
the colored race, Dr. W. having the affirments. At
Pacinic Hail, corner of Cark and Van Buren-is., on
Saturday evening. Oct. 11. at 6 p. m. Free debate.
Ladica and gonteinen all invited.

THE STAB PRINTING COMPANY ARE NOW
prepared to do all Kin is of music and job wrinting,
in distrent languages, in the box style and as the lowest rates. Call at their office, or ad frees Scar Printing
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To Exchange is Condition, and clear from all incumbrances, and insured for one year for \$1,000, and i want to exchange is for borden and harnes right away. This piff can sell within two days. Call for he sell within two days. Call for E. Sall DWIN. as the Windsor Hotel. E. BALDWIN. Wateroury, Cons.

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BUSINESS CARDS. D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE Peace. Office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A CLERK, FROM 16 TO 20 YEAB
None others need apply. Address, stating salary or
pected, N Si, Tribune office. pected, N St. I TABORE omice.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN, A YOUNG MAN
about 16, who can speak German. Address, wit
reference, O 14. Tribune office.

WANTED-A FEW GOOD BASTERS AND PRESSmilwankee-ay.

WANTED-A WELL-POSTED GREENHOUSE
well-astablished business. Must have business ability
and come well recommended. Address FLORISY,
Tribune office. WANTED-TAILORS-2 GOOD BUSHELING-MEN.
I cost-maker, 2 good pants and rest-makers.
steady work. Apply at 438 West Madison-st. Come to

WANTED—COMPOSITORS AT THE LEGAL NEWS
Office, 47 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS FOR steady work. Apply at one to MeRUGH & CO., WANTED-THREE OR FOUR GOOD CARPEN-ters. Call at 62 West Jackson-st. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND COOK. 148 SOUTH
Clark-st.
WANTED-10 SLATE ROOFERS AT \$2.75 PER
day; also, 3 hostlers for the city. CHRISTIAN
& CO., 238 South Water-st. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORS TO DO basheling. J. DE YOUNG, 308 State-sl.

WANTED-A GOOD HARNESS-MAKER AT ENglewood, C. H. LANYON.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL HANDS, LEAVE TOday: 230 for railroad, lumber-yard, rolling mill,
farm, and stone quarries; free fare. ANGELL & CO.,
10 South Canal: st.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAYIANS AND GERmans for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway,
a winter's work, free fare: 50 choppers at \$1.5 per
month and board, work for one year; 100 for sawmills,
farms, miles, choppers, and other work. Christian
a CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR CHICAGO &
Northwestern is allway at Tracy, Minn., 50 trace,
lavers at \$1.50 per day, 50 sawmill men, 50 quarry men,
100 Scandinayians and Germazs for iron mines, free
fare. J. H. SPERISECK. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-LABORERS AND TRACKLAYERS ON Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. Apply on work at Doiton or South Englewood.

WANTED-FIFTT EXPERIENCED COALMINERS CO., 137 Lasalie-at.

WANTED-10J RAILROAD LABORERS ON CHICAGO & Strawa Railroad, at \$1.35 per day; board, 23 and \$3.30; all dry work; long job. Apply on line, midway between Him issued and Lemont. and 33.30; all dry work: long lob. Apply on line, midway between Bine is is and and Lemonic.

WANTED—AGEN BY TO CANVASS IN PRIVATE families; article sells for 512. Liberal percentage to agents. Call at 188 Jackson-8t.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN TO SOLICIT orders for shirts and underwear through the Northwest. Good reference required. Address & & W. & 53 Washington-8t.

WANTED—MEN—NOT FOR ANY AGENCY BUSINESS, Dut for a legitimate Western enterprise, that will pay 85.00 or more yearly; better than a gold mine. Address, with stamp, ENTEKPEISE, P. O. BOI 1,334, Cincinnati, U. WANTED—AGENTS—MALE OR FEMALE, FOR two of best seiling articles in market. Just introduced. 128 Washington-8t., Room 29.

LYANTED—A GOOD GROOM AT 413 WEST VAN duced. 183 Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A GOOD GROOM AT 413 WEST VAN Buren-st., opposite car-bara.

WANTED—AGENTS WIFH SMALL CAPITAL TO sell tea, coffee, etc., to families: stamp for secrets. S. M. RENNEDY, 112 Bandolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND APPOINT agents and canvass. Address, with stamp, C. L. YOUNG, 167 and 168 South Clark-st. WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, BALES-men, carpenders, mechanics, etc., to fill places in city and country. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 185 Washington-et. Washington et.

WANTED-GOOD BOY TO HELP IN STORE, ON West Side. Wages, \$2 or \$2.50 per week. State references. Address N 91, Tribane office.

WANTED-A MAN OF CITY EXPRIENCE TO solicit advertisements for a city paper. Address, with references, N 75, Tribane office.

WANTED-A BLE-BODIED LABORERS AT White Lead Works, Fifteenth-st. WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st. W SAMPSON & CO., 171 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—15 FIRST-GLASS WAITERS, AT 220
State-st. Call at 6 a. m.

WANTED—A LIVE AGENTIN EVERY TOWN TO
Soll our goods to grocera. Address Post-Office
Box 63, Chicago, ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NOTIONS. NOVELties, jeweiry, and stationery; catalogue free.
American Novelly Company, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

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West Side433 WEST MONROK-ST.—VERY PLEASANT and nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen; also, suite for family; table first-class. North Side. North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK'ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week; \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

CLARENCE HOUSE, OUTVER STATE AND HABrisen-sta, 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day. \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$5 to
\$10; siles, furnisand rooms reluced without obard.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Indicate the single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$5 par week.
Transients, \$1 day. Resistersat tickets, 21 metals, \$5.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—WE HAVE TWO MARGANT
South-froat rooms for goal and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.

Waosal-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPper week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

Miscellanceus

LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, SUITABLE
for gentleman and wife ortwo or four young men, torent, with first-class board, to unexceptionable parties.
References reguired. Address N 92, fribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

POARD—BY A LADY WITH A BOY BABY 16

BOARD—BY A LADY WITH A BOY BABY 16 months old, in a family where there are no other boarders. Must be reasonable, and near cars. Give price and location. NSI, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, NORTH SIDE, strictly private family. Address N SO, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, south of Porty-seventh-st, convenient to Hyde Park train; reasonable price. References. Address N 74, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY TEACHER OF

DOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY TEACHER OF experience and ability in exchange or part payment for instruction. Address Zeft, Iribane office.

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A SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED FAMILY DRUG STORE for sale. Expenses light. Business paylar. Owner not druggist. Bargain for cash. Address U 8, Tribune office.

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A GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUSINESS FOR sale on easy terms. Address ABE WHITE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHRAP—A GOOD COOPER-SHOP: room for 15 men. Call at 67 and 89 Newberry-av.

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FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY. WITH A well-established trade, it years standing; to a person desifying a sure return for filer investment, this is a rare chance; excellent reasons given for sale. Address P. H. Heff FROA, 68 East kandoupn-st.

FOR SALE—I, RESTAURANT. WELL PAYING: 2. saloon, best location: 3, grocery, cash trade; 4, butchershop, cheap. LISSNER, 5) North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MACRINE SHOP AND MACHINERY.

all in good repair; one of the best locations in the state of Illinois. SHERMAN, LELAND & CO., Box 1978, Ottawa, Ill.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING FOR A FURNITHERE A GOOD OPENING

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AT THE

W. W. KIMALL
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
Can be seen the finest stock of
FLANOS
Ever erhibited in this city.
GRANDS,
Of the following well-known makers:
HALLET, DAVIS & COLHEALL,
W. W. ALBALL,
SOO Organs in stock.
EMERSON PIANO COMPANT.
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EMERSON PIANO COMPANT.
SOO Organs in stock.
FOR SALE—AN ORGAN: 10 STOPS, 6-OCTAVE,
with fancy-carved rosewood case, very flucty shieled, and beautiful design, with high fancy toop price,
see: cost Sioo inst year. Apply to E. RENTSHEL, No.
473 South State-St.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO CHEAP FOR
CASH. Address N St. Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED. WITH \$3,000. \$3,000. \$5,000. \$6,000 PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 TO \$20,000 TO \$2

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TREES WHAT bare you is exchange for trees of all kinds, to to so feet high? Send me postsi-card, and I will call and see you. P. CHAMBRES, Hyde Park, III.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THERE SECOND FURS ACES And three brick ranges. THOMPSON & BURCH, 184 TWOMPSON & BURCH,

WANTED-PERFALE MELP. WANTED-A WOMAN TO WASH DISHES AT LINCOLN'S, 167 South Clark-s.
WANTED-GOOD SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL Poursework in small family. Call at 193 South Peorla-st. Peorla-st.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK AND DININGroom girl; those used to hotel work, can call today and alonday at the Northwestern Hotel, corner of
Canal and kinxie-st. J. HANNIGAN, Prop.

WANTED—DISH-WASHERS—COME PREPARED
to work. 148 South Clark-st. WANTED-AT 1600 WABASH-AV., A TIDY GIRL to do light housework. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. Apply at 45 University place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at 215 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO PLAIN
cooking, washing, and froning for a small family
in a country house with all the city conveniences, 18
miles from Chicago. Only frat-class girls need apply.
Liberal wages. Address 0 12, Tribune office.

WANTED-MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COO and head dining-room girl at Bennett House. Monroe-st.

Scametrossos.

WANTED-EXPENSENCED MACHINE OPERAtors on coats, panis, vests, and oversits; also a
few good hand sewers. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to
424 Milwankec-av. WANTED-SEAMSTRESSES-GIRLS TO WORS on coata, pants and yesta; steady work and good pay. Come to work at 436 West Madison-st.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. (all at 970 Michigan-av.

WANTED-AT 332 EAST INDIANA-ST., A COM petent girl for second-work. Must come wel

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL TO take care of a child 1 year old. References required. Apply at 25 North Lasalle-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF baby through the day; must sleep home at nights. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL AT 11 LAKE-AV., WANTED-A COMPETENT WOMAN TO ATTEM an invalid lady. Address, with references, N ex

WANTED-A GOOD-LOOKING LADY FOR SHOW business. Address immediately. N ea, Tribune. WANTED-A LADY OF REFINEMENT FOR A lugion-st.

Address immediately, N 88, Tribune.

Wanted-A LADY OF REFINEMENT FOR A lugion-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, SITUATIONS WANTED MALL

GOOK Keepers, Cherks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-OFFICE WORK OF ANY
Klad la wholesale house, store, first insurance, or
newspaper office, or as collector, by experienced and
reliable man, well acqualated in the city, and can farnish A reference, and class C 55. Tribuna office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN WHO CAN
give No. 1 reference or bonds for a position of
rust, or any position where he can make himself uefut. Address M, care-of Kellogg & Barrett, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKEPSE OF
long practical experience. Can furnish good city
reference. M 19. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOOKKEPSE OF
Best city references given. Address O 18. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT. RELIAble man wants a set of books to write up evenings.
N 108. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FOUNG MAN OF 21.
year-of-age, in a wnolessale business, to work his
way. Address NS, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS NOVIOR CLERK IN A Strug store. The man has excellent references, and one year's office reading with an Ohio physicians. Speake English and German. Address for five days N 71, Tribune office. English and German. Address for five days N 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cierk in a wholesale house or manufactory. Good references. Has had experience in hardware and stores. O 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 in a grocery store. O 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK FOR BOARD—in wholesale house or commission office, in any capacity; 24 years old; familiar with bookkeeping and willing to work. Good character and good references. Address O 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PORK HOUSE FORE-man; experienced, capable of taking sole charge. Address for particulars FOREMAN, 100 East city-third-st., New York City.

STUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS NEW York cutter; can be found at Burke's liotel at 10a. m. and 4p. m. to-day. Satisfactory references given. DANIEL PASK. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCEL WAICHINGSER WITH A first rate record. Is also a good ongraver. Apply at COGSWELL, WEBER & CO. 8, 140 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED - AS COACHMAN BY A married man, English; thoroughly understands his business. Best of retorances. Address C W, 37 and 39 Fourteenth-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom in a good family, by a young man willing and useful. Address 0 5, Tribane office.

Miscollaneous.

SITUATION WANED - BY A SHORTHAND writer and type-writer operator; I have type-writer from anoline. Can give good references. Address 2 Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRI Vate family, or as traveling servant. Highly recom-mended. Address G. SUSS, 536 Vernon-av. CITUATION WANTED BY A FORMER SHORT-Shand secretary of A. D. Walte, United States Mig-ster to German, Possesses a type-writer. Address ARTHURS. MATHAWAY, Decaur, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. CITUATION WASTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO So general housework. Call at 1008 state-st., corner of Thirty-third.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. Please address 175 West

do general housework. Please address 175 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, RESPECT-ble girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 175 Carrolli-2., west of Halated-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, FOR Scuth Halated-st.

Miscollar-cont.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY IN Stry-goods or fancy stors. Pirst-class references.

N 68, Tribune office.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. VACCOME.

PINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDEd, Broms and S. 20 Handolpa-st. Established 1854.

Any Amounts to Loan on Furnitural other securities. 183 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

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Any Amounts of Money to Loan on Furnitural number of the programs of the property of the proper

DUOKKEEPING, FULL COURSE, \$10; COMMEDcial aristmetic, \$5, at the Commercial Night
school, 133 South Clark-st.

CLASSES DAILY IN TYPK-WRITING AT H. A.
BRYANT'S Chicago Business College, 77, 78, and
st State-st.

CLOCUTION IN CLASSES OR PRIVATELY UNCollege, 77, 78, and 91 State-st.

P. College, 77, 78, and 91 State-st.

P. CLOCUTION—SAMUKL KAYZER, TEACHEE OF
elecution and dramatic set, Hoom & 65 Medianesset, Hershey Music Hall. Instruction private and
classes. POUR CLASSES DAILY IN PHONOGRAPHY AT THE BUTTON OF THE BUT

DURING THE EXPOSITION I WILL SELL TH best leather top phaetons ever made for \$100 come and see 30 different styles of carriages, including a different patent jump-east buggies. No fancy orless saleryous No. 221 and 235 Wahash-av., corner a Jackson-at. H. J. EDWARDS. POB SALE—A BLOODED KENTUCKY SADDLE horse, with all the gaits; a very handsome hore gay, but gentle; 6 years old; at FISHER & TATLOS stables. Wabash-ay, and Physicenth-61.

A GENTS WANTED TO SELL TEA. COFFE And paking powder to families; greek grassates entitives. PROPLET TEA CO. SOT SOUL IS. LONG TOUR AND REEVE-RUTTOS. STITE IS LIKE THE LEAVE STILL BE KILLION.

acred privileges of the "old nobility.

In this way the landed monopoly exercises

iews and weeklies, even those profess

ng Liberalism, have never yet braved the

aling sentiment in England, that all other

things and all other interests must be sub-

ordinated to the preservation and mainte

nance of the powers, privileges, dominion

and control exercised by the aristocracy

Even at this time, when the question

directly presented of an abandonment of

the British system of land-tenure or the

practical abandonment of agriculture, not

one of these Liberal papers has the courage to meet the subject directly

and present the issue as its importance de-

mands. The overshadowing reverence for the nobility, the submission to the assumed

superiority of the noble class, and the defer-

ance paid to landed proprietorship, seem to

innerve the judgment and stiffs the speech

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1819 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre, andelph street, between Clark and LaSalle it of Smart Robson and Wm. H. Crane, brown." Aftergood and evening

Haverly's Theatre.

arborn street, corner of Monroe. Engages
the Opera Burissque Company. "Magic Silj

Glympic Theatre. lark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variet ertainment. "Dick Whittington and His Cat." Af

street, between Dearborn and State. En-

Expesition Building. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CRICAGO LODGE NO. 437, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified to meet at their hall (Orients Building, 122 Lasslie-st.) on Sunday, the 12th Inst., a Ip. m., sharp, for the purpose of attending the function of our late brother, Adam Morgenthaler. By order of the W. M.

ATRIAN HEFTER, Socretary.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

tant feature of the British iron marke just now. Prices in Birmingham, though showing greater strength, have by no mean kept pace with the iron boom in the United States, and Americans find it profitable to make large purchases and heavy contracts

THE TRIBUNE publishes this morning it annual political review of all the Union for 1879, excepting Louisians, where the Repub licans do not nominate for some time come, and election comes off in December It includes result and returns of all elections dates of conventions, tickets, and abstract of platforms, etc., for the October and Noalmanae for the year for people to cut out and save for reference.

the even tenor of his way, paying no heed whatever to the mischievous order of the Common Council directing him to sell conidder for cash, confident that his course is approved by the people of Chicago, and fully expecting that the Council will lose no time in reseinding oxious order. It was passed without aght by most of the Aldermen of the equences to the public health of permit-diseased, tainted, or unwholesome meat to be sold indiscriminately and placed back sumed that all who voted in ignorance will promptly join in an effort to rescind the er next Monday evening.

There has been for several days an omin ous absence of news from Gen. ROBERTS, whom prior to last evening nothin which the road to Cabul was opened to rapid advance, and he was enabled move forthwith to the occupation the Afghan Capital. It was ng in of the enemy upon his rear, and the consequent suspension of his communi-cations. But it appears that Gen. ROBERTS was too busy fighting to find time for sending out reports, and that the disaster feared had not befallen him. On the contrary, he has steadily advanced toward the city, and is in a fair way to reduce the outer defens and occupy Cabul within a few days.

There was a very general and interesting interchange of views at the conference yes-terday of the Republican County Central Committee and a number of leading Repub-There were many differences as to ds and details, but all were of one mind as to the main point, which is that there is a large amount of work to be done by the ans of Cook County if they expect to carry the county next mouth, and that, to begin with, the schemers and wire-workers must be sent to the rear when the Conon meets, and a ticket put in nomina tion whose strength in every part will be so great as to leave no chance for failure before the people. It was a hopeful feature of the gathering that Republicans were pres-ent and took part in the discussion who have not usually concerned themselves about local politics, but who now seem fully alive to the rtance of keeping Cook County out of utebes of that "organized appetite" known as the Democratic party.

From the accounts received of the terrible isaster of Thursday night near Jackson, lich., it is evident that an awful murder has been perpetrated through a degree of negli-gence and recklesness that is apparently without palliation or excuse. An express-train on the Michigan Central Railroad, a road whose history for the past fifteen or nty years has been singularly barren of fatalities to its passengers, was moving west-ward at a rapid rate of speed in the not ununor necessarily hazardons effort to make time, the train having fallen fifty

ing one of the most sickening railway horrors recorded. So far as can be judged, the crime of murdering fifteen people outright and horribly mangling twenty-six others rests directly upon the employe who permitted the presence of the switch-engine on the main track at that hour, and indirectly upon a system of train dispatching that renders it possible that the yardmaster at any point should be left in such total ignorance of the whereabouts of an approaching express train as to allow a switch engine to stand on the track and ba dashed to atoms without an instant's warn Clearly the person in charge of the yards at the scene of the calamity, who had been informed some time previous that the express was fifty minutes late, and who was guilty of the most frightful recklesness in attempting to use the track during the interval to make up a freight train, ought not to have been left in ignorrance of the fact that the express had made up half its time and would reach the yards n half the time he expected it. Ten minutes' notice to him of the whereabounts of the express train would have averted the horror, or at least have left no room for blame except upon the shoulders of the one individual by whose orders the switch-engine held the track. Unless the Railroad Company can show that such a notification was impossible, it will not escape the censure of having omitted a precaut necessary to guard the lives of the persons on board the belated express train.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL CRIMES. Ex-Gov. PALMER persists in his refusal to and personal crimes, and returns to his quasi defense of the Southern sentiment which encourages and condones crime that is committed for partisan purposes. His point is that all crime before the law is classified according to its inherent nature or statutory definition, and that the question of motive only figures in extenuation or aggravation of the offense. We have no doubt that this is a strictly legal proposition, since it comes from so distinguished a lawyer as ex-Gov. PAIMER. But it does not reach the point in issue. A murder committed for the purpose of robbery or to gratify a revengeful feeling is a personal crime, and such crimes are rommon to all sections of the earth. But to the list of such crimes numerous communities in the South have added a monstrous political crime by decreeing that murder shall not be regarded nor punished as murder when it is committed for partisan purposes. This doctrine is outside the domain of personal crime, and has no counterpart in Northern communities. Murder, thus sanctioned advised, and condoned, is not merely the crime of the individual who doe the killing, but the crime of the community which first prompts it and then approves of it. Thieves, outlaws, and vicious men are to be found in all States, but it is only in certain sections of the South that the law against assault and murder is suspended in ases where partisan advantage is sought by murderous attack. In Kemper County this crime of the community was carried to the

extent of granting immunity for the slaughter of innocent children because such slaughter was incidental to the killing of their father for political purposes. Perhaps Gov. PALMER may better under stand the direct, ad hominem demonstration of the distinction between political and personal crimes. He is a leading State-supremacy politician of Sangamon County, Illinois. If were shot dead in cold blood in the streets of Springfield, and his murderer wer nended, it might turn out that he had been killed for purpose of robbery, or that some local Republican politician had killed him in order to get rid of a political opponent and a rival candidate for some local office. We think Gov. PAINER will admit that in either case his murderer would be punished in Sangamon County, and that, if the killing had been incited by partisan rivalry, both Republicans and Democrats of that section would unite in demanding the swift and condign punishment of the murderer with even greater unanimity than if a common thisf had killed him in order to rifle his pockets. But if Gov. PALMER were a Republican politician in Yazoo or Kemper County (as he would probably be if he lived in that section of the country), and if a Democratic politician were to kill him for some partisan end, the ruling sentiment of the community would demand the sequittal of his murderer, if, indeed, there were so much as a pretense of prosecution. We do not believe that Gov PALMER will deny this as a plain statemen of fact, and, if not, then he must perceiv that there is a sort of political crime preva-

In the course of his latest article on this subject in the Springfield Register, Gov. PALMER SAYS:

lent at the South which is not known an

would not be tolerated at the North.

"Nor does the Register admit, except for the sake of the argument, the statements of THE TRIPUNE in regard to the killing or the trial, but if these statements are admitted, they show that courts and juries are to be governed by political feelings, and by the sentiment of the ruling fac-tion, so that in a Republican county Republican may kill Democrats with impunity, and in a Democratic county the Democrats may use their weapons without fear of the law. Something very like this would be the result if the crimes, of the com-try were divided into political and non-political, and then subdivided again so that we should hear of Democratic murders, Republican robberies, Greenback rapes, Temperance incendiaries, Anti-

see, and we believe does see, that its attempt to hus classify crimes must lead to this result, and to no other. But it is not THE TRIBUNE which insists

upon the distinction between political and ersonal crimes which is so repugnant to Gov. PALMER; it is the South which has established and enforced this distinction. THE TRIBUNE desires that all crime should be punished according to law, whatever the motive may be; but the South will not have so. The ruling faction of certain Southern communities declare that there shall be no sishment for murder when a Democrat kills a Republican for partisan reasons. This is precisely what THE TRIBUNE protests against, but it would be impossible to record such a protest if the distinction established by the South were ignored. It is idle to insist that TEE TRIBUNE or other Republican newspapers at the North "attempt to classify crime as political and non-political, when the classification has been actually made by the people of the South in declaring that murder growing out of personal motives may be punished according to law, but that murder which results from Democratic mo-tives shall not be punished at all. This is not

theory, it is a fact; and it is insincere and cowardly for so independent a partisan as Gov. Palmes to refuse to seknowledge it. Orime is naturally graded. Treason is uni ersally regarded and treated as a higher reater crime than personal assault. The There is an organization of a certain portion of the community to defy and override the laws for the protection of life in order to gain or maintain party rule. It is treason against the laws of the country and against the laws of humanity. No such consp xists anywhere at the North, nor would it colerated or excused by the Northern people under any circumstances. Gov. Palmen would be among the first to condemn it at the North. Why does he seek to palliate or deny it because the ruling sentiment his party in the South condones it?

NATIONAL POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

It is generally known that Mr. George William Cueris has been urging, through the political columns of Harper's Weekly that the independent and anti-Conkline Republicans should scratch Connect, the ablican candidate for Governor, in the oming election. In taking this position, Mr. Cuarrs is undoubtedly at variance wil large majority of his party. Even many of hose who were supporters of the Presiden in the war he made on the corrupt New York Custom-House clique are of the opinion the Mr. Connell's removal was simply necessary in order to bring about a radical change i the personnel and policy of the New York Custom-House, and was not due to any spe cific violation of duty on his part. Thi less of the Administration Republicans ar inclined to attribute Mr. Curris' opposition to Connell to his antagonism to CONKLING who is Connell's political godfather, and the may not follow Mr. Curris' advice to scrate CORNELL. Nevertheless, it is conceded that Harper's Weekly will have a following and that there will be considerable scratch ing as far as Connell is concerned. It is robably the consciousness of this fact which has prompted Mr. Custrs, in the current number of the Weekly, to point out onspicuously and earnestly how imporant an influence the New York election o this year is likely to exert upon the Nationa election next year. Without receding from the osition he has taken with regard to CORNELL appeals to all Republicans to unite upon the State ticket, and to use every effort to bring out the full party vote. He contends and to this extent correctly, that the test of party strength in New York on National ssues will be gauged by the vote cast for Lieutenant-Governor or Controller. Even Kelly remain in the field for the purpose of defeating Tilden's candidate, Robinson all his supporters will vote for Porrea, the regular nominee for Lieutenant-Governor and for all the rest of the Democratic ticket. The Republicans should pursue a similar course. They should not remain away from the polls, but vote the Republican ticket, whatever they may do as to Connell indi-

vidually. There are so many complications in regard to the New York Governorship that neither the election of Robinson nor the election of CORNELL would enable the Democrats on the one hand or the Republicans on the other to claim the State for the Presidential elec tion with anything like perfect confidence But if the Republicans carry the rest of the ticket and lose Cornell they may safely claim the State for the National and such a claim, properly substantiated will exert a decided influence throughout the whole country. Mr. Curtis gives some cogent reasons why every Republican in New York should exert himself to bring that State into the Republican line on National

issues. Among them are the following: "The Republican party can point to its Nations Administration, a body of men without fear an without reproach, -able, upright, spotless; and to its financial policy, under which taxes have been reduced and specie payments resumed, while contional action in the South; to its actual adminis rative reforms; and to its clear exposition National franchise. These are the just answer to the assertion that the Republicans have misused their power, and to these is to be added the evidence of a spirit of independence and courage within the party of which the Democratic shows little sign. The position in 1879, by its National Administration and by its known principles, character, and tradi-tions. Upon the great question of next yearwhether a party which for twenty years of such immense benefits to the country and to the world has controlled the Government of the Union shall surrender its power-the voice of New York this year will be very influential. Fortunately the situation in the State, whatever the diversities of Republican opinion, allows every Republican so to principles, but will do its share to show that New

That is the kind of appeal which should find a hearty response from all Republicans in the State, whatever differences may exist among them as to local issues or candidates The National election of next year is of over shadowing importance, and Republican success in New York this year will be one of the most effective assurances for Republica success in the National election. The spirit of the "independents" in this matter, as reflected by Mr. Curris, should be met with a like spirit on the part of the "regulars," and both factions may consistently unite

apon the program thus outlined. THE INDIAN QUESTION. The outbreak of the Utes in Northwestern Colorado, followed up by another outbreak in the southern part and the appearance of armed bands of Indians in close proximity to the mining-camps all over that portion of the State who are evidently on the warpath, show that the struggle may be a long and severe one before they are reduced to submission. Even then, there is no guar antee that they will not again break out on the very first provocation; and, unfortunately, for the peace of the mining regions, provocations are plenty in the shape of treaties that are not observed and dishonest Agents and contractors. Pending this struggle, the Government should adopt some intelligent and practical policy which will reduce the Indians to complete submission, put an end to this perpetual warfare, and secure the rontier settlements against any future

It is intimated by our dispatches from Washington that Mr. HAYT, the Commis sioner of Indian Affairs, will make two practical suggestions in his annual report. The first of these is the reduction of Agencies, and the second the employment of friendly Indians as auxiliaries to a larger extent than is now done. There are now seventy-four Agencies, scattered over a vast expanse of territory, the routes to some of which are almost inaccessible to large bodies of troops. The rge number of these Agencies has necessitated a corresponding number of military posts separated from each other by long disnees, which divides the army up into little handfuls here and there, requiring, as in the case of Maj. THORNBURGH's command. several days before one body of troops can effect a junction with another. Over a week has now elapsed since Maj. THORNBURGH was first attacked. and even now there is not a sufficient force at Milk Creek to move southward and ascer-tam the condition of things at the White River Agency. In the south, the Agent at

Los Pinos has been obliged to flee for his life to Animas City, and it may be days and even weeks before sufficient troops will rive to protect the latter place against the threatened attack of the Southern Utes. The Commissioner also furnishes an illustratio of the difficulty of concentrating troops. H says: "The attenuation of the army ren-ders it impossible to administer even a homeopathic dose of coercion until after a lapse of considerable time. This weaknes boldens the savages so that a mere hand ful, like the eighty-seven warriors with their 200 women and children under DULL KNIPE, can cut through a military department and spread terror and slaughter for a month with impunity." The suggestion made by the Com missioner is a very strong one. The con solidation of the Indian tribes upon fewer reservations would enable the army in case of trouble to concentrate very exped and effectively, and this might be the firs step towards a general corraling of the In dians in the Indian Territory or some other ocality set apart for them, where they would no longer be in the way of the tide of emigration from the East which is sweeping over the West with mightier volume every year. This must at some day be the outcome of th Indian problem, and it will save many lives and an immense outlay of money upon need less Indian wars if it is done at once.

The second suggestion made by the Com-missioner is of equal value, and was made by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the early days of SITTING-BULL'S forays. At that time THE TRIBUNE recommended that the friendly Indians be enrolled into companies as a part of the army, and be treated as auxiliary soldiers. There are several reasons why this should be done. In the first place, the friendly Indian is very loyal to the Government, and very proud of being considered a soldier, as he has shown on several occasions not only in the wars on the Plains, but also in the War of the Rebellion. Second, he is the best horseman in America, and would occupy the same relation to our Government that the Cossack does to the Russian, while he has no superior in following a trail. Third, the expense would not be a fraction of that required for the equipment and subsistence of white troops. As the Commissioner says: "Added to the army it would entail very little expense and de tract nothing from the productive resources of the country. Moreover, the utilizing of a portion of our population which we are now obliged to feed and often to fight would be an act of public economy." Fourth, the Government has the example of England for a precedent. She has utilized her Sepoys as troops, and places full trust in them. She used the natives of Southern Africa against the Zulus, and is now about to enroll the Zalus to push her conquests still further. The plan seems entirely feasible. At least it would do no harm to make the experiment. Something must be done to end these constantly-recurring Indian disturbances, and it is very evident that the present vacillating and temporizing policy will accomplish

nothing in that direction.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND There are but few persons in this country who can comprehend the magnitude of the political and social revolution which now threatens Great Britain and the whole Kingdom. The possession of the land and its consolidation into comparatively few hands involve matters of political and social con-cern extending far beyond the mere question of property and of income. The land of England, ireland, and Scotland, including under that general term the building and improved lots throughout the Kingdom, is the alleged property of some thirty thousand persons; that is to say, this number of persons claim the great bulk of so much of this land as is held as a source of income from rents or directly from cultivation. These persons, especially those holding the larger estates, are the heads of families which have been ennobled, some of them for centuries. Under the English system of entails, primogeniture, and settlements, the title to the land is preserved in the male head of the family, but it by no means follows that he enjoys exclusively the profits of the estate. An estate may be inherited subject to various charges: First, mortgages generally of long duration; second, settlements upon brothers' sons and daughters; upon the widow and sisters, as well as the daughters of the previous heir, -also upon nieces and aunts, and other collateral beirs. Each of these settlements is for a specific sum, to be paid annually out of the rents of the estate. An estate yielding \$50,000 annual rent may be charged with the payment of settlements amounting to \$40,000 a year eaving to the inheriting heir about one fifth of the income, out of which he has to naintain his own family. Any reduction of rent, even of 20, 30, or 40 per cent, of neces sity leaves the owner with little or no income, and threatens even the full payment of the settlements upon the other persons. The majority of these settlements are in consideration of marriages, so that beyond and outside of the immediate owner in post there is a large number of persons having s direct interest in maintaining the larges ossible rentals from the land. The ounger sons, nephews, and cousins of the oble land-owner have also to be supported. The larger proprietors are themselves generally members of one House of Parliament or the other, or they name some junior or collateral members for these offices, and a member of Parliament in England, no matter to which party he belongs, exercises a videly extended official patronage. this patronage he is able to provide for his rothers, his sisters' husbands, his nephews, and other more or less dependent relation not omitting his own sons. These he able to provide for as priests in the Church, to which he has several appointments in his gift; in the army and in the navy be finds places for others; in the civil service he finds employment for several, and in In-

dia there are perhaps 150,000 scions of the

ristocracy quartered at the public expense.

addition to these there are fellowshi

and professorships within his reach, and

which he can make use of to pension depend-

number of sons and daughters of noble and

aristocratic families in England who are ex-

tremely impecunious; they have "blood,"

but no money. There are also large

numbers of parvenue bankers, brokers

money-lenders, and persons of learned

professions, and merchants, who have abundance of money and children, who

seek aristocratic associations. Deep in the hearts of these English well-to-do classes is

an abiding reverence for the nobility, and

recognition from even a remotely-connected

member of the aristocracy is regarded as a favor never to be forgotten. There is,

therefore, a perpetual effort on the part of the moneyed plobe to connect their juniors, male and female, with the direct or collateral

ents. There is of necessity an im

of every English writer and statesman. foremost among the Liberal leaders hesitates and quails when the question involves the disruption of the aristocratic ascendency. To avoid such a contingency, even the Liberal chieftains are willing to resort to any expedient, notwithstanding the fact is patent that cheap food is essential to the existence of England as a manufacturing State, that cheap food and rents equal to the preservation of incomes from lands are wholly im possible, and that the land-tenures must be eformed, even if by so doing the presen financial support of the aristocracy be swept away. The evils of the present system are no orious and confessed. The remedy is ad mitted by all. But the courage to apply the remedy is wanting. It may occur, perhaps, in time to these people that, while the reform will revolutionize the present existing condition of affairs and reduce many

thousands of non-producing but liberal consumers to the necessity of industrial occupations, after all the sweeping away of old abuses will be of such relief to the country generally that greater and more general pros perity will be the ultimate outcome of the change. Twenty years ago the people of this country stood appalled at the proposition to emancipate 4,000,000 laboring people, and thus destroy property " computed as worth \$2,500,000. 000. A few years later this "property" was destroyed, and the former owners, and their descendants, and the country, and the world generally have been made richer and more prosperous than they were when they held this human flesh property in possession, en-joying its profits. When systems cease to be general benefit, when the mass of the people are reduced to poverty, when abuses are perpetuated at the cost of the many for the benefit of the few,-then, the sooner the change takes place, and the more radical the remedy, the speedier and more direct and more universal will be the benefits resulting

At a meeting of the "Trade and Labor Council," Thursday night, the proposition of the St. Louis journeymen to institute a general strike throughout the country agains further production was considered and discussed by the various Communist agitator who were running the meeting. The pro essional Communist, Parsons, "Moved that this Council indorse the subject

from that change.

matter contained in the communication. He be-lieved a general strike should be inaugurated the people know where they stood. They wante a reduction of the hours of labor and an in-

Double the present wages and half time would probably be accepted as a first install-ment of what the professional agitators de-mand. Passons himself, since he turned Communist agitator, has probably reached the blissful point where he has reduced his hours of labor to 0, or near it, and has increased his wages for his services in fomenting mischief to a liberal percentage of the gate-money at picnics and other places of taking toll from labor. A general strike throughout this country, such as the Communist agitators are preaching, will result of course, in stopping all building and throwing perhaps half a million of worker out of employment and lose them a million day of wages. But the owners of the new buildings in the United States can stand this stoppage of construction infinitly better than the idiots who lay down their tools and quit earning their daily bread and butter can do without their pay.

A general strike such as that proposed will not make a "corner" on the public by any means, nor force anybody to pay in creased wages for reduced hours of work. The "strike" will most certainly and quickly result in sending to Europe for every manufactured article affected by the "general strike" and capable of importation. While the strikers will be standing around idle and sucking their fingers, the farmers and all other classes not in the "strike" import their fabrics, wares, implements iron, steel, glass, outlery, boots and shoes, furniture boots and shoes, furniture, and s thousand other articles, by hundreds of millions of dollars' worth, and at cheaper prices than are even now paid for domestic products and they will pay for these imports with the vast agricultural and precious mineral surplus products of the land and the mine. The British, French, German, Belgian, Austrian, Swiss, and Italian manufacturer will rejoice with great joy at the "gen eral strike" of the journeymen in America because the insane policy of the latter will be the magnificent opportunity of the former. All Europe will throw up their hats and hurrah for the "good time coming. After the "general strike" has "played out, and the foels led into it by the professional agitators and Communists are starved and the business on which they subsisted i ruined, they will collect together the knavish scamps who misled and deceived them and probably festoon the lamp-posts with them. That will most likely be the final chapter in the "general strike inaugurated thre

The address made by Secretary SHERMAN to the people of Columbus on Wednesday evening was one of the best and strongest he has made during the Ohio campaign. In reply to Judge Thunman's assertion that there has been no actual resumption of

specie payments, he said : "Now, my friends, the Judge suggests to you whether we have got specie payment. Yes, unless we take the gold and silver coin, and cram it down your throats, and make you take it, whether you will or no, we have got specie payment. [Laugh-

with Judge THURMAN, but I don't hear of this kind creates new champions of the the demands it for his pay. I am surthat I would be very willing to give the to him, or be willing to pay him gold Indeed, gold has got to be a little of control over British society that has hitherto been invincible. It controls the Church, the drug in the Treasury. We got so much that we concluded that we must pay out gold and silve army and navy, the civil service, the colleges ooth, so that now any man of you can get dou and universities, the Parliament, and the eagles, half eagles, or quarter eagles, if you want them, in gold coin, for any United States note you Government. The newspaper press, the rehave got in your pocket. He said there were specie payments, because the law required he figured up a very hard case of a poor farmer w wanted some gold coin and he came here to Columbus, and had to hire an agent to take it to New York, and there hire a broker to go to the United States Treasury, but finally he got his gold. My friends, you need not go to any such trouble as that. Go to any bank in this town, and if they will not give it to you let me know, and I will ass Laughter. 1 Isaid before we have \$222,000,000, [langhter.] I said before we have \$222, 000, 000, 100, 000 in greenbacks, gold, and sliver coin, the balance bullion,—and I would be glad to-day to exchange \$50,000,000 of this gold coin in the United States Treasury for bank-notes, but yet Judge THURNAN doubts whether we have got back to specie payments. Why, we are back to spe payments, just as England and France are."

The Secretary's exposition of the result of specie resumption is not less striking In this regard he said:

"What has been the result? Why, your Chair man has told you that gold has poured in on u from all quarters. We have during the last month received \$26,000,000 in gold coin from Europe to pay for our surplus products. That pile of gold and silver which on the first day of January, 1879, was \$138, 000, 000 has now grown to be \$227, 000, 000 [great applause], and with what money was in circulation before is now apread all over the country, together with the gold and silver produced at home, replenishing your homes, your business, your workshops, giving you work and labor, active industry, and hopeful prosperity,"

been inflation, -inflation of gold, inflation of silver, inflation of bang-bills, -and here I have a tatement taken from the official files, but wil only read the general summary. The amount currency in circulation on the 1st of January was \$710,000,000; now, adding to that the coin which is now practically in circulation, because even the gold and silver coin that is now in the Treasury only represents so much of the United States notes and bank-bills in active circulation, the whole amount has increased to \$1,107,552,102, so that the first effect of resumption of specie-payuse of gold and silver, and also by the enlargemen of the bank circulation of the country, the amount of United States bank-notes remaining precisely

These are facts which are rapidly making their way to the people, and as they become the better understood the insincerity and incapacity of the Democratic leaders in the matter of finance will be estimated at their proper value, and react to disaster of the Democratic party.

Gen. Conway has made rather a shrewd obferring to the Southern stories of the severity of the climate in Kansas and the alleged terrible effects of it on the negro constitution, the Gen eral remarks that there was a time when the Southern whites had a different story to tell. In the days of the old Kansas-Nebraski trouble all that region of country was said to be a perfect Paradise for negroes. The slavocrats were anxious not only to send their ne groes to Kansas, but to go there themselves. The balmy springs, the soft, mellowing heat of summer, the glorious harvest of autumn, an the zephyr breezes of winter were described in anguage too eloquent to repeat. It is very od that a few short years should make such a difference in the minds of the Southern planters; and it's quite unreasonable for to demand that everybody else's opin ion should veer around to suit theirs. The negroes—poor, ignorant souls that they are—learn slowly and forget slowly. They earned some twenty-five years ago that Kansa orgotten it yet. They have been wishing ever nce that they might go there. And now they are going. The Southern planters first adver-tised Kansas to them; and they are beginning They want to see about those balmy springs nd cool summers, and luxurious autumn and warm winters that their old masters used to tell of. The truth is, that Kansas is quite as Missonri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

in which States the planters used to have no

The Haytians settle their political disputes Southern fashion, by buildozing and assasina-tion, and in Mexican style by civil war. The o-called Liberals the other day captured Haytian mail steamers, the Arwin and the coullone, and thus obtained the nucleus for a small fleet of their own to be used for party purposes. In the meantime the Provisional Government of Port-au-Prince sent troops gainst the Liberals at Gonaives. After a ter rific struggle Gonaives unfortunately took fire and two-thirds of the town was destroyed, while the remainder was pillaged. Gonaives was therefore reduced to a pitable condition, from which it will take a considerable time to recover BOYER BOZELAIS, who led the Liberals after his defeat at Gonaives, embarked with his followers for eremie, which has pronounced in his favor; where, it is stated, he intends "to make a stand." The Liberals have, however, met with severe blow in another quarter. Gen. Mou-Port-su-Prince, has by latest accounts succeede in recapturing the Town of Cape Hartien. Deorived of their two strongholds in the north, Sonaives and Cape Haytien, the Liberals are fo the moment out of spirits and altogether dis represented as being in "a fearful condition," and time only will show how the struggle will end. The respectable Haytians are said to be much annoyed at this continued political turmoil, and bitterly complain that they are not llowed to lead a quiet life.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an article giving a detailed account of the cere monies attending the initiation of both men and women into the mysteries of the Mormon relig ion. This narrative, which bears every mark of truth, lifts the veil from the secrets of the Endowment House, and enables one to form a good idea of the mummeries, blasphemies, and oyaltles which form part of the faith of the Latter-Day Seints, but also causes one to wor der how any person, after having had such stuff dinned in his ears or paraded before his eyes, could have a vestige of faith left in the pretentions of Jo SMITH or any of his successors. There has always been a natural curiosity on the part of the Gentiles to know what these wondrous rites were which accompanied admission into the Mormon Church, and that curiosity may now be satisfied by information derived from an nquestioned source,-from a person who went through the mill. All the "Masonic revela-tions" made during the days of the Mongan excitement fail to compare in point of interest with this story of the Endowment-House ceremonies and its tableau of The Temptation and

There is some danger that the cigar-twisters' strike will end in smoke, and that the price of eigars will not go un. It was hoped the strikers would keep on following the Communist Pan-sons' advice and work less and charge more, nd keep on charging more and working less intil they had pushed cigars to a price where the multitude would cease consuming and wast-ing their money on them. Any strike that will tend to keep people from squandering their carnings on tobacco should be encouraged.

That the influence of Tammany is extending testified in the industry of the Far Western

Why don't the Sloar follow the cus

progress of the war between the Americans and

"We would rather be GRANT than WASHING rox," proclaims an enthusiastic New England So would any fellow. WASHINGT

There may be something in a name. Look at ROB INJURESOUL'S!

PERSONALS.

John B. Gough will be at home within two weeks.

The Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia, is in Washington.

Gambetta advocates the scheme for rest ng roulette in France. Gen. McClellau has been out of his home

out once since he was taken ill. Lady Florence Dixie, famous in the hunt. ng field, has taken to poetry and politica.

Talmage's agent says that Graut's reception abroad was only second to that of Talmage, Queen Victoria used to be fond of etching. and all her daughters have been instructed in t

Von Moltke married, at 39, an English girl of 16. He is attached to his fine estate in Col. T. W. Higginson is actively engaged

in Massachusetts politics this year. He is or list of Republican speakers. It is rumored that a project is on foot in

New York to buy the Garner property on Staten Island and present it to Gen. Grant. Miss Bettie Evarts, the daughter of the Secretary, is to be married to Mr. Perkins, of Bos-

on, during the Christmas holidays. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught have visited Abergeldie Castle, in Scotland, to arrange for the reception of Eugenie.

Miss Rye has extended her wonderful work by taking her thirty-third ship-tond of Enlish girl waifs to Canada to give them homes Henry Ward B echer says: "When I die

I would rather be buried at Indianapolis, the scene of my early labors, than anywhere else on earth." Ninety Englishmen in the trades or profess sions have an annual income of more than \$250, 000, and 994 others receive more than \$50,000 • Representative Burwell B. Lewis will re-

sign his seat in Congress to accept the Presidency of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa in that

The Mr. John Bannister who has just male his appearance upon the London stage is said to be a great-grandson of the famous actor, "Jack"

Ketchwayo is a very tricky savage. At Kambula, it is related, he brought up a large body of women and stationed them in the distance to represent a strong reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman will celebrate their silver wedding at Delmonico's, a week from Saturday evening, by a banquet to a thousand guests. No presents will be received.

M. Vieuxtemps, having finally and for reason of failing health resigned his position at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Brussels, is to re-ceive a pension from the Belgian Government. "D. Boone cilled A Bar on Tree in tha

rear 1760," is inscribed on an old beech tree in Tennessee, near Jonesboro. The centennial of the old tree has just been formally celebrated. Ex-Gov. Claffin, of Boston, has given to the Freedmen's Aid Society the League property, adjoining Classin University, at Orangeburg, S. C., consisting of thirty-one acres and buildings, valued

The Yale College Faculty have asked Prof. Christliebe, of Bonn University in Germany, to deliver next year the annual lecture course of "Poaching," before the students of the Yale The-

logical Seminary. Edwin Arnold, who is becoming well known by his Hindoo poem, "The Light of Asis," which Oilver Wendell Holmes honors with larish praise, is 48 years of age, and one of the editors of

he London Telegraph.

M. Paul de Cassagnac's latest piece of in soience is an article in his newspaper, he Paris Pays, headed "Lost, a Dog," and offering a re-ward to anybody who will find a cur answering to the ear to the office of his journal.

The ex-Empress Engenie receives no one, mains deeply depressed. The castle—Wasserburg—which she is said to have purchased in Styris for a country-seat is 400 years old. One of its pecularities is that the front contains 122, windows.

man wresting and wringing his bread from the stubborn soil by the sweat of brow and the break of his back for his wife and children!" exclaimed the late William M. Hunt to a dilettante who critiised some of Millet's paintings as representation "coarse French clodhoppers." Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has returned

"My God! man, what is nobler than i

o Washington, suffering from the effects of an accident which he met with some time ago at Big Tree Station, Cal. in front of the hotel at Big Tree there is an excavation covered with loose plank. The Senator attempted to walk over the

While in New York a few days ago, P. T. Barnum replied to an old friend who told him he looked as hale and hearty as he did ten years ago: I ought not to, my dear sir: I'm an old man. I'm 70. But I gave up rum and tobacco years ago. I havn't smoked a cigar for eighteen years, nor have I tasted a drop of liquor for many more years.

That has kept me young and hearty."

Mr. Thackeray had not too high an opinenjoyed exercising it. "I have discovered," he said pleasantly one day, in reference to certain magazine illustrations, "that there is at least one person in the world who draws worse than I do myself!" Nevertheless, who could spare the great writer's inartistic, delicious sketches? "Inc Ross and the Ring," for instance, would lose half its gracious charm without the large-nosed King, the delly Queen, grim Countess Graffanuff, and little

Bismarck is often discontented, and in a period of despondency he is said to have exciained. In satisfying my ambition I have made nobo hoppy." The company at his Varzin residence protested "No." He continued: "And what number of people I have cast into misery. With out me three great wars would have been avoided 80,000 men-nay, much more-would not have been killed, and such a number of families, of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and wives would not have been plunged into mourning. However, that account is to be settled between God and myself so far as the hereafter goes. What happiness have I derived from all my success! Little or none; and I have reaped endless worry texation, hatred, pain, grief, overwork,

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna Champaign, Ill., Oct. 10.—Louie L., young at his home in Paxton, Ill., this morning, at o'clock, of neuralgia of the bowels, aged 2 years and 6 months. He was a young man more than average talents, and had adopted the newspaper profession, being at the time of his death local editor of the Paxton Record.

death local editor of the Paxton Record. He was married only about three months ago. His young wife is nearly frantle with grief. His funeral occurred in Paxton this afternoon.

**GALENA III., Oct. 10.—Stephen Marsden, a retired miner, and since 1834 a resident of Galena, died at his residence in this city, in Marsden's row, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Deceased was well known throughout the entire lead-unine region, and was at one time the owner of the extensive diggings in Rice Township now operated and owned by the Illinois Zinc Works at LaSalle. He leaves a large estate.

Patriotic Club of this city held a mass-meeting to-night in commemoration of the Cuban Revo-lution,—to day being the anniversary of the uprising at Yara in 1868. A letter was read from Jamaica, in which it was stated that a company had been sent from that city in a vessel with arms and ammunitian for the purpose of taking Santiago. The Cubans state the reason this news has not reached this country officially is the Spaniards have contradict to the country. SPORTING

A Woman Who W adelphia to and B

She Was Nearly B ing It, but

The Pedestrian Oraze York and Sa

Closing Day of the

PEDESTR A 2,600 MI PHILADELPHIA, Oct. evening a sunburbed live blue flaunel suit and twis a Philadel phia newspaper and, of that completes Mrs. Martha Potts, and miles for a wager of \$5,0 miles for a wager of secont better peculiar accent to that she was a native of resumed: "I lived in N never did any walking a over there until I entered the female wa International Park R International Park R

of the female wa International Park R far behind that you con you had hunted a week w ber of gentlemen there care to mention, put usered to give to walk to New Ories coriain time. I'm back, cash. The distance is 2 from Philadelphia on Ma Baitimore and Washings lar roads until I reaction. Then I took to and walked every through Lyachburg and bury and Charlotte, N. (gomery and Mobile, A where I arrived July & kindest treatment all never molested or rousing receptions at people, at Mobile and I and by persons at New had a dinuer from the profe I started on the babad nobody to accombeyond the folks who near the cities; but I people at certain points walked the square thin

beyond the 10km with people at certain points walked the square this walked the square this ware not over \$25. If gether by stoppages, days. Everybody treatially in Georgia and Lay's walk was thirty-six air-line in Georgia, and miles. Pre worn qut thave my third on nor roads South than betwee where they are ballasted and and clay ballasting I switched off from Dar and Richmond. I made ain't a bit tired, and again. I think I miles in twenty-four hos champion, and I hear the in bets on the result. I 144 hours. Pil be chartempt."

The widow smacked out the road of the reads, and akipped the cane, and akipped the people of the reads of the chartengt.

IN NE New York, Oct. 10.— lead in the contest for \$5,000. At 9 o'clock this morni

Bram and Spellacy

At 8 o'clock the score 6 p. m.-Score

10 p. m.-Score

It is estimated th garden to-night.
almost as good cor
"Blower" Brown
bave challenged th
1 a. m.—Score:

THE CINCINNATI, O., O. exciting races were t

The first on the 1 class of Thursday, in Lew Scott had two were called at 1:30 an hour before a star scoring told more on other horses, and, was won in 2:28 him up with in 100 fees Wright out by a no Taylor to the barn, ar Scott, Wright, and Gl Gloster just saving b Gloster, and fourth t The 2:26 horses there ensued one of heat races ever see favorit, but cons in on Sciota, She

choice. She won half a length from horses not naving be the entire mile. The one. Wedgewood a pearly ail the way, an a pose only right und The third heat was by half a length in pole in the fourth he splan made no fur which Sciota won. Sheet and race.

EDITORIAL.

on the Americans and

GRANT than WASHINGastic New England how. Washington is ig in a name. Look at

NALS. s at home within two

of Georgia, is i he scheme for resto

en out of his house famous in the hunt. try and politics.

that Grant's recepad to that of Talmage. to be fond of etching we been instructed in the ed, at 39, an English

n is actively engaged this year. He is on the project is on foot in rner property on States

the daughter of the d the Duchess of Con relaie Castle, in Scotland, ended her wonderful ty-third ship-road of En-

says: "When I die inywhere else on earth." in the trales or profes. ive more than \$250, ... well B. Lewis will re-

to accept the Presidency he London stage is said to the famous actor, "Jack"

ry tricky savage. At them in the distance to

Delmonico's, a week from a banquet to a thousand ving finally and for ran signed his position at the Music at Brussels, is to re-A Bar on Tree in the

ed on an old beech tree in sboro. The centennial en formally celebrated. centennial of f Boston, has given to reity, at Orangeburg, S. C., acres and buildings, valued

Faculty have asked Prof. inversity in Germany, to de-abnual lecture course on a students of the Yaie The-

norm, "The Light of Asis,"
Rolmes honors with lavish
te, and one of the editors of mac's latest piece of in-his newspaper, he Paris a Dog." and offering a re-rill flad a cue answering to mon and will bring at he

own spartments. She re-own spartments. She re-. The castle—Wasserburg ave purchased in Styria for ears old. Ore of its pecul-contains 122 windows.

what is nobler than meing his bread from the weat of brow and the break e and childre a!" exclaimed ant to a diletrints who critidhoppers."

of Alabama, has returned ag from the effects of an ac-ith some time ago at Big front of the hotel at Big avation covered with loose tempted to walk over the the hole, breaking his col-

k a few days ago, P. T. old friend who told him he ty as he did sen years ago: ear sir; I'm ag old man. I'm or eighteen years, nor have nor for many more years.

d not too high an opinwind, though he thoroughly
"I have discovered." he
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"that there is at least one
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n discontended, and in a he is said to have exciaimed:
ibition I have made nobody
if at his Valzin residence continued: And what a cast into misery. Withwould have been avoided;
the more—would not have
h a number of families, of
these sisters, and wive plunged into mourning.
it is to be settled between at the hereafter goes. What ised from all my success? we reaped endiess worry, n; grief, overwork, and

JUARY. to The Tribuna . Ill. this morning, at 1 of the bowels, aged 23 Re was a young man of ents, and had adopted the terms at the time of his the Paxton Record. He ut three months ago. His frantic with grief. His axton this afternoon.

frantic with grief. In factor this atternoon.

Ich to The Traume.

10.—Stephen Marsden, a since 1834 a resident of residence in this city, 5 o'clock this afternoon, nown throughout the chand was at one time the edizatings in Rice Towned owned by the Itlinois sails. He leaves a large

PATRIOTS.

a. Oct. 10.-The Cuban a city held a Gass-meeting oration of the Cuban Revog the anniversary of the in 1868. A letter was can in which it was sary had been sent from the arms and ammunition king Santiago. The Cubans news has not reached this the Spaniards have control

SPORTING EVENTS.

A Woman Who Wa'ked from Philadelphia to New Orleans and Back.

She Was Nearly Five Months Doing It, but She Did It.

The Pedestr'an Oraze Still Raging in New York and San Francisco.

Closing Day of the Fall Meeting at Chester Park.

> PEDESTRIANISM. A 2,600 MILB WALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.-At 8 o'clock this seeing a sunburned little woman, wearing a Samel suit and twirling a cane, came into fladelphia newspaper office. "There," she "that completes my 2,600 miles. I'm Martha Potts, and I've walked that many rs for a wager of \$5,000."

mirs for a wager of so, one out her assertion flat he was a native of North Carolina. She resumed: "I lived in New York nine years. I need did any walking except a few exhibitions over thereuntil I entered in the six days' tramp nevat did any walking except a few exhibitions of thereuntil I entered in the six days' tramp of the female walkers-around in the International Park Room. I carne in so its chind that you couldn't have found me if you had hunted a week with allanteru. A number of gentlemen there, whose names I don't the nention, put up \$5,000, which they arred to give to me if I should wak to New Orleans and back in a certain time. I'm back, and I expect to get my cash. The distance is 2,000 miles. I started from Philadelphia on May 13, and went down to Delimore and Washington, and so on by reguler reads until I reached Manassas Junction. Then I took to the railroad bed, as walked every step of the way through Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Salisbery and Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgoniery and Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans, where I arrived July 20. I experienced the kindest treatment all along the line; was ever molested or insulted, and had rousing receptions at Atlanta by 2,000 people, at Mobile and Montgomery by bands, and by persons at New Orleans, where I also had a dinner from the press and officials just before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had a dinner from the press and officials just before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials just before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials just before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials just before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials pust before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials pust before I started on the back tract on July 25. I also had so dinner from the press and officials pust before I started on the back tract on July 25. I had a disper from the back tract on July 25. I had nobody to accompany me either way beyond the folks who came out to meet me near the cities; but I understand there were people at certain points watching to see that I walked the square thing. All my expenses were not over \$25. I lost fourteen days altogether by stoppages, and was sick three days. Everybody treated me kindly, espediil in Georgia and Louisiana. My greatest day's walk was thirty-six miles, on the Piedmont in like in Georgia, and my average twenty-one miles. Pre worn out two pairs of shoes, and have my third on now. There were easier roads South than between here and Baitimore, where they are ballasted with stone. South the sand and clav bailasting is used. Coming back Iswitched off from Danville to Fredericksburg and Richmond. I made twenty-eight miles. I ain't a bit tired, and could go it over again. I think I could beat 110 miles in twenty-four hours. I started out to be champion, and I hear there was half a million in bets on the result. I want to walk 24, 72, or 14 hours. I'll be champion or die in the attempt."

The widow smacked on her straw hat, picked IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Murphy maintains his ad in the contest for the O'Leary belt and At 9 o'clock this morning the score was: Allen. 360 Mahoney 352
Bram 221 Murphy 393
Briody 356 Pierce 293
Curran 345 Russell 348
Curran 378 Spellacy 340
Howard 368 Walker 344
WeKee 950 Bram and Spellacy have withdrawn; the

former made 221 miles, and the latter 840, The following was the noon score: At 3 o'clock the score was:

6 p. m.-Score:

10 p. m. -- Score:

It is estimated that 9,000 people were in the garden to-night. Murphy appeared to be in almost as good condition as when he started. "Blower" Brown and Hart, the colored boy, have challenged the winner.

1 a. m.—Score:

392 Faber 420 McKee 397 Murphy 313 Russell

THE TURF.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.-Three extreme! ting races were trotted to a finish at Ches

The first on the list was the postponed 2:23 class of Thursday, in which Deck Wright and Lew Scott had two heats apiece. The horses were called at 1:30 o'clock, and scored nearly an hour before a start could be effected. This scoring told more on Scott and Wright than th other horses, and, in consequence, the heat was won in 2:28 by Gloster, Splan bringing him up with a rush when withhim up with a rush when with-in 100 feet of the wire, beating Wright out by a nose. This heat sent Dick Taylor to the barn, and for the sixth heat only Scott, Wright, and Gloster started. It was wor by Scott easily, Wright breaking badly and Gloster just saving his distance. This gave the race to Scott, second money to Wright, third to Gloster, and fourth to Taylor.

The 2:26 borses were then called up, an there ensued one of the most desperate fivebest races ever seen. Wedgewood was a big favorit, but considerable money went favorit, but considerable money went in on Sciota, who sold second choice. She won the first heat by half a length from Wedgewood in 2:25, the borses not naving been a length apart during the entire mile. The second heat was a terrific too. Wedgewood and Sciota being lapped asarly all the way, and the stallion winning by a pose only right under the wire, in 2:28%. The third heat was captured by Wedgewood by half a length in 2:26%, but at the half-mile pole in the fourth he made a tired break, and splan made no further effort for the heat, which Sciota won. She also captured the fifth heat and race.

The free-for-all race was marked by a wonderful exhibition of speed on the part of the Chicago horse, Charley Ford, he trotting the second heat in 2:20%, a remarkable performance over a half-mile track. The summaries are as follows:

2:26 CLASS.

Time-2:25; 2:20)4; 2:25. MASHYILLE.

NASHYILLE, Teno., Oct. 10.—The fifth day's racing had weather clear and very warm, track good, and attendance the largest of the week. The first race, mile dash, for all ages, was won by Capt. Fred Rice; Victim second, Lillie R. third. Time, 1:45. Beatitude, Uzilla, Buckanot, and Glasgow unplaced. Beatitude was the layorit. teen without effort; Round Dance second, and Eckers third. Time, 3:48.

In the third race, for 2-year-olds, half-mile dash, Mamie R. Brunette, Col. Sprague, Brooklyn, and Beeswing started. The race was won easily by Brunette; Sprague second, Brooklyn third. Time, 50%.

Pools on to-morrow's races:
One mile—Fonso, \$50; Talisman, \$20; Ventriloquist, \$5.

One mile—Fonso, \$50; Talisman, \$20; Ventriloquist, \$5.

Two-mile heats—Jils Johnson, \$25; Charlemagne, Arcadia, Balsee in the field, \$13.

Mile and a quarter—Sallie Polk, \$50; Minnock, \$33; Omega, \$20; Holman's entry, \$9; Buckshol, \$9; Matagorda, \$7; Joe Shelby, Annie Hayden, Ikiser, and Uzilla in the field, \$3.

BASE-BALL. ALBANYS VS. BOSTONS.
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Albanys, 4; Bos NATIONALS-PROVIDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Nationals, 10; Providence, 8. Game called at the close of the sixth inning on account of darkness. THE OAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.— James Keilly and George Lee, two well-known oarsmen, are matched for two-mile straightaway race on the Harlem

THE RAILROADS.

WROUGHT-IRON TIES FOR RAIL-ROADS.

London Times, Sept. 27.

A paper read before the Iron & Steel Insticute, in Liverpool, by Mr. Wood, of Middler brough, dealt with the wrought-iron perma-nent way laid on the Northeastern Railway. The author stated that, at the spring meeting of the Institute last year, he had the honor to read a paper upon the application of wroughtiron and steel to permanent ways, with a de scription of a new kind of railway-sleeper and clip-chair. Since that time, Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell and other Directors of the Northeastern Railway had brought the matter before their engineer, Mr. Thomas Harrison, by whom it was decided to lay down two miles of this system between Middlebrough and Stockton, and it was from the considerable amount of interest which this new road had created and at the request of many of his triends that he had been induced to report on the result of that experiment. These wrought-iron sleepers were made by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes & Co., Middlesbrough, and were rolled in bars about eighty feet long. They were then sawn off bot to the proper length and stacked one on top of the other, after which they were bent under a press to give the necessary till or inclination to the other, after which they were bent under a press to give the necessary tilt or inclination to the rail. Having been passed to auother press, where the holes for the clips were punched, the sleepers were ready for laying. The best piles applied to rolling these sleepers were made out of old rails. The iron for the clips was rolled in hars the width of the finished clip, the ton roll being clipped in such a way as to produce the necessary variation in the thickness. These bars were then sheared off to the exact lengths required and heated, and at once pressed in a machine to the proper shape at one operation. Afterwards they were passed at once pressed in a machine to the proper snape at one operation. Afterwards they were passed through a machine having revolving cutters to square out the shoulders where they pass through the sleeper. The cost of labor in relaying this road was about 6d per lineal yard less than on the old system, while the time occupied was about one-haif less. Mr. Wood cupied was about one-half less. Mr. Wood went on to speak of and to illustrate by specimens a small sleeper and rails for a narrow-gauge agricultural, mineral, or portable railway, which had neither bolts, nuts. nor screws, the only loose pieces being the wooden keys which any rough carpenter could renew, an important consideration in the colonies and many foreign countries. A small railway of twenty-inch gauge, with twenty-pound steel rails, wrought-iron sleepers, joint chairs, and wooden keys complete/could be supplied at the rate of £300 per mile. Such a line would carry a locomotive of six tons weight and trucks capable of carrying four tons of merchandise each, or a gross load upon the level of from dise each, or a gross load upon the level of from eighteen to twenty tons. The clips in the case of these light, portable roads are made fast upon of these light, portable roads are made fast upon the sleepers to prevent their being lost, and for convenience in shifting. Although most of the leading railway engineers in the kingdom had seen this piece of wrought-iron permanent way at Middlesbrough, or had obtained information respecting it, still, with few exceptions, little had been done in this country, while on the Continent they continued to grow in favor. The cross sleeper of Vautherius, much strengthened from its original dimensions. much strengthened from its original dimensions, seems to be taking the lead over that of the longitudinal system by Hilf. On the Continent it is considered that wrought-iron sleepers are a source of great economy, that the rails last longer, that the sleepers are not spoilt in the case of a train getting off the road, and that a dimagent sleepers can be repaired at

iron sleepers after forty years' use would be worth at least £2 per ton. THE CHICAGO & WEST INDIANA.

The Chicago & West Indians Railroad has now secured its entire right of way from Dalton so this city, and the road will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The Company experienced considerable trouble in getting the right-of-way through the Town of Lake. The Town Board refused to pass the ordinance for a long while, and only consented on a num-ber of conditions that the Railroad Company ber of conditions that the Railroad Company will have to carry out. The ordinance was passed yesterday afternoon. It gives the Company permission to lay one or more tracks on Wallace street, from Auburn Station to Forty-seventh street. On this street it will have to run east to Stewart zvenue, whence it comes in on the property lately purchased. The ordinance compels the Western Indiana Company to sewer Wallace street with a three and one-half foot sewer, and to grade the remainder of half foot sewer, and to grade the remainder of the street and gravel it one foot deep. Be-sides, the ordinance prescribes that the Com-pany must carry passengers from Chicago to Englewood for five cents. This part was strong-In part was strong-ly resisted by the Company, because it will compel the other roads between Chicago and Engiewood to charge the same fare. But, as the town authorities insisted on this provision, the Company had to submit. This is quite a big thing for Engiewood, as the cheap fares to that point will help along real estate in that vicinity materially.

that a damaged sleeper can be repaired at a small cost, while wooden ones are rendered use-less. The author appended an estimate of the

supplied, showing a saving of nearly £100 per mile, as compared with wood, while the wrought-

THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Since May last the Southern Minnesota Rail-road has graded—ready for the iron—100 miles of track. To do this it has employed the large lorce of 1,500 men. It has purchased 7,600 ton of iron, of which 600 tons were bought in En gland. It has laid fifty miles of track this season, and by the close of fall will have increased it to ninety-five miles, and, could the iron have been secured, would have graded and laid forty miles more,—or 135 miles altogether during the year. It has also during this period constructed the longest and highest railroad trestle-bridge in the State,—bridging the Des Moines River, the same being 1,420 feet in length and having an average hight of sixty-five feet, with a combination span of 100 feet in the middle. There has been an impression that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company would soon take charge of this property. But this is an error. A majority of the stock of infs road has been purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, but it has been discovered that when the second mortgage bondholders took it, by decree of the Court, they were given the absolute control until 1883. This settles the management of the road for the present.

The destination of the Southern Minnesota will undoubtedly be the Black Hills. From Flandreau they are grading a branch to Sioux Falls, forty miles to the south, which will be insished early in the spring, but the main line will go weat; and if the St. Panl & Sioux City wants to go along beside them, as they are endeavoring to do, as far as Flandreau, seventytwo miles, at a distance of from 100 feet to three miles, no objection will be interposed.

The President of the Southern Minnesota, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, is one of ithe ablest and most energetic railroad managers in the country, and, what is still better, be is a Chicago man. the longest and highest railroad trestle-bridge

A. & G. W.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.—In the Court of Common Pleas, at Akron to-day, Judge Tibbals made an important order touching the extensive intigation of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company against Henri Louis Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, involving some \$2,000,000. The order was made as a compro-\$2,000,000. The order was made as a compromise between the parties litigant, the petition of the plaintiffs, W. H. Taylor and W. A. Dunphey, Trustees of the Onio mortgare, setting forth that, the consolidation Trustees, representing fil per cent of the English bondholders, were favorable to the settlement proposed. The order of the Court was that the Receiver of the Atlantic & Great, Western Railroad Company be instructed to complete the settlement. This is looked upon as an important move, since it greatly factitates the sale and reorganization of the road already under way under an order of the same court decreeing that its sale shall take place before February, 1880.

A NEW LINE.

PITTSBUEG, Pa., Oct. 10.—A number of our rominent business men went East to-day to onsult with Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of he Pennsylvania Railroad, in regard to the exsion of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, now controlled by the Pennsylvania Company to Morgantown, W. Va., and ulti-mately to the head waters of the Cheat River. It is proposed to extend the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Road as far as Uniontown, passing through Brownsville, and at the former place a connection is to be made with the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. The joint roads will then be extended to the Monongahela, striking the river to the Monongahela, striking the river at Geneva, and then the river will be followed as far as Morgantown, which is the objective point for the present. This route is held to be preferable to an extension of the Pittsburg, Virginis & Charleston along the river, because the detour to Uniontown is not so great as that required in following the Luzarie bend, and a large amount of work will be saved by the use of the aircady graded Brownsville Road. This route will open up the very best part of the ore and coal region of West. Virginis. The advantage of the Southwest Pennsylvania connection is also a very important consideration.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. At a meeting of the Executive Committees of the State Granges Patrons of Husbandry of the Northwestern States, held in this city on Phursday, the following action was taken expressive of the views of the members of the Order in their respective States:

Wheneas, The railways have, by their recent advances in freights, levied a severe and oppressive tax upon the farmers of the Northwest,—advances which are not warranted, are unjust, and which are robbing the producer of the late rise in the value of his products; therefore, Resolved, That combined action be taken looking to the establishment of just and equitable maximum tariffs of raises to be made by law in the resulting the resul m tariffs of rates to be made by law in the reg

hereon.
Resolved. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be tendered the Chicago paners for publicion.
AARON JONES. of Indiana, Chairman.
G. W. CURTISS, of Illinois, Secretary.

COUNCIL BLUFFS & ST. LOUIS. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 10.—The last spike on the Council Bluffs & St. Louis Road, an extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City & North ern, will be driven in Fremont County to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. An excursion-train leaves this end of the road for the scene of the connection. The road will be open for business by the 15th or 20th inst., and will be 100 miles shorter between Council Bluffs and St. Louis

DIVIDEND. NEW YORK, Oct. . 10 .- The Panama Railros Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Nov. 1.

The General Freight Agents of the principal Vestern and Southwestern roads held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel all day yesterday to revise the westward list of classifications. The meeting did not get through with its work vesterday, and another session will be held to-

A large railroad-meeting was held at War-rensburg, Mo., Oct. 8, in the interest of a branch line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Mar-shall, Mo., by way of Brownsville, Warrensburg, and Butler to Fort Scott. Delegates were pres-ent from all the counties on the proposed line, and Butler to Fort Scott. Delegates were present from all the conuties on the proposed line, and from Fort Scott. The Chicago & Alton was represented by Vice-President Mitchell and Chief-Engineer Clinton. There was much enthusiasm, and resolutions were adopted that the road should be built. A prellminary organization was effected, and steps taken to have a survey made immediately.

Mr. Charles G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, bas ust issued the following notice: The Northern Pacific Entiroad notify us by cir-cular, dated Oct. 8, 1879, that they will com-mence running to Mandan, D. 7., on the 13th inst. Rates to that point will be: On car-loads locate per 100 pounds, and on less lots, 15 cents more than tariff rates to Bismarck, Full car-lots will cross the Missouri River on the new steam ferry, which will obviate the necessity of trans-

A CORNER-STONE LAID.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, 111., Oct. 10.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Robertson Hall, an nnex to Blackburn University, occurred to-day The ceremonies were entertaining and impres sive. A large number of prominent citizens members of the Alumni Associatio were present. The Rev. E. L. Hurd, D. D., presided. Lengthy remarks were made by Prof. R. B. Minton, and Dr. Hurd; also, by Mr. W. L. Tabet and Victor Gore, in behalf of the Philomothean and Orthopatetic Society. E. A. Gilbert, as the representative of the Alumni Association, delivered a short address. Th Rev. W. L. Tarbet, of Virdeo, on behalf of the Trustees of Blackburn University, accepted the munificent gift of Dr. William A. Robertson, rominent capitalist of this city.

SAW A BALLOON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 10.—A balloon passed over the city this morning. It moved southeast, and was up very high. The car was distinguishable but no person.

To the Western Amociated Pres DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 10.—Thomas Lloyd, a ompositor on the Times, saw a balloon early this morning. He watched it for over an hour, and called the attention of the telegraphoperator to it. It was up very high, and the car could be seen, but no person. It was seen in the southeast, and traveled south slowly, rising and falling in its course. Numbers of others also claim they saw the air-ship.

COAL. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—President Gowen stated to-day that Judge Lathrop, who has had several conversations with Mr. Packer, and also with some of the operators, believes a coal com-bination will yet be effected. He adds: "It may be safely said, however, that the present condition of the coal trade is such that we can get an advance price without an agreement; for in my opinion the market will take all the coal we can possibly produce during the balance of the year.

The excitement in the stock market to-day was intense. Keading advanced to 26 kg, and was intense. Keading advanced to 261/4, an closed at 251/4. Over 70,000 shares were sold.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to TA- Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—To-day ended the uccessful Soldiers' Reunion beld in this city for the last three days. Over 10,000 people were or the grounds this afternoon, and witnessed the grand review of soldiers and the numerous other festivities. The Hon. J. C. Black made the farewell address to the old soldiers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- Arrived-Steamshi illesis, from Hamburg, and the India, from

MOVILLE, Oct. 10 .- Arrived-Acadia, from New York.

London, Oct. 10.—Steamships City of Brussels and Bristol, from New York, have arrived

PULESTON, M. P.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—J. H. Puleston, M.
P., was to-night entertained at dinner by a number of distinguished Pennsylvanians. Col. Forney presided, and read a letter from President Hayes expressing regret that prior engage ments would not allow his being present.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
CINGINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Tuscarawas Valley coal operators have advanced wages 10 cents it ton, from 60 cents.

MORE ST. LOUIS JOURNALISM. Special Directes to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—The alleged sale of the Times-Journal, which occurred a couple of months ago, proved abortive to-day. The ostensible purchaser, R. B. Beck. publishes

which the consummation of his purchase de-pended have not been fulfilled by Mr. Chambers, pended nave not been fulfilled by Mr. Chambers, and, therefore, he drops out. It would seem as though the property must now revert to the three fighting partners who held it before the sale; but there is a dispute on even that point. In fact, the assertion is freely made that there never was a sale at all, and that Beck pretended to buy merely to rid Chambers of his disagreeable partners, Hume and Wolcott. Nobody has seserted a proprietorship since Beck's card, and the employes don't know for whom they are working, in getting out to-morrow's paper. Unless they receive some assurances to-morrow they will quit. It is said to-night that Mr. Chambers has asserted that there are two combinations trying to buy the paper; one is the Henderson or anti-Grant combination, who want to make it a Sherman organ, and the other is the Lancaster combination, composed other is the Lancaster combination, compost a ring of local Democratic wire-workers.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE OPIUM DEN. The row at the opium "joint" mentioned in resterday's TRIBUNE was adjudicated yesterday by Justice Wallace, who fined Harry Train \$25 for firing off a torpedo in the opium-smoking rooms, and also fined Dr. Gabriel Foster and Train \$1 each for the disorderly row at the station. The charge of larceny was not sustained and was stricken from the docket. This decision, while it may have been just from the evidence at hand, will give Dr. Foster and his busidence at hand, will give Dr. Foster and his business a new lease of life, which is greatly to be deplored. The opium den is an iniquitous resort, and it ought long since to have been pulled by the police as a disorderly house. It is frequented by women of the most depraved habits, and the men who accompany them are equally bad. Only a few days ago a young girl, whose age could not have been more than 14 years, was carried insensible out of the den and into a neighboring physician's office, where efforts were made for upwards of an hour to restore her to consciousness. Foster's allegation that the place is a sanitarium or infirmary for the treatment and cure of certain nervous diseases is so ridiculous that it looks as if he diseases is so ridiculous that it looks as if he took that means of diverting suspicion from his

Thursday evening, as Mrs. Johanna Walsh, of No. 647 Elston avenue, was crossing the intersection of Clark and Erie streets, she was run lown by a borse and buggy driven by William Johnson, who at the time was under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Walsh was slightly bruised about the breast and shoulders, and was taken to her home. Johnson was arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station,

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon Charles James Cook, living at No. 77 Aramer street, was run lown and severely injured at the corner of down and severely injured at the corner of Twelfth and Jackson streets by a butcher wazon, wened by James McGregor, of No. 169 Haisted street, and driven by Frederick Warren. A physician, who aftended Cook at his home, was unable to tell the full strent of his injuries. Warren was arrested and locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to an ice wagon owned by W. T. B. Read, of the Artesian Well Ice Company, ran away from the corner of Ohio and Morgan streets, where they had been left standing unnuched by Michael O'Connell, the driver. They ran south to Indiana street, and thence west to Carpenter street, where they collided with a street-car, tearing away the dash-board, and causing a panic amongst the passengers in the car. The team was captured, and the driver was arrested for violation of the ordinances in was arrested for violation of the ordinances i

Little Billie Burke was arrested last evening by Central Station detectives, and after the usual manner was locked up, nobody knows usual manner was locked up, nobody knows where, and no charge put against him, so that no ball could be given. Snortly before midnight a number of citizens, headed by Ald. Peevey and Smith and er-Ald. Sweeney, entered Central Station and made a request that some charge be preferred against Burke, so that ball could be offered. Supt. O'Donneil was called up through the telephone, and both Aldermen made known their errand. They got no satisfaction, however. The Superintendent did not know what Burke was arrested for, and he refused to issue any such order. The delegation went sway marveling greatly at the way they had been put off, and Ald. Peevey expressed himself plainly as to what he thought of the methods of the police in locking persons up in this manner upon ballable locking persons up in this manner upon ballable offenses. If the charge against Burke is simply vagrancy, as it is said to be, the conduct of the police in this regard may come up at the next

THE JUSTICES. Morris Tooney, the fellow who brutally as-saulted Mrs. Mary Wood, an old lady of 60 years, appeared before Justice Scully vesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

William McKivett, charged by Belle McCagg with being accessory to the larcenv and burglary committed at her "mansion," was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield in bonds of \$300.

"Dr." Bishop, charged with practicing medicine without a certificate, was arraigned before Justice Scully vestering and discharged, the Justice holding that, as he was a "magnetic" physician, he did not use medicine in his

Lizzie Smith and Maud Kinney, two colored prostitutes, "roped in" Charles Miller, a sailor residing at 24 West Lake street, the other night, and "pinched" him to the extent of \$11 and a railroad-ticket to New York. Justice Summerfield held the girls to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 asee. bonds of \$500 each. Some weeks ago Randolph Seifert caused a

some weeks are Randolph Soliere caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Charles Rimpert, charging him with the larceny of \$25. The case came up before Justice Hammer yesterday, and it was found that since the warrant had been issued Rimpert had paid the money back to Seifert, consequently he was discharged. Seifert says that there is a requisition here for Rimpert from New Orleans.

N. F. Summerfield is the proprietor of a boot and shoe store at No. 200 West Madison street, and his landicrd rented the basement of the place to Peter Shartrand, who moved in with his place to Peter Shartrand, who moved in with his goods. It is alteged that the said goods were stoien from N. J. Lally, and the officers were sent after them. Summerfield objected to the officer effecting an entrance to the basement through his store, and consequently he was arrested, along with Shartrand, as an accessory to the larcenv. Justice Scully continued the case until the 17th in bonds of \$500 each. J. A. Webb, the ticket-scalper, who has figured prominently in the courts lately, is the pro-prietor of the "Princess Fatima, the wonderful

prominently in the courts lately, is the proprietor of the "Princess Fatima, the wonderful living naif-lady," the praises of whom have made Clark street ring in days gone by. Some weeks ago Webb came to the conclusion that "Fat" had worked the town for all it was worth, and contemplated a tour through the neighboring cities. He looked sbont some time for a suitable agent to take charge of the show, and finally lit upon A. J. Dexter, the ex-divorce lawyer, who is reputed to be a good talker, and whose seductive tones would be likely to chtrap the wily Granger. Well, Dexter was engaged, and took the "fake" to Springfield. There he made about \$275 clear, which induced him to go on into the wilderness. He finally struck St. Louis, and, notwithstanding the fact that a female without feet is a curiosity in that suburb, the show went to pieces. Anxious to return to his native heath Dexter delivered the effects of his menagerle to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, receiving from them in return a ticket to Chicago. He came back. Webb naving heard of his doings proceeded to St. Louis, and replevened his goods, valued at \$200. On his return he caused the arrest of Dexter on a charge of embezshing \$475. The case comes up before Justice Brayton to day.

Justice Walsh: Denis McCarthy, innate of a charge of a charge of the case of the cas

embessing \$475. The case comes up before Justice Brayton to day.

Justice Walsh: Denis McCarthy, inmate of a house at No. 184 Kinzie street, who made a brutal and unprovoked attack upon a worthless fellow named Bernard Bickey, who temporarily abaudoned his family, living in the same bouse, some weeks ago, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Henry Hessell, a clerk in R. F. Buckley's grocery, at No. 479 Loomis street, in whose trunk were found two silver half-dollars, marked by employer, with a hole nunched through the head of the Goddess of Liberty, \$300 to the 11th. Justice Wallace: Peter Brady, bastardy on complaint of Annie Schierbaum, to the 20th; W. E. Clark, assaulting Herman Weber, and badly cutting him on the left side of the head with heavy stone, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Charles Kadel, same charge, dismissed; John Otten, burghary of the store of his employers, MeAllister & Purdy, No. 661 Cottage Grore avenue, \$300 to the Criminal Court; J. C. Engle, "white trash," charged with assaulting his mistress, Mrs. Marshall, with a meat-ax, \$300 to the Criminal Court; James Hickey, charged with assaulting Nicholas Thielan, flagman on the Rock Island Railroad at the Berenteenth street crossing, and robbing him of a silver watchchain, \$1,000 to the 12th; John Pope, a colored boy charged with the burglary of J. Wayte's laundry at No. 277 State street, \$700 to the

Criminat Court; John Smith, robbing Ezra Bryant, of Hinsdale, Mich.. of a pocket-pook containing \$37 cash and a railroad ticket, \$700 to the 11th; John Williams, an expert professional thief, \$100 for vagrancy; Ida May, a notorious courtesan of Cheyenne, robbing H. Schweizer, a Davenport grocer, whom she roped into herden, of \$62 cash, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Kauffman: Barney Geary, burglary of Eddy Eames' tobacco-shop, at No. 405 Eric street, \$900 to the Criminal Court; Ernst Holm, same charge, dismissed; Clemens Jeffers, saloon-keeper, charged with robbing William Brown, an alleged drummer for a Rochester grocery, discharged.

JUNKETING SENATORS

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—Senators Saulsbury of Delaware; Bailey, of Tennessee; Vance, o North Carolina, and Logan, of Illinois, arrived in Denver to-day. Having concluded the tak-ing of testimony on the Ingalls investigation at Topeka, they will do Colorado and start East Wednesday by way of Omaha and Chicago. Each one naturally decines an expression of opinion on the investigation, but one of the party intimates that the burden of proof for the memorialists is confined to the dispatches held

Belding Bros. & Co., the well-known silk manufacturers, received the first premium at he St. Louis Fair, Oct. 6, in competition with the Nonotuck Silk Company, after a thorough test of the length, strength, and quality of both companies' silks.

MERIT ALWAYS WINS.

FINANCIAL. New York, Oct. 10.—The failure of J. & M. Hoffer, Jr., brewers, 152 Second street, near Third avenue, is announced, with liabilities estimated at \$100,000.

Freshmen in a Trap.

Bartford (Conn.) Times.

Quite an exciting and amusing contest took place Tuesday afternoon between the Sophomores and the Freshmen of Trinity College. The latter had assembled in the room of one of their number for the purpose of transacting some class business. The Sophomores, hearing of it, procured a rope and tied them in from the outside, and, to prevent the Freshmen from the outside, and, to prevent the Freshmen from the lowest floor, they armed themselves with pitchers of water and mounted gnard at the windows above, so that no man could jump out without getting drenched. Quite a number of Freshmen, however, were bold enough to take the wetting, and, having escaped, they made an attempt to untie the door and release the rest. The Sophomores met them, and a "rush" would have ensued had not a member of the Faculty appeared on the scene before the contest had been prolonged. Freshmen in a Trap.

Losing Old Friends. Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, who supported Tiden is 1876, now says his election would be "the greatest possible calamity that could happn to the party or the country."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyas has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastritis, nauses, gen-eral debility, consumption, etc. Kumyas is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food): made from milk neguliarly grateful to medicine: It is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (i food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to; delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flosh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safelyire lied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Congress Water—Its superiority as a ca-thartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude, that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid aftertises.

The best remedy for whooping cough and croup is Macaister's Cough Mixture, prepared only by J. P. Lee, Halsted and Harrison sts. For sale by Gale & Blocki, 85 Clark, and all druggists. \$10 to \$100 invested in Wall street stock

makes fortunes every month. Send for pamphlet explaining everything. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York. The Gold Medal Bouquet is the name given to that exquisite perfume of J. & E. Atkinson's, which was awarded the first prize at the Interna-tional Exhibition at Paris.

Home comforts, moderate rates. Asto.

House, New York, best

VEGETINE. VEGETINE Purifies the Blood and Gives

Strength.

Du Quoin, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: Your Vegetine has been doing wonders for me. Have been having the Chills and Fever, contracted in the swamps of the Soutia, nothing giving me relief until I began the use of your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, purifying my blood, giving strengths whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families who live in the ague districts of the South and West would take Vegetine two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the "Chilla" or the malignant Fevers that prevail atcertain times of the year, save doctors bills, and live to a good old age. Respectfully yours,

Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis. Mo.

All Diseases of the Bloon.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. Du Quoin, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

VEGETINE Has Entirely Cured Me of Vertigo.

CAIBO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1878. AL. H. S. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have used several bottles of Vegetine;
it has entirely cared me of Vertigo. I have also
used it for Kidney Complaint. It is the best medicine for Kidney Complaint. I would recommend
it as a good blood purmer.

N. YOCUM.

PAIN AND DISEASE.—Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt bumors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease; and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking Vegetine, the most reliable remedy for cleaning and parifying the blood.

VEGETINE Believe It to Be a Good Medicine.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I wish to inform you what your Vegetine has done for me. I have been afflicted with Neuralgia, and after using three bottles of the Vegetine was entirely relieved. I also found my general health much improved. I believe it to be a good medicine. Yours truly.

FRED HARVERSTICK. Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of numor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE Druggists' Report.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: We have been selling your Vegetine for tha past eighteen months, and we take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction. Respectfully, BUCK & COWGHLL, Druggista, Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE SPRING MEDICINE.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass,

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BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD!

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WEST-END DRY-GOODS HOUSE

Chas. Gossage CARSON. PIRIE & CO

LINENS, Etc.

Madison & Peoria-sts., WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY. OCT. 13. THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN THEIR LINEN & HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENTS.

We desire every Lady to call and examine these goods even if not in immediate want.

75 doz. half-bleached All-Linen Towels, extra heavy quality, each 12%c, usually sold for 20c. 150 doz. full bleached Huck Towels, 40 inches long, at \$2 per doz. Tais lot is much under cost of importation.

The best value in a Huck or Damask
Towel at 25c ever offered in this city.

Towel at 25c ever offered in this city.
39 dos. (extra quality) Damask or Huck
Towels, 48 inches long, nice wide borders,
red, blue, or brown, and double-knotted
Fringe, each 50c.
We would call the special attention of
our customers to this Towel, which has
never been offered previous to this less than \$1. 45 pcs. bleached and half-bleached Table

Linen, new and choice Patterns, at 55 and 65c. This lot is extra wide and beautiful satin-finished; have been selling at 75 38 pcs. cream-colored or white Table Linen, warranted Double Damask, and all entirely new designs, positively the great-est bargain ever offered, at \$1 per yard. 2,000 yards of Pure Irish Linen in remnents of from 1 to 6 yards long. This le was bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold for half the original value. A job lot of Soiled Bed Spreads from 60c

A large lot of All-Wool Embroidered Table Covers at \$1.50 and \$2 each, worth \$2.25 and \$3.

A nice lot of All-Wool Embroidered
Plano Spreads in all the new shades and
largest size at \$3.50; would be cheap at \$5.
Plano Covers with rich embroidery from 26 to \$15.

Extra inducements will be offered in Remnarks of Table Linen, Checked and Striped Nainsooks, or Piques. Striped Nainsooks, or Fiques.

A Great Bargain in a 5-8° All-Linen
Damask Napkin for \$1 per dozen.

100 doz. 22 inches square All-Linen Napkins for \$1.85 per doz., worth \$2.25.

8 pcs. Fleeced Fiques, extra quality, for Oc per yard, sold last season at 75c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Belle and the Boys! By MRS. C. R. CORBIN.

12mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1.25. A new juvenile, from the pen of Mrs. Corbin. It is the story of a young girl's experience in managing two lively and mischievous boys during a six months' absence of their mother. It is full of incidents and remarkably interesting, and the abundant humor of it will appeal irresistioly to the young people; while, between the lines, the mothers of boys will find wise hints and earnest, tender sentiments, that will go straight to their hearts. Mrs. Corbin has never written anything more genuinely human and attractive than this book.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

The Life of Benedict Arnold His Patriotism and His Treason. By Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

Ingersoll and Moses A Reply by Rev. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, D. D. old by all Booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers, JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO.,

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The partnership herecofore existing between the understoned, under the name of Guilbert & Winchell, is this day disolved by mutual consent, James Guilbert assuming the Habilities and continuing the printing business at 184 South Clark-st. JAMES GUILBERT. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1879. F. A. WINCHELL.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S OWS SOOTH TAN

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS

SOOTHING SYRUP For all Diseases of Children such as Teing, Wind Colic, Diarrhose Ac., is a reliable, and harmless remays It soothe gums, reduces all inflamosation, and only relieves the child from hain, but relates the stomach and bowels, corrects: lates the stomach and bowels corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never all we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its constant.

No None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
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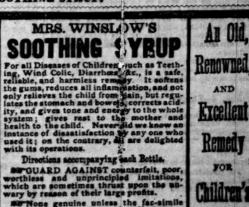
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POLITICAL. nual Review of Political Affairs

During the Year 1879. reasing Confidence of the Bepublicans as to the Result in Ohio.

Blaine Attracting Great Crowds at His Appearances in Iowa.

POLITICS OF 1879. A REVIEW OF THE BLECTIONS.

carly all the nominations for the fall eleca having been made, and it being upon the
of the October contests, THE TRIBUNE
(bines with its review of the field next week

usual annual recapitulation of the politics of Union. The Republicans of Louisiana have to meet in State Convention. The ticket in et to meet in State Convention. The ticket in the New York Congressional District is not yet implete, and in Massachusetts and Wisconsin ere may be some changes made. The reader, way be some changes made. The reactiver, can readily supply these omissions left from the daily press. In some cases the tickets are long those nominated by es without any influence in determining ceult are omitted in detail, though mend, and no notice is taken of town or local ions, only those for State officials or Con-

are elections and conventions.
following table shows the date of the
s in the States holding them in 1879:

Date.
May 7. Voted on Constitution.
Bept 3 . Governor, etc. Congres
Legisture.
Oct. 7. Judge Supreme Court.
Oct. 6.. Voted on Constituovernor, etc., and Legisla ture. egislature and new Constitu ...April 7. Judge of Supreme Court and Regents...Nov. 4. Governor.

sylvania .. Nov. 4. Treasurer, etc.

...Aug. 7. Debt-scaling proposition. ...Nov. 4. Legislature and debt prosin ... (April 1. Judge of Suureme Court. ng table shows the

DATES OF THE SEVERAL STATE CONVENTION Eep. | Dem. |G June 18 July 1 Sept. 19 Sept. 23 6 1 June 3 7 Sept. 12 Sept. 24 28 Feb. 28 25 Aug. 21 June 10

rais—Workingmen, June 4; New Constitution ionorable Bliks), June 25.
Butler Jennocrats, Sept. 17; Butler idents, Sept. 18.
Boiting (Ewing-Carey) Greenbackers, June 24. CALIFORNIA

Constitution adopted by the ..77,959 ..67,134

Rep.
Dem. and New Const....
Workingman. The Republicans carried the Legislature, and e opposition elected three Judges and a ma-rity of the Railroad Commissioners. For

COLOBADO.

Oct. 6—Constitutional amendments providing for biennial sessions of Legislature, and making Judges' terms during good behavior to the age of 75, defeated by large majority.

Nov. 4—Election of Legislature (half Senate holds over). The Republicans now have 14 of 21 Senators and 142 of 244 Representatives.

Feb. 11—W. B. Fleming, Democrat, elected rithout opposition to fill vacancy in First Conressional District, caused by the death of Julian

The Prohibition League has put in the field for ext year's election the following ticket, the ction of the Convention having been repudiated by a bolting faction, whose members do not believe in putting nominees into the field so long

oct. 14—Election for Governor, etc., and to vacancy in the Fifth Congressional District used by the death of Rush Clark, Repub-

Renominated.

The Prohibitionist candidates have been rered as withdrawn, except D. R. Dungan for
overnor and J. A. Nash for Superintendent,
or Congress H. E. J. Boardman declaned the
gular nomination, but LeGrand Byington is
uning as an independent Democrat.

The Republicans carried lows for Secretary
State last year by 134,544 to 123,577 for the
smocrat-Greenback candidate, 1,302 for the
iraight Democrat. In 1877 Gear, Rep., had
il,516 to 78,995 for Irish, Dem., 34,347 for
tubbs, Gok., and 10,545 for Jessun, Pro., being
fested by a pluraitty only. He will be resected by an ample majority this year, the
owest Democratic estimates being from 10,000
or 15,000, though some observers profess to beeve that he will again be a minority Governor.

For Congress a year ago the Fifth District

ing. 4-Election for Gover

tions not yet complete.)

... ... 139, 339

between whom the Senate must choose. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican, but there will probably be some changes on the official count. The present figures are: Senate, 19 Republicans of 31; House, 90 of 151. We have seen no returns of the vote on the constitutional amendment proposing biennial

MARTLAND Republican. Democrati James A Gary... W. T. Hamilton, Samuel Mollalien. Thos. T. Kesti ral. Frs. M. Darby... C. J. M. Gwt

*Renominated.

There is also a Greenback ticket in the field headed by Howard Moeks.

The vote of Maryland in 1877 for Controller was 80,703 Democratic, 50,329 Republican. Democrate majority, 30,379. Last year (for Congressman) the Democrats had 67,978, and the Republicans 53,914.

In the present Legislature the Democrats have 19 of 26 members of the Senate, and 65 of 84 members of the House.

Nov. 4—Elects Governor, and other State officials, and Legislature. Nominations: Republican. Democratic. Butler. Governor.

John D. Long, † J. Quincy Adams, B. F. Butler, LEUVINANT-BOVERNOR.

Myron Weston, W. R. Plunkett, A. C. Woodworth. SEGENTANY OF STATE.

Henry B. Pierce, * M. J. Donahoe, M. J. Donahoe. Chas. Endicott, D. N. Skillings, D. N. Skillings. Chas. B. Ladd, Wm. R. Field, D. J. King.

Geo. Marston, ** Richard Olsey, W. D. Nortt
Governock, Prohibition,
Governock, B. F. Butler, D. C. Eddy,
Licutemant-Gov. W. D. Northen

*Renominated. †Nöw Lieutenant-Governor. ‡Wendell Phillips was nominased, but resigned.

The "Butler" ticket is that adopted by the Butler Democracy at one convention and the Butler Independents (Republicans) at another

next day.

The vote of Massachusetts for Governor last year was 134,725 for Talbot, Rep.; 109,435 for Butler, Dem.; and Nat.; 10,163 for Abbott, Dem.; and 1,918 for Miner, Pro. In the present Legislature the Republicans have 34 of 40 Senators and 185 of 240 members of the House.

April 7—Election for Judge of the Suprem Court and Regents of the State University ...258, 701

Maniton and Tale Royal not included. MINNESOTA.

There are also in the field Greenback and Prohibition tickets, headed by William Meighen and the Rev. W. W. Satterlee.

The vote of Minnesota in 1877 for Governor was: Rep., 57,644; Dem., 40,215. Last year for Anditor it was: Rep., 58,755; Dem., 39,721. In the Legislature the Republicans have 23 of 41 Senators, and 73 of 106 members of the House.

NEBRASKA. Nov. 4—Elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University, etc.

Nebraska went Republican last year for Judge of the Supreme Court by 28,956 to 28,191. NEW JERSEY.

Nov. 4-Elects Legislature, etc. The pres Legislature is Republican in the Senate by 11 to 10, and in the House by 38 to 27. NEW YORK. Nov. 4-Elects Governor and other State

officials, a Legislature, etc., and a Congressman in the Twelfth District, in place of Alexander Smith, Rep., who died on election night last year, besides voting on constitutional amend-ments. Nominations:

*Renomisated.

John Kelly is running as the Tammany candidate for Governor, his followers supporting the other nominees on the regular Democratic ticket. The Young Republicans support the regular Republican ticket with the exception of Cornell and Soule, whom they scratch. Lewis, the Greenback nominee, and Mears, candidate of the Prohibitionists, are ex-Rennblicans.

ception of Cornell and Soule, whom they scratch. Lewis, the Greenback nominee, and Mears, candidate of the Prohibitionists, are ex-Republicans.

The vote of New York last year for Judge of the Court of Appeals was: Republican, 391,-112; Democratic, 356,451; Greenback, 75,133; Prohibition, 4,294; scattering, 1,455. In 1877 the Democrats elected their Secretary of State by 383,063, to 371,798 for the Republican candidate, there being 20,282 "Workingmen," and 7,230 Prohibitionists. In 1876 Tilden beat Hayes by 32,742, while Robinson received 30,460 votes more than Morgan, who ran a trife ahead of Hayes, Tilden running 2,000 ahead of his ticket. In 1877, Soule, now again Republican candidate for State Engineer, ran about 12,000 behind his ticket, being scratched in favor of Seymour by Republicans wap disliked bis canal record.

In the Twelfth Congressional District (Westchester County) last year the Republicans elected the late Alexander Smith by 11,338 to 9,082 for Cobb, Democrat, and 2,421 for Nicholas Smith, Greenback. The Greenback vote this year will be very much smaller than it was last

The Legislature now is Republican by 19 to 13 n the Senate, and 98 to 30 in the House. There has been a reapportionment, however, since then.

Oct. 14—Elects a Governor and other State officials, and a Legislature, and votes upon constitutional amendments. The nominations are as follows:

The Cary wing of the Greenbackers prac-ically supports Ewing, the Convention having lectared it "inexpedient" to make nomina-ions.

tions.

The amendments proposed to the Constitution provide for blennial elections for the Legislature, and extend the term of Township Trustees from one year to three, besides reorganizing the judiciary. None of them, however, are of much importance to readers outside of Ohio.

Last year for Secretary of State Ohio went Republican by 374,120, to 270,936 for the Democratic candidate, the Greenbackers casting 38,383 votes and the Prohibitionsts 5,632; scattering, 28. In 1877, Bishop, Dem., for Governor, had 271,625; West, Rep., 249,104; Johnson, Nat., 16,912; Bond, Workingman, 12,439, and Thompson, Pro., 4,836. In 1876 Hayes beat Tilden by 7,516.

son, Pro., 4,896. In 1876 Hayes beat Tilden by 7,516.

This year, despite the fact that the Democrats by keeping quiet till the last three weeks of the campaign have stolen a march on the Republicans, the chances are in favor of Foster's success by a good majority. The present Legislature is Democratic in the Senate by 25 to 10, and in the brouse by 68 to 41, the minority including 3 Nationals. The Democrate have put in most of their work on the Legislature, and, sided somewhat by the districting, are not unlikely to retain control of it on joint ballot.

PENNSTLVANIA.

Nov. 4-Elects a State Treasurer, etc. Nom-

For Governor last year the vote of Pennsylva-nia was: Rep., 319,400; Dem., 297,137; Green-back, 81,758; Pro., 8,759. In 1877, for Treasurer, on a very light vote, Noyes, Dem., beat Hart, Rep., by 251,717 to 241,816, the National vote being 59,854, and the Problithing 2077

Aug. 7—Proposition voted on to settle debt at 30 cents on the dollar, and 4 per cent interest, and lost, though we have not yet seen the official Nov. 4—Election of a Legislature and vote on the McCullougn Debt-Proposition, one party isvoring its terms, which are satisfactory to the creditors, and the other going in for forcible "readjustment." The Legislature now is Democratic by 28 to 3 in the Senate and 103 to 30 (Republicans and Independents) in the House.

WISCONSIN.

andt, * Rep. and Pro ...

April 1—Election for Associate Justice of the supreme Court, resulting: Total...

Nov. 4—Election for Governor and other state officials and Legislature. Nominations:

*Renominated.

There are also Greenback and Prohibition tickets in the field, headed respectively by Col. May and W. R. Bloomfield.

The vote of Wiscousin for Governor in 1877 was: Rep., 78,799; Dem., 70,496; Gbk., 26,218. Hayes' majority over Tilden in 1876 was 6,141. In the present Legislature the Republicans have the Senate by 24 to 9 and the House by 66 to 34, the minority in this branch including 7 Nationals.

OHIO.

THOMPSON PREDICTS. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10.—In answer to the quiry, "How does the situation please you?"

John G. Thompson said: "Finely. We've got em this time, sure. We claim everything. It's in the air." To one not familiar with the claims of Mr. Thompson, his manner would carry con-viction, but to those that have been accustomed to hear the same words each year, both in and out of season, they have become rather stale, and no one in this locality is apt to put up much on the mere assertion of Johnny, especially when the surroundings are so greatly at variance with his claims. The couraging than it was one week since, when the Republicans were awakened and found the nocrate at work in their close counties with an abundance of money. The danger which so seriously threatened the Legislature has been speedily, and it is believed effectively, checked. The labor which was in the early part of the campaign given to making claims of 30,000 has been transferred ito localities where small gains are necessary to hold the where small gains are necessary to note the position in the Legislature, and the work that has been done during the present week has been of that effective kind which counts.

There is no doubt the breach is widening between Thorman and Ewing. The former makes no reference to Ewing on the stump, but begs and beseeches his bearers to save the Legislature.

Gen. Robinson feels quite confident in the re sult of next Tnesday's battle, and says the Republicans are sure to gain a glorious victory. The excitement and interest increases as the day draws near, and, notwithstanding the great business activity, little but the election and its result is talked of.

BLAINE. HIS RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune. INDEPENDENCE, la., Oct. 10 .- This city i crowded to-day, fully 20,000 people having gathered to give the Hon. James G. Blaine a mos cordial reception. Precisely at 11 o'clock this forecoon the train from Dubuque arrived, conveying the Senator, accompanied by the Comhim here. Fully 5,000 people had gathered at the depot to welcome the distinguished visitor. When he had alighted the booming of cannot martial music from the three brass-bands, and cheers from the assembled crowd gave the Sen-ator a rousing welcome. The military escort, together with delegates from adjoining citles together with delegates from adjoining cities and towns, formed into a procession. Carriages conveying Senator Blaine, Judge Tabor, and others preceded the procession from the depot to the hotel, which was nearly a mile. The route was literally packed with humanity. As the procession moved along cheer after cheer was given, together with waving of handkerchiefs. Never before has Independence or Northern lowa given such a cordial greeting to a representative of the Republican party as was given Senator Biajne to-day.

The Senator made one of his telling speeches, which was listened to by the immense crowd present with rapt attention, the speaker being frequently interrupted by the wildest applause. The effect of the speech cannot fall to be noted at the polls in November.

WISCONSIN.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 10.—Henry F. Hobart,
George A. Houston, S. J. Todd, H. M. Whitney,
George Smith, K. Sidney Smith, K. C. P. Whitford, J. J. Boyle, and H. B. Ailen were this evening chosen delegates from this city to the Republican Assembly District Convention at Footville to-morrow. The delegation is solid for the renomination of R. J. Burge, of Newark, to the Assembly, and he has enough other delegates to insure his namination,

NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—It is rumored here that a Republican pool is being formed to furnish the necessary capital for a bright, lively, and cheapt wo-cent daily morning newspaper at Milwaukes, to be considered as the Republican organ, in opposition to the Sentine, which has oursued an eccentric course of late, and is especially savage in its attacks on a class of Republican leaders in this State. It is said that the enterprise will be pushed with energy, and that the best newspaper talent will be employed. An experienced and successful newspaper business man is talking up the project. An offer will be made for the Associated Press franchise of the News, but that is not considered essential, as it is asserted that equally good telegrams can be procured in other ways.

BLAINE TO SPEAK AT MILWAUKEE. NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

BLAINE TO SPEAK AT MILWAUKEE.

Secial Direction to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—Postmaster
Payne to-day received a note from Senator
James G. Blaine, announcing that he will address the Republicans of Milwaukee at the
Academy of Music a week from to-night, Oct.

17. The meeting will be a rousing one, and
may serve to arouse not a fittle interest in the
approaching November election. BLAINE TO SPEAK AT MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK.

EVARTS' PREDICTIONS.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribunt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Secretary WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Secretary Evarts says to his friends that he entertains no doubt of the triumphant election of the whole Republican ticket in New York. During his late visit to that State he had excellent opportunities of gaining information concerning inside facts of the campaign on both sides. All that the Repuclibans have done to give rise to the charge of bargaining with Tammany has been to help give the latter an inspector of elections in order to widen the breach between the two factions of the Democratic party. Mr. Evarts will speak once in New York City in about a fortnight.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 9.—Never before in the political history of Iowa has there been such hard work performed by the Republicans as in the campaign of this year, which is now upon the eve of closing. In the northern portion of Iowa, whence I write to-night, there are, beyond any kind of doubt, more men ready to cast their ballots for the Republican nominees than ever heretofore, and this certain addition to the already full ranks of the Republican party comes from men who joined the so-called Greenback party, which took such a temporary hold of men who had before known, or were thought to have known, better. Time has told, and they have repented of their foily. Then not only does the large addition to the Republicans come from that source, but many Democrata, men who were for years in sympathy with Democratic ideas, have openly signified their readiness to follow in the footsteps of the Republicans, and they, too, will Tuesday vote the Republican ticket straight. I not only find this to be the case in Northern Iowa, but it is so in other sections, and the Republican State Central Committee have assurances based from careful compilations, made by political observers in every section of the State, that the figures which Iowa will show to the country Wednesday will place her in the front ranks of the Republican column. Even will this prove true in the doubtful districts, and especially in the Sixth and Seventh Congressional Districts, now "represented" by "Widow" Weaver and Gillette. These two political worthies will next Tuesday be buried forever beyond resurrection.

be buried forever beyond resurrection.

THE DEMOCRATS

are "whistling to keep their courage up," and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is beloing them by sending word to Iowa, and it is proclaimed throughout the State by the Bourbon press, that "We shall certainly elect Ewing, and also the Legislature." I heard one of Iowa's leading Democrats say yesterday, at Cedar Rapids that "Such wishy-washy talk from Senator Thurman wouldn't go down in Iowa."

Down at Des Moines a few days ago I met Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Campbell is a "jolly good fellow," as he is termed all over Iowa. To his credit be it said, he is a consistent Democrat. I asked him what he thought of Samuel J. Tilden's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination. One of those pleasing smiles came over Mr. Campbell's countenance, he pondered for the instant, seemingly astonished at my asking the question, when he repiled: "Tilden's chances? Why, the Republicans could beat him with any one., Tilden's past record don't meet with my support, if mine is of any consequence." I endeavored to apply the interviewing pump still further, but Mr. Campbell "had an engagement."

The Greenbackers are demoralized, and their waning cause is petering out fast. E. M. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRANT BOOM. Oct. 10 .- I think your able editoris article in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago on the Grant boom omitted one of the prime factors in the case. I am aware that an editor canno state everything he would like to in one article. (Sidney Smith once declared that if he could say all he wished to in one sermen he would preach but one.) But in looking about for the reason that underlie this great demonstration in favo of Gen. Grant, and the probability of his nom ination for a third term. Your article does not mention the fact that a great many people are for Grant because they cherish a feeling of revenge against the ex-Rebels of the South which has been engendered and kept alive (1) by the Rebellion and its terriole train of disastrous consequences, and (2) it has been fostered by the insolent and uncatriotic course of the Confederate Brigadiers in the last Congress. They say that the South committed an almost unpardonable sin by attempting to second from the Unión and break up the Government by force of arms; that they carried on the War on their side with unparalleled atrocity and cruelty; that after five years of bloodshed they were conquered, and surrendered unconditionally;

their side with unparalleled atrocity and cruelty; that after five years of bloodshed they were conquered, and surrendered unconditionally; that their great crime was condoned and forgiven; that they were no sooner reinstated in their old places in the Union than they began a systematic and accessful attempt to subvert and neutralize the issues of the War, and to render nuratory and void the three Constitutional Amendments that crystallized the case of the North into the organic act. By their methods of terrorism, buildozing, intimidation, and assasinations they have suppressed almost the entire Republican vote of the South, and made it oractically a capital offense for a man in the lata Confederate States to vote other than the Democratic ticket. They have secured a large delegation in Congress, and thereby got the control of both branches of the National Legislature by an organized scheme of fraud, villainy, and ballotbox stuffing never before practiced under a free Government. Therefore, in view of all this and much more, which the knowledge of every intelligent reader will readily supply, a large body of voters, especially those who fought and suffered in all the vicisitades of war, are of the opinion that the "Solir South" still need, and shall have, another term of Grant! That is the feeling that fills the throat of many a man now who was once in favor of shaking hands across the bloody chasm. The North extended her hand in good faith, but the South took it and bit it. This feeling that runs through the North like an undertow cannot be called the spirit of revenge so much as a feeling of righteous indigthe murder Young said to him, "You'd better revenge so much as a feeling of righteous indig-nation. The South will never bully Gen. Grant, and the people of both sections know it. They will not even dare to assasinate him after he has

will not even dare to assasinate him after he has been elected.

There is still another strong reason that has its weight in forcing thoughtful men who discern the signs of the times to turn instinctively to Grant, and it is this: The Demo-Confederates have now possession of both branches of Congress, and the Constitution has made it the duty of the Senate to count and declare the Electoral vote. It is believed that they intend to count in their man next time upon some pretense or other. Some leading Democrats are frank enough to say that "you cheated us out of the Presidency in 1877, and we propose to cheat you out of it, if necessary, in 1881." If that little game is attempted with Grant it won't work. If Grant is fairly elected he will take his seat, Congress or no Congress. The man who followed his fortunes from Vicksburg to Appomattox Court-House will make his inauguration "just as easy as a child knows its auguration "just as easy as a child knows its father."

A STALWART.

The Indicted Bank Directors—Sir John Macdonald's Visit to Lord Beaconsfield— Bonus to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway

nization. Recial Disputch to The Tribusa.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 10.—Counsel for the Directors of the Consolidated Bank to-day applied to the Judge to quash the indictment against their clients on technical grounds. The Crown counsel asked for a postponement of the argument till to-morrow, which was granted.

The union molders in the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company struck work to-day because the Vice-President of the Union, who

was engaged in the shop, was discharged for dictating to his employers whom they should employ. Their places were immediately filled y non-union men. An extensive leather merchant here has made \$200,000 by the late advance. During the past week the wholesale trade has

been fairly active in most branches, and a better feeling is manifest throughout. All our merchants are much encouraged by the revival. Sr. John, N. B., Oct. 10.—The first full cargo of potatoes for England was shipped yesterla y,-800 barrels.

Extensive preparations are being made along the river for lumbering this winter. Instead of \$10 per month, the price offered lumbermen last fail, as high as \$18 is now asked.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—A farge trade in oatmeal has sorung up between Ottawa and European ports. One firm has shipped over 3,000 barrels this week. his week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTA WA. Oct. 10.—There has been not

OTTAWA. Oct. 10.—There has been nothing definit announced as yet in regard to the result of Sir John MacDonald's mission, although Sir John has been back from the Old Country for some time. It is beginning to look as if the great things that were expected to flow from Sir John's visit to Lord Beaconsfield, in regard to the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, were not to be realized after all; for, if Sir John had been successful, the people would have been taken into his confidence by this time. Sir John successful, the people would have been taken into his confidence by this time. Sir John successful, in regard to the Canadaian Northwest as the future wheat-field off the world, to which all the farmers in the United States were making a mad race, failing over each other in their eagerness to get there; but, on the other hand, it is quite possible that Lord Beaconsfield was humbugging Sir John, and leading him to believe that there would be no trouble at all in inducing the Government to do anything or everything it could be desired in the way of building the Pacific Railway.

The by-law granting a bonus of \$200,000 to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway has been carried by a large majority. Strenuous efforts were made by the opponents of the scheme to defeat it, but public opinion ran too strongly in its favor to admit of their baving even a chonce of success. The vote will give an immense impulse to the Toronto & Ottawa Railway has been carried by the Credit Valley, and an Eastern one by the line intended to cross the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing.

It may not be generally known that a detect-

ive is attached to the Vicereral party, and accompanies them in their travels.

Social Dissocial to The Tribuna.

Montral, Oct. 10.—Bishop Greek, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has arrived from England, and in an interview said:

"Our latest accession is Earl Sydney, formerly Lord Chamberlain under the late Government. His Lordship is a member of Bishop Toke's congregation. The latter is my coadjutor. My charge is at Sidcup, Kent, of which county Earl Sydney is the Lord Lieutenst."

"Is the Reformed Eoiscopal Church aggressive in her tendencies!"

"No.—I can hardly say. The object of the Church is to provide an ecclesiastical home for those clerrymen of the Church of England who have left through her Ritualistic practices, or who may have been neglected. We are not opposed in any way to the work of active evangelization carried on either by ministers of the Church of England or by our Church. Our Church, I am glad to say, is spreading. We reach as far asouth as Kent, as far north as Lancashire, as far east as Essex, and west beyond the borders of Wales; and this within an organization of scarcely two years. There is no doubt that the Reformed Episcopal Church in England has been the means of stirring up the Established Church."

"Does your Church at home take much interest in the Reformed Episcopal Church of America?"

"Well, we have so much to do at home that I

"Does your Church at home take much interest in the Reformed Episcopal Church of America?"

"Well, we have so much to do at home that I am afraid we haven't much time left to think about the Church here; although I believe it is possible that a Bishop will be elected in Canada, and a Synod organized. The Church here requires supervision. That is why I came out."

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Bishop Latane, the new-ly-appointed Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has arrived in Canada. His jurisdiction extends to all the Reformed Episcopal churchs as arrived in Canada. His jurisdiction extends to all the Reformed Episcopal churchs in Canada, except those in British Columbia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—It is not considered likely that Mr. Joly will ask for an appeal to the public until after the reassembling of the Legislative Assembly, on the 28th. Wherever meetings have been held throughout the Province, public opinion is unmistakably on the side of the Government.

A couple of sallors of the French Admiral's flagship deserted recently while the vessel was in port at Quepec, and instructions were sent forward to have them arrested and sent to the ship. Some of the best legal talent in Quebec have given it as their opinion that the men cannot be extradited tinder the treaties at present existing between the French Republic and the British Government.

Apseial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—In the libel-case of Col. Stollery against the Globe for \$10,000 damages, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

London, Ont., Oct. 10.—The Colonization Society has received from the Hon. O. Mowat a letter urging the members to abandon the project of settling in the Rainy River District for the present; but advising them that, if they prefer to rely on their own means of information, and to disregard the opinion and warning of the Government, to turn their attention to Musko-ka.—promising to give effect

CRIMINAL NEWS.

BILL YOUNG.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 10.-In the case of Bi Young, for the Spencer murder, at Kahoka, Mo-to-day the entire time was occupied in taking testimony, and considerable progress was made in that direction. The court-room was filled with spectators, but the crowd was orderly and the closest attention was paid to the evidence. The ax with which the brutal murder was accomplished was introduced and identified by

everal witnesses. Nenemiah Spencer, the father of the murdered man, testified that his son was Township Treasurer, and had funds in his possession to the amount of about \$1,000, which he had for

J. H. Bennett, whose farm joins the Spence place on the north, testified that on the after noon of July 28, 1877, he saw a man and woman on horseback going toward the Spencer farm.

Willis James, the brother-in-law of Lewis
Spencer, and the man who was tried for the
murder and acquited, was placed on the stand
by the prosecution, and detailed the discovery
of the bodies of Spencer and the four children and the condition they were in. He arrived at the house between daylight and sun-up, and at once gave the slarm to the neighbors.

give up all search for the murderers, and arrest has often made the same remark. Couldn't say whether he was in earnest or not. S. L. Borden testified that in conversation with Young concerning the murder, he (Young)

said he thought that if the prosecution of James had continued that all might have come to light. Witness said all had come to light that would, and Young remarked, "I know a G—d d—n sight more about it. If they offer a bounty big enough it would come to light d—d quick."

A. Mattley swore to a similar conversation with Young.

Other witnesses testified that Young had told them he could put his hands on the murderrs when the reward was sufficient.

Elmer King, a boy 13 years old, who was working for Young at the time of the murder, was examined at great length. He testified that on the night of the murder he was sleeping in the loft at Young's. Was awakened by the barking of dogs, and, looking out, saw Young and two other men talking. Young afterwards told witness if any one tried to get him to do anything to knock them down with a brickbat.

MURDERED BY A STEPSON. Special Disputes to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—A man named William Jefferson died at a late hour last night at his home on Gratiot street, from the effects of a blow administered just one week ago by his stepson, Samuel Moore. The man's wife and her relatives, who were in attendance upon him during his suffering, studiously kept the matter from the knowledge of the police, and even after death occurred and the case came to the knowledge of the Coroner through the neighbors. Even now the wife and mother and sister express sympathy for the stepson and no regret for the murder. All these and no regret for the murder. All these facts go to confirm the statements of the neighbors that the wife encouraged the stepson to do the deed. It is charged that young Moore, who is a son of Jefferson's first wife, by a former husband, formed an affection for Jefferson's present wife, and that the two have been enjoring illicit relations for nearly a year. Certain it is that Jefferson came to suspect such a state of affairs, and that the suspicion made him very harsh and violent towards his wife and children. Young Moore went to the house last Friday night, called him with a slungshot, after which he walked away. Jefferson never left his bed atter that time. The Coroner will inquest the case to-morrow.

CONVICTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEB, Oct. 10.—John Agnew ("Snapper Johnny") appeared in the Municipal Court to-day, accompanied by his counsel, W. H. Ebbits, and expressed a desire to take his sen-Ebbits, and expressed a desire to take his sentence under the conviction of complicity with Rudolph and George Bierbach in the robbery of John Laubenheimer, a year ago. Judge Mallory, after listening to a brief appeal by Mr. Ebbits, ordered the prisoner to be committed to the House of Correction, at hard labor, for a term of one year and three months. District-Attorney McKenney then asked the Court to issue an order requiring the Chief of Police to Day over to Mr. Laubenheimer the sum of \$100 found upon Agnew at the time of his arrest. Mr. Ebbits supported this motion, but C. K. Martin, one of the attorners for the defense, objected, and thought the Court ought to order the money to be paid over so him. A decision upon this point will be rendered to-morrow.

WAS IT MURDER!

WAS IT MURDER?

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 10.—Some two or three years ago Charles Horton removed from Plainfield, in this county, to Denton County, Texas, in company with Edwin Kopp and family, of Grundy County, and his wife, who was the daughter of his (Horton's) divorced wife by a former husband. Horton had some \$4,000 or \$5,000, which he invested after settling in Texas. One morning in June, of the present year, Horton was found dead in his bed. He bad been shot to death either by his own hand or by persons who were familiar with the premises. The report of the shot which killed Horton failed to arouse his young wife, who occupied the same bed, and she was apparently sound

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10.—The robi KANSAS CITT, Mo., Oct. 10.—The robbery of the Chicago & Alton train, at Glendale, Mo., Wednesday night, continues the theme of conversation. So far the robbers have effectually eluded pursuit. There have been several posses, under the command of Marshal Liggitt, in search for them since midnight Wednesday, but so far they have accomplished little. No arrests have been made. The Chicago & Alton Railroad offer a reward of \$1.000 per man for their arrest, and to-day the express offer an additional reward of \$250 each, making \$1,350 per man. One of the posse came in this evening from independence, and said that they thought they had a clew, but would give the papers no information. The country around Glendale is wfid, and it is thought that the robbers have had time to make good their escape to the Ozark Mountains.

BUTLER'S PETS. BUTLER'S PETS.

Special Dispose to The Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.—Six of Butler's proteges, who were arrested last election-day for illegal voting and unlawful counsel to voters, were sentenced to-day to fines of \$100 each, a term of imprisonment not being added in view of the near approach of the State election. Butler promised to protect these men in view of the near approach of the State elec-tion. Butler promised to protect these men from all harm, but he did not defend them at the trial, nor did he file exceptions to the ver-dict as he promised to do. His request for postponement has been granted several times, out Judge Clarke, of the United States Court, to-day flatly refused to accede to it any more. Butler will pay the fines imposed, amounting to \$650.

SHOT DEAD. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10.—John Weinhoffer, farmer near here, was shot dead in his house yesterday. His wife and hired man, Frank

Lammons, were arrested. Lammens was a tramp who appeared at the Lammens was a tramp who appeared at the farm a few days ago, and was hired by Melerhoeffer. When the police went to make the arrest they entered Meierhoeffer's sleeping-room. Mrs. Meierhoeffer was asleep in bed. Her husband was not there, but by her side, and also asleep, lay the hired workman. The woman says Lammens shot her husband from behind as he was going down the cellar stairs, then made improper proposals to her, and threatened to kill her if she did not accede to his wishes.

HORSE-THIEF ARRESTED.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—Manford Motler alies Jack Motier, a notorious thief of this county, was arrested in Bloomington, Ill., to day by Marshal Crang for steating a valuable borse from a farmer worth \$150. He was brought to Clinton and lodged in jail. He is one of the Barton gang, who have given the country so much trouble.

ASSASINATION. GALVESTON, Oct. 10.—A News special from Sulphur Springs, Tex., says: Last uight while City Marshal John Norris was taking a drink with a friend, some one outside the saloon shot Norris through the heart, killing him instantly, escaping in the darkness. The assasin is sup-posed to be a friend of the man shot by Norris while resisting the Marshal's arrest.

MURDER CONFESSED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10.-Deputy Sh George Cole arrived with Charles E. Helphrey the murderer and robber of Burgess James in September last. He was arrested near For-syth, Mo. He confesses to the murder, and implicates James P. Holland and William Carey, of Tell County, as accessories.

RESPITED. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10.-Jeff Davids has been

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Proceedings-Election of

cers-Interesting Papers Read.

Apecial Disnatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Woman's Conelection of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, of Illinois; First Vice-Presi-dent, Abby May, of Massachusetts; Second Vice-President, Mary Mitchell, of New York; Third Vice-President, Elizabeth K. Churchill, of Rhode Island; the other Vice-Presidents are S. W. Devolt, M. D., Maine; Armenja White, New Hampshire; Emily Reed, vermont; Antoinette B. Blackwell, New Jersey; Emma J. Bartal, Pennsylvania; Sarah J. Spencer, District of Columbia; Finette S. Spencer, District of Columbia; Finette S. Seelye, Obio; Martha McKay, Indiana; Sylvia Guddard, Keutucky; Rebecca N. Hazard, Missouri; Emma C. Bascom, Wisconsin; Mary C. Peekham, Minnesota; Julta M. Huuting, Iowa; Alida J. Avery, Colorado; Ada C. Bowies, California; Secretary, Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts; Treasurer, H. L. T. Wolcott, Massachusetts; Auditors, Caroline M. Brown, Illinois; Romelia L. Clapp, New York; Directors, Sophia C. Hoffman, Mary E. Bogg, Alice C. Fletcher. and Mary Putnam Jacobi, New York; Phebe M. Kendall, Mary J. S. Blake, M. D., and Mary A. Livermore, Massachusetts; Lita Barney, Taylor, Conn.; Henriette W. Johnson, Mary F. Davis, the Rev. Augusta Cooper, Bristol, N. J.; Mary Grew, M. Louise Thomas, and E. C. Bartol, Pennsylvania; Ellen Mitchell, Frances E. Willard, and Clara H. Bourland, Illinois; M. E. McVea and Laura Gibbings, Julian, Ind.; Margaret T. Longley and Harriet L. Keeler, Ohio; Sarah Berger Stearns, Minnesota; Lavinia Goodell, Wiscońsin; Ellen Clarke Sargent, California; Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts. The point for holding the next Congress is left by the Constitution to the Board of Directors, who will meet either at the Delis tomorrow or in this city on Monday morning to take the question into consideration. The regulation provides for the holding of but one Congress in a State, and some other locality than this will, of course, be chosen. During to-day the laddes spent what little spare time they had at their command in visiting the Washburn Observatory, the buildings of the State University, and other public institutions in the city and neighborhood.

The Women's Cougress this afternoon was again largely attended by resident ladies. The first paper was by Mrs. Dr. Sarsh Hackett Stevenson, Lecturess on Surgery at the Woman's Medical of Chicago; subject, "The Physical Basis of Education." Mrs. Stevenson handled her subject in a masterly manner. The next paper was by Mrs. Martha N. McKay, of Indianapolis, entitled "Women as Architects." Mrs. McKay said the household was woman's especial sphere, and, with the arrangement of the house itself, woman was the most concerned. Not only should woman be consulted as to the architecture of the home in family counsels, but hers was a branch of professional labor in which she could acceptably operate. The third and concluding paper was entitled "Hygienic Value of Labor," by Mrs. Dr. Sarah Devolt, of Portland, Me., and was read by Mrs. Dr. Lettla Bedell, of Chicago. This was an eminently practical and finely and Mary Putnam Jacobi, New York; Phebe M. Kendall, Mary J. S. Blake, M. D., and Mary A.

THE CINCINNATI STRIKE. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.—There is no material change to-day in the strike of the cabinet-makers and molders. Both sides remain firm in the positions taken.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 9.—The managers of the proposed reunion of Confederate and Federal soldiers, arranged to take place here on the 22d inst., have just received the following from the ex-President of the late Confederacy:

"Brauvoir P. O., Miss., Sept. 24, 1879.—GENTLEMEN: I have received your courteous invitation to attend a reunion of North Carolina survivors of the late War on the 23d of October next in the City of Salisbury. Prominent among your objects is to silay ill-feeling which may remain between those that followed different flags so as to unite all in proper effort for the general welfare of your Siste. Nothing

an only tender to you my best whee for the coess of your laudable purpose peace and od-will throughout the broad bor pre of your mmonwealth I am, gentlemen, thry respec-JEFFERSON DAVIS

THE INDIANS.

DENVER ADVICES.

NO STARTLING NEWS. Competed Disputch to The Tribuile.
DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—News from Ind DENVER, Col., Oct. 10.—News from Indiana, exclusive to this part, is very meagre to-day. Respecting the attitude of the Chiefs, the belief is growing here that Douglas, of White River, is not responsible for the outbreak, but that Captain Jack, a lower Chief, is the leader.

It is not helieved, that Inguisto or I.e. it.

It is not believed that Ignatio, of Los Pinos, is in the uprising. Indian-Ageit Page, of Los Pinos, who has fled to Animas City, says, however, that Ignatio was to have left on the war-path last Wednesday, with a full fol-lowing. Albandraz, chief War-C-tief of this tribe, has warned employes of the agency that they must leave or be killed. The advice was

acted upon.

Col. Hatch, commanding in the South, has sent troops to the Animas Valley. The Military Department and the State authorities are now acting in perfect harmony, Gena Pope and Hatch advising with Gov. Pitkin.

GEN. SHERMAN. HIS VIEWS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Gen. Sherma returned this morning, and immediately entered upon a careful study of the voluminous official papers relating to the Utes. He said he did not care to express any views as to the origin of the difficulties. It would be time enough to do that when the war ended. Gen. Merritt, he said would proceed to the White River Agency, where he ought to have arrived by this time, and would make that his base of the future and would make that his base of the future campaign. He would have 1,200 good men which Gen. Sherman thought would be enough to end the outbreaks, even if the Utes wanted to continue, which does not, he thought, appear quite clear. The Utes cannot complain that he Government has starved them for in the wagons of Maj. Thornburgh's command which they destroyed there were 437 facks of flour, and a great number of packages of dry goods and clothing, intended for the mis of the fadiam at that Agency.

To the Western Associated Trees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 40.—Secretary Evarts and Gen. Sherman retures d to Washington this morning. The report that Agent Stanley has been driven away from a Los Pinos is not credited at the Indian Bureage.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

TROOPS CONCENTRATEG.

The only news from the front received by Gen. Sheridan yesterday was the following dispatch, which contains the encour ging news that troops are rapidly moving from the Department of Missouri, so as to surround the Utes and cui

off their retreat:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., ict. 10.—Limiteden. P. H. Sheridan: I have no information of any hostilities from the Southe n Utes. It is possible that some have gone to join the White River Indians. Their remaining, with them for hostile purposes depends on imagediate operations. Col. Hatch, at Alamosa, has seven companies of infautry and two mounted companies. Besides these, three companies—two of them cavalry—marched from Fort Wingate to protect the settlers on the Lower Sey Juan and the Animas Valley. The wild rumors from Southwestern Colorado are decreasing very much, but the people of that region are haturally much alarmed and excited.

JOHN POPE, Commanding.

PUTURE OPERATIONS. The way in which the campaign will be con-jucted may be gathered from the following dis-

patch sent yesterday at noon:

CHICAGO, Ort. 10.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington: There is nothing new from the Northern Utes this morning. Gen. Crook notifies me that when all the troops now en route between Rawlins and White Riyer Agency join Gen. Merritt he will have a force of 1.500 men. Instructions were sent from these headquarter to push on to the Agency and to use every effort to punish those Indians who attacked the troops and killed the Agent and his employed; and that only their unconditional surrects should be accepted.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General. oatch sent yesterday at noon:

CARELESS DRIVILIG.

Another piece of criminally careless driving was reported last evening by the police of the Twenty-second-Street Station. At about 6 o'clock in the evening hack and team, belonging either to Theodore Wagner or George Hartman, rin down a little girl with a babe in her arms, richen in froat of No. 1474 Halsted street. The shildren belong at the above number, and as the daughten of Simon Arch. The elder we badly injured about the bead, and the baby fonly 5 monthsoid, had its right hipbone bristen, and was so badly injured that Dr. Parsons who was in attendance, thought it could not possibly recover. The driver escaped by driving as a furious galt into the Town of Lake.

tendance, thought it could not hossibly recover. The driver escaped by driving at a furious gall into the Town of Lake.

Is Wisse Alive ?

To the Estitor of the Paliadophia Timas.
I am surprised at the general unanimity with which the newspaper press of the country have given up Prof. John Wise and bis companion as dead. Having had an experience quite similar to that through which I believe them to be passing, and having come out alive I am persuade, after reading all the accounts of his ascession, that he is not dead, but will soon be heard from. In the first place, Prof. Wise is no mountebank aeronaut, as were Donaldson, is Mountain, and others. He is a careful, prodeut, level-headed old gentleman, and his remarkable successes hitherto never appeared to make him over-ventursome nor reckless. From all accounts he had a well-inflated balloon, with some ballast and a drag-rope estimated at 1,300 feet in length. The rope, in my opinion, is the only thing indicating any lack of judgment on his part. In passing over the country after dark the rope may have become entangied suddenly in some fixed object, and the basket becoming tilted, may have thrown the aeronants out. But aside from any such casualty, I am well enough satisfied that this venerable sir-navigator and most estimable gentleman will yet be heard from, some and well.

I will allude more in detail to my own passonal experience in ballooning. In the venical succession was made after remaining each hours at night tied up to the top of a tree. Like Prof. Wise's late ascension we started near night, and in the same month of September. We traveled over 400 miles in a little over four hours, but whither we were being borne, or how fast we were traveling, we were as ignorant as two children, for laws as dark night, and in a balloon you cannot tell your course of flight unless you can see the earth. Instead of being thirty or forty miles in a little over four hours, but whither we were bound of the same hours, not first and in the same north. I will not further

for me.

Now, may it not be that Prof. John Wise a plodding around in some forest, just as we were, and interpolation way out to a new appreciation of this thing we call "civilization"? I believe that he will, and that we shall soon be able to that he will, and John A. Haddoors.

Off with Technish a Head.

We think that the Democraft(Pem.).

Cougress cannot proceed with too great and promptitude to abolish his office of ceral, in order to get rid of to pestilent a turber and obstructer of the ristored, peace and fraiernal relations of the people of two recently warring sections is Gen. Shere

Discount on the Boom.

LOCAL P

Meeting of the R Central Co Addresses by Messrs.

What Must Be Done

Put Up Good Men, Fear of

The Enthusiasm I THE COUNTY BECHES BY REPRESENT The ciub-room at the cked full of Republical

he County Central Co more prominent on coming campaign. An Sheriff Hoffmann, C Woodard, Commission L. H. Bisbee, Commiss presentative Clark, chaelis, John J. Healy lork Klokke, Probate (everidge, W. H. Braule fastoner Stewart, exlius White, Col. Be McCrea, Judge Booth, I tive Thompson, Richard and Elliott Anthony.

they might distinctly me tral Committee was wi tions or advice, and to r was presented. The Co-one thing,—were desire terests of the party and fall. [Applause.] ex-gov. By was called on, and said Committee had the best at heart, and that their view to achieving success

view to achieving successweeks to the election, and presently be called. Whe fair expression at the delegates, who show sentative men,—men who ests of the party, and wo in that interest. He was resulting a portion wart Republicans not who represented the sea who represented the sear progress, and civilization (North and the party. [A men, whoever they might it that they were elected with some reverses in the must at ab boldly to victory from the enemy, by personal work. [As will be with the search of the importance believed it was possible party to retrieve that wh

believed it was possibly party to retrieve that whe last two elections. He so demonstrative in regalider, in the first place, at to the party which ought in this country. He regalized for the unity and the death of the solid party, which prevalled among some it is time to have been [Applause.] He believe yers of talent in this city [Republican who was fit one, but the ir

one in the spidared now to an the dismal other side he as good chaer.

War-Chief of this

Oct. 10.—Secretary in returned to Wash-lie report that Agent away from Los Pinos is QUARTERS.

NTRATING. was the following disne encouraging news that

Kas., Oct. 10.-Lieut. have no information of e Southern Utes. It is e gone to join the White remaining with them for its on immediate opera-lamoss, has seven com-two mounted companies. m Fort Wingate to pro-e Lower San Juan and the wild rumors from South-decreasing very much, but gion are naturally much JOHN POPE, Commanding.

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the troops now en route d White River Agency joins ave a force of 1.500 men. I from these beadquarters Agency and to use every. Indians who attacked the Agent and his employes; unconditional surrender P. fl. Sherddan.

S DRIVING. by the police of the either to Theodore either to Theodore lartman, ran down a little her arms, when in front of eet. The children belong er, and are the daughters he elder was badly injured the baby, only 5 months ipbone broken and was so Dr. Parsons, who was in atcould not possibly recover, or driving at a furious gails of driving at a furi

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yet be heard from, sound in detail to my own permits ballooning. In the year brated trip with Prof. John Watertown, N. Y., which ngest trip ever made by an ity one I ever heard of where was made after remaining ht tied up to the top of a Wise's late ascension, we then more than the water that the same er. We traveled over 400 r four hours, but whither we rhow fast we were travelerant as two children, for it had in a balloon you cannot light unless you can see the being thirty or forty ome, as we supposed red to a tall tree for 00 miles from our starting of being in an inhabited from some friendly farmate great Bosketong winderich extends from the River h to the arctic circle on the further enter upon dehat, after thirteen days of beence; we at last worked itsation, two of the raggedest addest men that ever lived, ree square meals adday, and elegraph offices all assumed us, and I made up my own might be a good thing for fool around with, but for a solid earth was good enough be that Prof. John Wise in

be that Prof. John Wise is in some remote Michigan were, and, as he is a hardy, may not he, also, work his porcelation of this thing we? I Delieve that he will, and be able to shake his hand.

John A. Haddock.

Tecums-h's Head.

Ins Democratic majority in
proceed with too great haste
to abolish this office of Genget rid of so: pestilent a diter of the restored, peaceful
ations of the people of the
us sections as Gen. Sherman.

nt on the Boom. tadesphia Times, almage, after all, leads to the balance of trade is not wholly LOCAL POLITICS.

is two elections. He saked those we were so demonstrasive for regard to good men to consider, in the first place, whether they bedonest of the party which ought to be in the accordancy of the party which ought to be in the accordancy of the party which ought to be in the accordancy party; which seemed to have promoted from the percentage of the party. The idea that all the rood men, and good men only, could be obtained from the percentage of the thirty of such a thirty of such a thirty of such a thirty of such as the party. The idea that all the rood men, and good men only, could be obtained from the percentage of the tentor of the country in portance. All the percentage of the percentag

John Could seed a select man from more over the chart of the beacourse, He meantaged that the Haphblann ticked hast spring was the batter man than the other alls, were sure to be come distingued and the control of th

man, but an available man, and what he meant by an available man was one who was known throughout the county and had the confidence of the party, and whose name itself was a tower of atrength.

STATE OF THE OWNER OF THE PARTY.

Meeting of the Republican County

Central Committee.

Addresses by Messrs. Bennett, Woodard,
Anthony, and Others.

What Must Be Done to Insure Success
Next Month.

Of the Breis Press, thought the outlook was better than last spring. The Socialistic movement, which had drawn considerable strength from the Republicans, was weakening, and many of the German Socialists would vote the Republican ticket this fall. [Applause.] If the difficulties which existed in the two last cambus were adjusted and harmony was restored, he had no doubt with good men and good work the election could be carried.

The Mais He Dono to Insure Success
Next Month.

Pat Up Good Men, and There Need Bs No Fear of Defeat.

The Enthusiasm Increasing Among the Ward Ginba.

The Enthusiasm Increasing Among the Ward Ginba.

The Enthusiasm Increasing Among the Ward Ginba.

The COUNTY COMMITTEE, senger of the County County and done more to stimulate the Enthusyment party of the State than any older the University of the County on the County of the County of

AUXILIARY.

The young Men's Auxiliary Club of North Chicago held a meeting last evening at Brand's Hall, corner of Erie and Clark streats, Mr. E. F. Cragis in the chair. A committee of fire was appointed to make nominations for officers of the Club for the ensuing year.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Charles Arnd addressed the meeting, advocating an aggressive policy on the part of the Club that it might be instrumental in securing as good nominations for the various offices as possible.

Mr. Olson, of the Seventeenth Ward, stated that the Republican Club of that ward had been getting along well enough until a lot of soreheads got together and tried to sow the seeds of dissension. A clique in the interest of certain candidates had formed an anxiliary club, and they no doubt mean to fight the regular club at the orimaries. Whether this clique will be auccessful remains to be seen.

Mr. C. F. Peterson, President of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club, also made a few remarks regarding the Seventeenth Ward fight. He said there were a few "barnacles," who had manipulated the polities of the ward for many years, who were stirring up the fight. Still be hoped the Central Committee would stund by the regular club and it would give a good report of itself.

The Committee returned and proposed the following names for officers of the Club: Presidents, Charles Curtis, H. T. Rogers, F. C. De Lang, O. Sampson. After short debate, the election of officers was postponed until next week's meeting.

After short speeches by several of the gentlemen nessent, an adjournment was had.

FIRST WARD.

The Investigating Committee of the First Ward Republikans met at their club-rooms in the Padic and agreed on their report to the Club accountaing the members charged with treachery. The report will be presented to the meeting of the Club to-night.

FOURTH WARD.

A number of Republitans of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward met as the Amorry, corner to the results of the continuence of the was appointed to meet the Central W MORTUARY.

Jacksonville, Ilt., Oct. 10.— the funeral of James Lawton, who committed suicids by hanging himself in a corn-crib at Meredosis on Thursday, was largely attended in this city under the suspices of the Masonic fraternity. Mental depression and financial failure were the causes which led to the suicide.

The funeral of Mrs. G.S. Russell, an estimable lady who died suddenly from the supposed rupture of a blood-vessel while out riding, was also largely attended.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES SOUTH CAROLINA

CHOICE CHARLES STREET AND SELECTION OF SELECTION OF CHARLES CHARLES

The Extent to Which Political Rancor Runs in Blackville.

upon Postmaster Nix's

With Testimonials as to the Esteem in Which He Was Formerly Held by the Blackvillians.

There must be no personal feeting. They must make up their minds to select their best man. If he was the speaker's friend, all right; if he was his enemy, all right, he was for him. [Applants.] He was for the man that could be elected, and if they put up the right one he could be elected as sure as there was a God in Heaven. The great mass of the people in Cook County were Republicans. We came from Republican ancestors in the New England and Middle States, the disciples and apostles of freedom, who founded the party. They were honest men, and wanted to elect housest men to office. If a ticket were put up that had their confidence, Chicago and Cook County would roll up one of the old-fashioued Republican majorities. He had confidence that the importance of this would be realized. He believed every one felt in his beart that the result of the Presidential canyass was largely dependent upon their action in the coming election. A Reonolican who faltered, hesitated, or scratched out of existence. [Applause.]

BLLIOTT ANTHONY

selection. A Reconfigure who fastered hesistant, or estandard in titest descrete him services of the arrached out of statemen. [Apshall be a state that the time has been been and the state of the st

Ward was held last evening at No. 573 State street. Mr. C. E. Cobgra, Chairman of the American Club's Committee, occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to ascertain what could be done toward effecting a consolidation of the two Clubs. The representatives of the Irish Club did not take kindly to the plan, and instituted a rather vigorous "kick." After considerable parieting pro and con, it was finally concluded to work in unity at the polls, at the Convention, and to pull together whenever party interests were concerned. The Clubs will still hold separate meetings.

it will probably be some days before the jury will reach any conclusion on the matter. Gov. Croswell, who has sufficiently convalenced to partially resume his official cares, has received a donation of \$100 from W. S. George & Co., State Printers, of Lansing, to be devoted to the aid of those wounded. Measures are on foot to call a public meeting to-morrow erealing to keep up the relief work, and there are strong premonitions that, in the event of such a grathering, the indifference or imbecility shown by the officers of the Agricultural Society will be a fruitful text for animadversions. Beyond devoting one day's proceeds obtained by an appeal to the public, they have shown no special interest in the matter, and no official statement, either of their financial ability or of their corporate sentiment regarding the catastrophe, has yet been made.

EQUALIZATION.

Aggregate Equalized Assessment of Prop-erty in All the Counties of Illinois. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Springrized, Ill., Oct. 10.—The following

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 10.—The following table shows the aggregate equalized assessment of property in the several couplies of the State, as adopted by the State Board of Equalization, for the year 1879, and the per cent of increase or decrease in the same in each county as compared with the assessment of 1878. It will be observed that there is a decrease of 81¢ per cent in the total assessment of the State as equalized, and that there is a decrease of 11 per cent in Cook County. The table is as follows:

Total equalized change from 1878.

Inc. Dec.

14, 049, 215
4, 485, 062
4, 989, 724
4, 488, 447
987, 674
8, 828, 573
7, 928, 587
7, 928, 587
20, 318, 664
4, 564, 612
6, 559, 319
2, 802, 789
8, 752, 077
9, 049, 795
8, 524, 031
9, 079, 782
14, 164, 792
2, 168, 364
1, 279, 505
1, 179, 505
078, 875
2, 011, 028
4, 278, 556
2, 196, 894
7, 887, 859
1, 277, 884
17, 389, 863
3, 843, 368

17,398,863 9
3,843,368 11
2,845,908 9
7,800,585 7
4,026,227 10
16,050,359 6
139,246 10
1,638,215 10
1,818,108 2
7,804,644 8
4,155,085 0 0
2,732,138 0 0
2,643,632 2
10,344,368 5
1,256,882 10
7,181,010 9

Peorla....

Sangamon Schuyler... Scott... Shaelby Stark St. Clair... Stephenson...

Inc. Dec.

Account of the Becent Attempt

Becial Dispatch to The Prisuma

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Postmaster-General received this morning the following report from the Special Agent who was
sent to investigate the attempted murder of
Postmaster Nix at Blackville, S. C.;

the case it would appear that it endeated was been as the color of was an all positions or the second of a real understood transported to market because the color or was an as in position or the second of the inclined question of the second of the inclined question of the second of the inclined question of the inclined

THE WHEAT BOOM.

Another Day of Exciting Irregularity in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Larger Transactions the Rule in Both Markets.

The Chicago Board of Trade's Quandary

About Foreign Advices.

The local wheat market was again very much excited and very irregular yesterday. The changes in prices were numerous, and the limits about as wide as on the previous day, but there was not much change in the average prices. There was the same uncertainty with regard to the tone of the English wheat markets, and prices here went up and down as they have done the tone of the English wheat markets, and prices here went up and down as they have done previously on the receipt of advices, public and priyste, noting wheat higher or lower in the principal cities of Great Britain. The market was strong early, owing to the receipt of a telegram from Beerbohm, officially announcing that wheat was stronger. Beerbohm was at least consistent with himself, his jelegram of yesterday supporting his latest of the previous day. Then came along a later from Beerbohm, dated \$200 p.m., calling wheat a shade easier, and it went down here like a flash in consequence. Then a

ement with Infimesit, his pelegram of preserving supporting his lastest of the previous day. Then came alone a later from Beerbohm, dated 3:30 p. m., calling wheat a sale sensire, and it went down here like a flash in consequence. Then a local ocerator orbitanced a private capacity to the effect that Livery all was about 16 higher, and then there was another frautic read to a private, which in a few moments became public property, calling Liverpool 2d lower, and then there was another frautic read to sell. The erowd surread liarly conressive with the thermoments et al. At to asy nothing of the mental wear and tear incident to the fact that not one of them seemed to know what he was doing or what he wanted to do pext. The market afterwards solvied in and down almost as violently as before, though the contract of the market advanced in the concess and receded in mone of legitimate circumstances. It ocenad is suffered to the concess and receded in the last regular trading of Toursday, but \$\frac{1}{1}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1

the winter,—a responsibility the contempation of which any well-informed operator might well ahriok from. The attempt to control the wheat crop of the West is generally understood to have a considerated any money by the operation,—at least, anything that would be a fair interest on the amount invested, to say nothing of the risk.

Bustnesse.

There were rimors yeaterday to the effect that an effort would be made to secure snother correspondent in place of Beerbohm, and the matter was discussed freely and sometimes quite warmly by operators, prominent and not so prominent. Some alleged that his dispatches are worse than neless,—not worth 10 per cent of what they cost the Board; while others asserted just as vigorously that Beerbohm was doing as well as anybody eise could do, and they etted the attempt made source, which were given up as being confessedly of less value than his. The great fault found with Beerbohm by those who do find fault with him is that he is slow. They say that an advance or a decline may occur once or two days before be gysts hold of it, and they think that is a sim and a shame, considering that a fluctuation of occurrence; but there is no such market in Liversoot of London as in Chicago. The tradux in whest giver is conducted private on the court in the world shaded all over the civilized world within a few moments after its occurrence; but there is no such market in Liversoot of London as in Chicago. The tradux in whest giver is conducted private it or the visit of the country persons engaged in the business, and they report it or not, as it suits their convenience. It often does not suit their convenience to reports it the same news they sell to the Board of Trade would have to market by the Mark Lans Express from the same time, and the count of the number of control of the previous day was also freely discussed. As one side of the question has already been given, it may be only fair to state the other side. The tolograph stock and the previous days past shows that the called the sam

it as the exclusive recipient, or not be able receive it at all.

receive it at all.

MILWAUKEE.

A LIVELY DAY.

Apseld Dispetch to The Prison.

MILWAUKEE.

offerings found ready

offerings found ready purchasers. Following were the closing prices at the moon Board: No. 1 hard, \$1.13; No. 1 pisin, \$1.12; No. 2 hard, \$1.11; No. 2 pisin, \$1.10%; No. 3, \$1.04%; No. 4, Mrc. October, \$1.10%; No. 3, \$1.04%; No. 4, Mrc. October, \$1.10%; November, \$1.12%; December, \$1.14%.

The feeling at the afternoon Board continued rather sund; ed and uncertain, causing a tame market. Dealings in November were at prices raying from \$1.12% and \$1.12% to \$1.12%. Toward the close Liverpool was repolled 9 peace higher. This had the effect to criste a firmer feeling, makes which prices advanced from 1/2 cent to 4/2 cent, the favorit deal closing at half-past \$3 at \$1.12%. The receipts and phipments of grain for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were:

Wheat 130,670 114,750
Corn. 2,450 115,8
Barley 1,140 19,246
Receipts. Shipments.

Amount of wheat in store, 1,079,000 hashels. The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. to-day embraced 304 cars, of which 229 were wheat, 16 corn, 11 oats, 41 barley, and 9 rys.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEATH OF EDWARD SECULE.

The Rocbester (N. Y.) American of the 21 has the following brief particulars of the dasth of Mr. Edward Seguin, the well-known operation artist, which has already been reported by telegraph: "This well-known opera-singer died between 8 and 4 o'clock this morning. He had been sick several days with a cold. Yesterday he had a severe attick of asthma, but nothing was thought of it urtill this morning, was thought of it urtill this morning, was missed by the save was thought of it urtill this morning, was thought of it urtill this morning. Warn his wife awakened Mr. Castle and other members of the troupe with the announcement that her husbang was worse. Dr. Pleace was immediately summoned, but soon after he arrived Seguin died. The cause is promoned aponiery. The greef of the afflicted widow and the other members of the irouse can better be imagined than described." Mr. Seguin died and the other members of the irouse can better be imagined than described." Mr. Seguin died in the Paris Conservators and London Royal Academy, and came to this country in 1800. He shortly after joined the old Sichings English Gases.

scribed." Mr. Segusu was born in this country, and was an own cousin of the lamented Pareza-Rosa. He was educated in the Paris Conservatoirs and London Royal Academy, and came to this country in 1860: He snortly after joined the old Richings English Opera Troupe. In 1867 he married Zelda Harrison, the west-knows and favorit contraitto. In 1809 he and his wife joined the Parepa-Rosa troupe. Afterwards he was with the Kellogg-Cary Company, and for the past two seasons has been with Emma Abbott's troupe. Though never a very great singer, he had marked dramatic ability, and was much admired in buffo parts, his most successful personation being that of Desisheof in the "Bohemian Girl,"—a part which his father, we believe, created. He was a very genial gentleman, and a great favorit with all the artists. He leaves one son.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—I notice in The Throws of Oct. 10 a paragraph under the heading, "A New Musical Extravaganza," in which it says that Mr. Percy E. Warner, of this city, has just finished the music to a new two-act extrave-ganza, entitled "The Golden Wig," as to which permit me to make a few remarks. I am which permit me to make a few remarks. I am not aware that Mr. Warner plays any instrument (mouth-organ excepted), or that he ever has composed music of any kind; but one thing I know positively: that Mr. Percy R. Warner (though he may be very clever) never wrote one single note of music to the asid extravaganza, which he seems inclined to make the public believe, having refused to recall the mistake. I am the only and original composer of all the music to the above extravaganza, "The Golden Wig." Respectfully yours, EDUARD HOLEZ.

Pat Rooney and troupe at the Olympic nar

Colville's company next appear in "The Babes of the Wood." The Weathersby Froliques have made a highit in New York. Sheridan's "The Duenna" is in rehearsel a Daiy's, New York.

In a few days Mrs. Scott-Siddons reappears in Boston as a reader.

McVicker will, on Monday evening, reintro-duce Mary Anderson.

Miss Nelison begins her farewell tour at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on Oct. 20. "The Man of the People" will, after Mon-day, be Milton Nobles' attraction at Hamily's.

Robson and Crane will continue during the next and last week of their engagement of Hooley's "The Comedy of Errors."

Business at the local theatres during the week; At McVicker's and Hooley's standing room has been the rule; Hamilo's, good; Haverly's, with the Colville company, fair; and the same may be said of the Otympic.

HAVERLY'S THEATER.
Mr. J. H. Haverly...... Proprietor and Manager.
THIS SATURDAY NATINEE AND NIGHT.

THIS SATURDAY MATINER AND NIGHT,
COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPY
The largest and most complete organization of the class
in the world, in the new Etherea Burlesque Extravaganga, the
MAGIC SLIPPER!
Supported by MISS EME ROSEAU, Miss Ella Chapteras,
Miss Kate Everleigh, Miss Rose Leighton, Miss Add Los
Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Carrie McEsnry, Mr. Rolan,
Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Carrie McEsnry, Mr. Rolan,
Reed, Mr. It, E. Graham, Mr. Ed Chapteras,
Mr. H. M. Graham, Mr. Ed Chapteras,
In preparation for production—HDBINSON CRUSSOS
in an calify) new dress, and SARS IN THE WOOD,
Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at hair price. Exposition Building.

Only Six Days More.

Music all 479 evening. Admission ,25c: bildren, Saturdays only, 10c. M'VICKER'S THEATRE RAND MATANER TO-DAY. The Favorite and

LOTTA! MUSËTTE. To Night-Last appearance of Lotta as Musette.

Next Week-The Eminent Young Actress MARY
ANDERSON. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Stuart Robson & Wm. H. Crane
As the TWO DEOMIOS (", An Americal Marrison
Resemblance (", in Shakapear's
COMEDY OF EBRORS: With Magnificent Seenery and Contemes, etc. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and 51. Matimes, 25c, 50, and 75c. Box Office open from # s. m, to 10 p. m.

HAMLEN'S THEATRE,
(Sunday) Afternoon and Evening less three times and The Saturday Evening Cot. II, and To-morry
(Sunday) Afternoon and Evening less three times and
ELTON NOBLES COMEDY COMPANY
THE PHICENIX.

Next West, Mr. Hobies' New Play.
A MAN OF THE PROPLE.

FREE EXHIBITION
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY OF THE
FINEST COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Ever shown for sale in Chicago, as
HASELTINE & CO.'S,
199 4 201 Walantary

The largest and finest Art Gallery in the city. OLYMPIC THE ATBLEY in the cay.

OLYMPIC THE ATBLE
Clark-si, opp. Sherman House.
Monday, Oct. 4. and Every Night during the Vanishest victoring of the Granest of all fineses, the consideration of the Granest of all fineses.

Omedian, 10 Ht. 12 Language and other few languages.

In the consideration of the Granest of all fineses.

All the considerations are the Co. Admit of the Whitelengton and the Co. Admit of t

Rapsom, Troy, Ill., is at the Gardner. m Moore, Louisville, Ky., is stopping at

red at the Pac Richard P. Morgan, Bloomington, Ill., is

ruest of the Palmer John Shillito, Jr., of Cincinnati, is among the

Maj. Draper, Chief of Police of Toronto, ilton Sayler, M. C., of Cincinnati, is amon he guests of the Pacific.

Z. K. Pangborn, editor Evening racy City, N. J., is in town. J. M. Osborn, Toiedo, General Freight Agent of the Wabash Railroad, is at the Pacific. Col. Jefferson C. Davis, U.S. A., has returne

the city, and is stopping at the Palmer. E. J. Massall and a party of eight from To ato. Ont., are domiciled at the Tremont. Gen William t.e Duc. the United States Com oner of Agriculture is at the Pacific on his

Veteran Club met at the Grand Pacific last evening, and adjourned without coming to any

Mr. William Meglade, the lumber-c merchant, who was severely injured a day or so ago while trying to control a frightened horse, recovering, and expects to be out soon. Frederick Kapp, a distinguished German lit-

eur. Member of Parliament, and author of the lives of Steuben and DeKalb, arrived in the city last evening. He is stopping at the Pacific. No additional particulars concerning the great express robbery at Glendale, Mo., were received yesterday by the officers of the Chicago Alton Railroad Company, or by Harvey D. colvin, the Agent of the United States Express

The temperature yesterday, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Suliding), was as follows: 8 a.m., 73 degrees; 0 a.m., 78 degrees; 12 m., 83 degrees; 3 p. m., 74 degrees; 8 p. m., 71 degrees. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.58; 8 p. m., 29.60.

Mrs. Charles Summers is looking for her liege lord, who has been away from her bed and board for the past three weeks, having left her aimost destitute, with the care of two small children. He is described as of about 24 years of age, medium hight, slim build, light hair, complexion, and eyes, and when last seen was clad in a gray sale.

Mai.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, at San Fransco, arrived in the city last evaling, and is obsuring at the Pacific. It stopped on his ay here to visit Fort Leavenwer. In where he let the Secretary of War, the General being the President of the Commission on Military risons. He goes to Washington next week on the same business. While here he will take art in a general reunion of the McDowell family, which is to be held here Monday.

ing the greater part of yesterday. At the morning session a resolution was adopted making a g session a resolution was adopted making a meral increase in prices of 25 per cent. At e afternoon session a committee was ap-tited to submit a plan for a permanent or-mization of a National Association, and an-her to submit a revised schedule of prices at a meeting to be called in this city in January, after which the Association adjourned.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon heodore Dolley, 17 years of age, a switchman a the Michigan Ceptral Railroad, who dued at L. Luke's Hospital of injuries rethred by accidentally falling from a religious train at the Chicago endering & Drying Company's establishment has the State line. An inquest was also held No. 184 Gurley street upon Mary Dorsey, years of age, who died of concussion of the ain, the result of an accidental fall.

a man known as Bohne Johnson was found at the house of Andria W Parks, No. 57 Asnley street, by Mrs. rks, who went to call him for dinner. Deset was a very hard drinker, and this is appared to have been the cause of his th. He was 67 years of age, Norwegian by th, and has a grown family in the Eastern tes from whom he had for years been septed. For some time past he had earned a mg by going from house to house doing res. The body was taken to the Morgue.

In the beautiful ceinetery, "Forest Home," n Oak Park, there were laid away on Thursday he remains of Nikolaus Gaugler, one of our old lerman settlers, who came here in 1836, follow-German settlers, who came here in 1830, following for a long time the vocation of an Indian
trader, and afterwards his profession, that of
carpenter. He amassed a considerable fortune,
and retired about twelve years ago to Oak
Park, serving several years as Trustee of Cleero.
He was attacked by a fit of apoplexy about a
year ago. A climatic change being considered
necessary by his physicians, he went to Nebraska, where death overtook him.

braska, where death overtook him.

Adam Mergenthaler, ex-Sergeant of Police, died yesterday morning at his home, on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Butterfield streets. He joined the force in 1862, and along in 1866 was promoted to Sergeant, which nosition he maintained until 1872. He served chiefly in the South Division stations, and was perhaps the most popular man on the force for a long time. He retained a great many traits of his German birth, and, being naturally a "funcy man," volumes of stories in the vernacular known as "Broken Dutch" are told of him by his brother policemen. Mr. Mergenthaler was 50 years of age, and left a grown-up family in easy circumstances.

Yesterday morning Jeff McMahon, conductor

rown-up family in easy circumstances.

Yesterday morning Jeff McMahon, conductor of a passenger train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, turned over to Officer Dewey an artificial arm which he stated was left in the train by one of two 'confidence men who hastily left the train as it entered the city. One of these men he knew as "Red" Adams, a notorious "con." and three-card swindler. There is but one one ar ned "con." man known to the police, and his name is Schimmel; but they are not certain that it is his arm that was found. to not certain that it is his arm that was found, ter in the day a man, who stated he was in a employ of the railroad, claimed the arm at a staden, but his ruse did not work. Thus there has been no complaint of any one havibeen swindled on the road.

SULPHURIC ACID IN VINEGAR.

SULPHURIC ACID IN VINEGAR.

It may interest our readers to know how they can ascertain whether the so-called vinegar they use has been adulterated with sulphuric acid, or been made from glucose instead of cider or spirits, from which the best and purest vinegar is made in this country. The following simple analysis will tell you every time:

Purchase from any druggist five or ten cents' worth of muriate of baryts; drop a few grains of it in a glass containing the vinegar to be tested. If the vinegar is impure, it will immediately turn very white and milky, and a white precipitate will form on the bottom of the grass. It pure, there will be no change in its appearance.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

Criminal carclesness among employes of the railroads in and about this city is becoming so flagrant that really some steps ought to be taken towards the punishment of some of them. The railroad accidents attended with fatal results since the beginning of the year have been almost innumerable. If railroad employes would only live up to the rules and regulations given them by the company employing them, accidents would be a rarity; but so lightly have they come to regard human

employes would only live up to the rules and regulations given them by the company employing them, accidents would be a rarity; but so lightly have they come to regard human life that scarcely one of them leaves his bome in the moraing without bidding his wife and little ones farewell, so certain does he feel that something will happen him during the day. And when he goes home at night unharmed, a weighty burden is lifted from his mind, as well as from the minds of those near and dear to him, only, however, to be restored to them in the morning. It is claimed by the employes that they cannot live up to the rules and regulations, owing to the dictation of trainmasters and other employes having petty authority. It is indisputable that some one is responsible for nearly every fatality on the road, and the proper way to correct the abuse is to punish this some one, and make every employe recognize the value of his fellow's life. An accident, which ought to bring this matter up in a strong light, happened vesterday forenoon on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad near the Harrison street crossing, which, by the way, is the most dangerous in the city, owing to the numerous tracks and the fact that the employes are in the habit of making runing switches. Frederick Weil, employed as a car-inspector on the Alton Road, while inspecting a car on the track, was instantly killed by switch-engine No. 3 on the Pittaburg & Fort Wayne Road, driving a train of cars ragines the one he was inspecting. Some say the engine made a running switch, and "shunted" the cars down the track, while others say that the engine was backing slowly down. Exactly how the accident occurred is not known, as no one could be found who actually saw it. It is certain, however, that Mr. Weil was partially beneath the car, examining the wheel boxes, and that his neck was broken and his head and ribs badly smashed. The remains were carried into a blacksmith shop near by, and were taken thence to his home, No. 136 Liberty street. into a blacksmith shop near by, and were taken thence to his home, No. 136 Liberty street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,295 rom the Water Department and \$779 from the

The Commissioner of Public Works is inviting bids for a foot-bridge across the south end of the LaSalle street tunnel. The bids will be pened Oct. 23.

The Committee on Schools will report at their first opportunity in favor of purchasing the property at the corner of Waller and Thirty-fifth streets for a school-site.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to S. W. Williams to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 335 North Franklin street, to cost \$4,500, and to the same to erect a similar structure at No. 376 North Market street. The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon and agreed to recommend that the \$40,000 to the credit of the Jonathan Burr Fund be invested in county bonds, the premium on them being less than on citr bonds. Several other matters were passed upon, but none of them were of any public importance.

Up to date 8,010 saloon licenses have been issued, which is seventy-four more than were issued up to the same time a year ago. There is in consequence of this showing \$11,284 more in the Treasury on this account than a year ago, and \$3,848 more than for the year ending

Superintendent Kirkland was vesterday fur-Superintendent Kirkland was yesterday furnished with a list of the lumbermen who were violating the lumber ordinance, and was called upon to enforce the same. He gave the list to his inspectors, who will report upon the complaints, but since the Mayor has agreed in advance not to interfere with any of the violators until the Council has passed upon the question, the inspection and subsequent reports can amount to nothing.

The Health Department is not the sweetest place in the world. It has been the custom of the drivers of the dead animal wagons and scavengers to make the office their headquarters, and their clothing being often saturated with the stuff their business requires them to handle, their presence is not always the most agreeable to visitors. The stench was too great for a couple of ladies yesterday, and hereafter the "dead-horse man" is to be stationed on the outside within easy call. His smell is very loud at times, but he can't help it. at times, but he can't help it.

The matter of the Exposition folks paying to the city a rental of \$5,000 per year has not been settled, and, if reports be true, the Directors will not consent to anything of the kind. They are understood to have canvassed the situation and reached the conclusion that they cannot be any rent, and determined to ask the Council to adopt an ordinance similar to the original, granting them the use of the lake-front property on condition that the Exposition Company will not exact rent in the future for the proper will not exact rent in the future for the prope use of the premises for meetings, concerts, etc

There was nothing new on the diseased-meat question yesterday. The condemnations and confiscations were going on as usual, and the Health Commissioner was in the best of spirits, believing that at the next meeting of the Council there would be a rivalry on the part of the Aldermen as to who should get the credit of repealing the order providing for the sale of the condemned stuff to the highest bidder. One of the things which added to his comfort was the following, which explains itself:

Rebotved. That we, the German Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward, hereby cheerfully indorse Commissioner De Wolf's action, and give encouragement to his efforts.

He says that he proposes to continue his work. DISEASED MEAT.

He says that he proposes to continue his work just as if nothing had occurred, and there is scarcely a doubt but he will be sustained. The sollowing is the vote by which the new order was adopted.

was adopted:
Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Phelps,
Mallory, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Cullerton,
Altpeter, McNailly, Riordan, Lawier, Purceil,
Peevey, McNurney, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf,
Thompson, Lorenz, Waldo, Meyer (Fifteenth
Ward), Wetterer, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), McCaffrey, Barrett, Jonas—28,
Nays—Ballard, Clark, Smyth, Eiszner, Throop,
Swift—6.

At Nos. 15 and 16 West Jackson street market two quarters of bru.sed beef, and at Nos. 9 and 16 two bruised hams. At the Stock-Yards, 12 pounds of bruised beef were condemned at Tur-ner's, and 200 pounds at Schoenemann's.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The prisoners indicted by the last Grand Jury will be arraigned to plead this afternoon. sane and a pauper by a jury in the County Court.

The County Board, which adjourned Monday. last without fixing a day for its next meeting, will hold a session Monday. The County Collector is still seiling delin-quent-tax property on the West Side. North Chicago will be taken up Tuesday or Wednes-

The trial of John Lundqvist, for receiving stolen property, occupied the Criminal Court yesterday. It will probably be given to the jury this forenoon. Two young fellows named Keefe and Connors, who were charged with attempted robbery, were yesterday enlarged on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Barnum.

The Committee on Towns and Town Account yesterday and audited a number of sibils. The Committee on Roads and Bridwent to Schaumberg. The case of Cook vs. The Evening Journal, which has occupied the County Court for several days past, was yesterday decided by Judge Loomis in favor of the defendant. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

Two hundred barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$4,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out \$8,000.

A \$500,000 consignment of gold was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and stowed away in the Government's strong box. The gold dis-burgements during the day amounted to \$55,000. The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Burley & Tyrrell, seventeen casks porceisin ware; Builen & Co., 500 bushels of barley; L. Schick, one case of books; Western Electric Manufacturing Company, thirteen casses of earth-nuware, etc.; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., eleven cases of drug aundries: Metzier. Bothschild & Co., eight cases of amokers' articles; Root & Sons Music Company, eleven cases of musical instruments; Yowier Bros., 118 sacks of salt. Collections, \$8,335.05.

The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday amounted to \$32,907. Of this amount, \$27,382 was for tax-paid spirits, \$2,787 for tobacco, and cigars, and \$2,681 for beer.

Patrick Condon, of the Town of Lake, was held in \$500 ball yesterday before Commissioner Hopne for wholesaling liquor althout a Government license. M. C. McDonald, with a fellowiceling which made him wondrous kind, went

nis bail.

James Cordray, of No. 42 Adams street, is in trouble again, his offense this time consisting in having passed a very bad ceuntericit \$5 United States Treasury note on a Mrs. Northrup, who lives at the Burdick House. The testimony in the case, as it was drawn out before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, showed that the lady objected to receiving the note at the time, and that Cordray, being in a hurry, said he would redeem it the next day, if she had any doubts about it. He stoutly maintained that he knew nothing as to its being counterfeit, and under the circumstances the case was continued until the 16th, the bail being fixed at \$600.

Senor Michael Cassius McDonald, the light of

Senor Michael Cassins McDonald, the light of the First Ward Democracy, has succeeded in getting himself into trouble again with the Federal arm of the Government. It happens just about so often with Michael, who always has an explanation to deliver "trippingly and on the tongue." The present muss grows out of having in his possession seven empty spirit packages on which the stamps had not been canceled. In the common run of cases this is prima facile In the common run of cases this is prima facie evidence of an intent to use the packages and the stamps once too often. But in Michael's case, of course, no such inference is allowable. As he glibly, and with an appearance of assumed indifference, proceeded to explain the matter, it all grew out of a little carelesness on the part of his bookkeeper,—nothing more. With more indifference, he loftily announced that he waived examination, and the Commissioner accordingly held the Democratic champion to the District Court in \$1,000 ball. The name of David W. Clark adorned the bond.

People who buy the penny papers have ob-In the common run of cases this is prima fac pool to the District court in \$1,000 oat. In a name of David W. Clark adorned the bond.

People who buy the penny papers have observed of late the reappearance of the old "tokens" of war times,—the imitation copper cents, bearing some such inscription as "Army and Navy," or the like. The secret of their curious reappearance leaked out yesterday, when Special-Agent Hall, of the United States Secret-Service Bureau, arrested Huge Obstfelder, cashier for J. W. Eschenburg, the broker at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, on the charge of issuing the worthless stuff to newsboys, and thus putting it into general circulation. The case came up in the afternoon before Commissioner Hoyne, and a partial hearing had, when it was continued until this morning. The testimony showed that the "tokens" had come to be a decided nuisance around the penny paper offices, and that steps had been taken to break it up. It was found that the boys bought the pieces at six or seven for a nickel, and thirteen for ten cents, of the defendant, who appeared to be doing considerable business in this line. The explanation of Obstfelder was that the "tokens" were placed in his possession by young Eschenburg, who had

business in this line. The explanation of Obst-felder was that the "tokens" were placed in his possession by young Eschenburg, who had bought them some time ago as old copper, and had asked him to dispose of them whenever there was any call for them. Out of friendship for the young man he had done so, not knowing that he was doing any-thing that was in the least way wrong. It may not be generally known that a certain section of the Revised Statutes prohibits this very thing. —the making, issuing, or passing of any kind of coin, card, token, or device in metal to be used as money for minor coin,—and provides a as money for minor coin,—and provides a penalty for a violation of this provision in the shape of a \$1,000 fine and imprisonment not to exceed five years. The technical violation in this case may have been the result of ignorance, but the lesson to be learned, no matter, how it. out the lesson to be learned, no matter how inay result, should be a salutary one.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY. CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE CONVENTION The American Humane Association of th Inited States brought its labors to a close ves erday after a consecutive session of three days aving in that time accomplished much impor tant business. The session just closed cor body. The impetus given to the movement for which the Association was organized by the eaent session has been marked, and a broade and deeper channel of usefulness has been formed. The originators and workers in the

movement appear to be much encouraged by the progress they have already made, although recognising the fact that there is an endless amount of labor before them yet unaccom-plished, having concluded the graver portions of their business during the two first days of the was transacted except the reading of a report of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the merits of an improved stock-car, which was read by Mr. Samuel J. Levick, of Philadel-

was read by Mr. Samuel J. Levick, of Philadelphia:

The size of the car is 8x30 feet in the clear. It contains a series of movable bars, so arranged that they may be moved up and down at pleasure through slatted standards. After the car is loaded, and the doors closed, the bars are let down from the outside between the animals, partitioning them off separately or in pairs, as may be desired. The bars are raised from between the animals to the roof before unloading, when they are driven out in the ordinary way, and the car is left in condition for returning freight.

The car will accommodate sixteen steers, giving each animal a separate stall. Hogs may be partitioned off in like manner, with from lifteen to eighteen in each pen, thus preventing them from piling unon each other and smothering. There is a tank underneath the car, with a capacity of ten barrels for water. This is connected with a pump on the roof of the car by means of which the water is forced through a perforated tube, which extends through the entire length of the car, completely filling it with a fine spray, which, when continued for a few minutes amounts to a shower-bath. This is designed to allay thirst and internal heat by being inhaled, and to aliay heat-feyer and disease by keeping the pores of the skin open. It is claimed to be more consistent with the laws of health to keep the body thus refreshed than to allow it to take large draughts of water through the stomach while in transit, which often results in stiffening and foundering the animal.

It is claimed that feed and water troughs may be attached to the car if found to be desarable at the conclusion of the experiments which are now being made. But the invastor is of the opinion that to deprive the animal-room, being taxen from the cars and afforded a remomble time for rest, at least as often as it is necessary to partake of food and water, is inhuman, and a violation of well-settled physiological principles.

The report was then adopted by a unanimousote of the Society. e meeting then adjourned to meet at Phil-his the third Wednesday in November, The Society then visited the Union Stock Yards upon a tour of inspection, after which they took a pleasure trip in carriages that were in waiting at the depot upon their arrival.

A SPIRIT OF DULLNESS

pervaded the cigarmakers' headquarters yes terday, many of the men having returned to work, and others having departed from the city to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," wrappers" and "Havana fillers," and be paid more reasonable price therefor. the headquarters at 1 o'clock, Mr. Hirth in the chair. Reports from the fifteen men sent out for voluntary contributions were received, and exhibited a good showing for the generosity of the men at work. A sub-committee of three were appointed to visit the different shops and see if the men were at work anywhere for the old prices. Mr. Kalmer and Mr. Strauss were appointed President and Secretary, respectively, to remain permanently at the headquarters, and receive reports from the various committees as they come in. They are to be paid \$1.75 per day each for their services, and will be on hand from 7 a. m. to 9, p. m. every day. It was decided to have the Executive Committee meet every evening at 6 o'clock until further notice. Reports from the shop committees were made, and the meeting adjourned.

Dispatches were received yesterday calling for between fifty and a hundred men at Milwaukee, and for ten men at Coldwater, Mich. Several names have been handed in for both places, and thirty men leave for Milwaukee this morning. The wages promised are from \$6 to \$10 at both places. the generosity of the men at work.

THE MILK CASES. ANOTHER CONTINUANCE GRANTED. hat are known as the "milk cases" were called by Justice Summerfield yesterday morning, and a large crowd was in his office, expecting that a hearing would be had. The defendants, it will be remembered, are William Lange, J. E. McGovern, William Picker, F. W. Rockow, D. Heleber, J. H. Duffy, W. Mix, J. H. Wilson, G. H. Fischer, P. A. Newton, John Soltow, J. J. Mix, William Brandon, and J. Zable, and the charge against them is selling and offering for sale impure mifk. Col. Cameron, representing the Health Department, and Mr. Trude, attorney for the accused, consulted together a few moments, and the announcement was made that they had agreed to a continuance until 10 s. m. sharp on the 20th inst. Some people have an idea, in view of the dismissal of two of the cases by Justice Prindiville, that the others are not to be prosecuted. This is an error. Col. Cameron told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he did not propose to let up. Prof. Haines is understood to be examining the question of the sufficiency of the creamometer in order to support the testimony of Dr. Sawyer, who made the agalyses of the samples of milk procured from the dealers named above, and found that cream had been removed and water added.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

FOND DU Lac, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Presby terian Synod resumed business this morning, by electing the Rev. A. Wisley Bell as Moderator, and the Revs. J. W. Sanborn and J. E. Wright Permanent Clerks. The claims of Beloit Collere were considered and urged, and an increased effort to aid that institution, resolved upon.

The delegates to the Synod were astonished by the appearance of Mr. Wilson F. Fail and Miss Jennie B. Malcolm, of Chicago, before them, requesting to be married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Andrews, and the handsome couple disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

handsome couple disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

The Women's Synodical Society met this morning, Mrs. Stewart, of Milwaukek, presiding. The address of welcome was by Mrs. Dr. Hovt, of Fond du Lac, and the response by Mrs. George W. Allen, of Milwaukee. Both were eloquent efforts. The attendance of ladies is large from all parts of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYNOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 10.—The second day of
the Illiaois Central Synod, composed of the
Presbyteries of Soringfield. Bloomington, Peoria, and Schuyler, opened this morning with
about seventy-five delegates, ministers and elders, present. The following is a list of officers
as elected for the ensuing year: The Rev.
J. G. Lowrie, of Mt. Sterling, Moderator;
the Rev. B. Conover, of Lexington, Stated
Clerk; the Rev. J. A. Cornelison, of Washington. Permanent Clerk; the Rev. Lewis O.
Thompson, Peoria, and the Rev. W. C. Magner,
Onarga, temporary clerks. The topics discussed were an essay on "The Effects of Popular Amusements on Revivals," by the Rev. H.
B. Thayer, and on "The State of Religion," by
C. C. Brown, both of which were discussed at
considerable length. ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYNOD. erable length.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Iil., Oct. 10.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Danford Car Axle Company, of Chicago; capital, \$1,000,000; corporators, Ebenezer Danford, Edson Keith, Eibridge G. Keith, James L Woodward, Charles W. Smith, and George P. Jones. Also, to the National Furnace Improve ment Company, of Chicago; capital, \$50,000; J. P. Young, W. A. List, William Sturges, and D. Henry Sheldon. A certificate of organization was filed by the Women's Refuge, of Peoria.

HIGHEST AWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The Exposition jury or awards here have finished their work of inspect ing the different exhibits, and have jointly aw ded three premiums to the book manufacturing house of Messrs. A. J. Cox & Co., of Chicago, whose fine display and varied assortment of bindings was one of the chief attractions of the snow, and a constant theme of admiration to all connoisseurs in book binding.

THE GREAT HANLAN AND COURTNEY BOAT-RACE. On Thursday, Oct. 16, 1879, the great Hanlan and Courtney boat-race for a purse of \$6,000 will be rowed on Lake Chautauqua, between Mayville and

To reach the course take the Lake Shore & Michigen Southern and Buffalo, Chantauqua & Pittsburg Railways. This route is twenty-seven miles shorter from Buffalo and the East, and forty miles horter from Cleveland and the West. An extension railway from Mayville to the Grand Enclosure, adjacent to Fairpoint, will connect with all trains at Mayville for the scene of the regatta. When returning from Lake Chantauqua, via the Lake Shore Railway, you leave Jamestown at 7:35 a.m. and 1:20 p. m. You leave Mayville for Buffalo and the East, or for the West, at 7:37 and 10:50 a. m. and 4:00 and 5:52 b. m. Round-trip tickets at reand 4:00 and 5:32 b, m.). Round-trip fickets at reduced prices can be purchased at the ticket offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. City office under Sherman House. Also the Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Twenty-second street, and the General Ticket Office at the Lake Shore and Rock Island Depot. F. E. Monse, General Western Passenger Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

SIX DOLLARS' WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25 CENTS. To introduce Brainard's Musical World, the leading musical monthly in America, we offer to end it postuaid to any address for three month \$2 worth of music, -all the musical news and ar immense amount of musical reading matter. Address Brainard's Music House, 158 State street,

UNSURPASSED. Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder, for excellence in every respect, is unequaled.

Buck & Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture is a capita nousehold remedy for children and adults.

"Good Luck" candy at Dawson's, 211 State

McCARTY-Oct. 10. after a short illness, Thomas McCarty, aged 14 years. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 12, from 75 Finnell-st. by car-riages to Calvary Cemetery.

KELLY-Of pleurisy, Oct. 10, Nellie Beloraith, wife of S. B. Kelly and daughter of Nellie and Patrick Mc-Madon. Funeral from her late residence, 59 Henry-st., on Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, and thence by car-riages to Calvary Cemetery. 13 Canada papers, Irish World, and Boston Pilot please copy.

WEINSCHENK—On Friday morning, Oct. 10, Jessie, beloved daughter of Maler and Regina Weinschenk, aged 9 months.
Funeral Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from residence 332 Calumet-av. ny carriages to Oakwood.

MERGENTHALEM—Oct. 9, at 8:30 p. m., at Ms late esidence, 1353 Wentworth-av., Adam Mergenthaler, uged 59 years and 2 months.

Funeral from corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av. at 20 clock Sunday, Oct. 12, by carriages to graceland. Friends of the family are respectfully institud. VAN VALKENBURGH-Monday night, Oct. 8, a the residence of her parents, 750 Monroe-st., Clara, be-leved wife of C. Van Valkenourgh and daughter of John and Mary Wingrave. Fueral Saturday morning at half-past 10 o'clock. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A MEETING OF THE THIRD WARD REPUBLIC an Club will be held this evening at Martine's Hall, N.s. 102 Twenty-second-st. A MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REpublican Club will be held this evening at 80 clock
at the North Side Turner Hall. A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD RE-ing at 8 o'c.ock. THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Hai-ted-sta., this evening at 7,500 oc clock. PHERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT-eenth Ward Republican Club this evening at Lower urner Hall for the transaction of important business. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUB-lican Club of the Eleventh Ward, in Martine lower Hall, 53 South Ada-st., Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Good speakers in attendance.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SIXTH Ward Auxiliary Republican Club this evening at Joe Kiel's Hall, 537 Blue jajand-av. THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana-ay. All members are roquested to attend, as business of im-loctance will be brought before the Club. PHENE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE IRISH-THENE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE IRISH-American Republican Club of the seventeenth Ward this evening at 149 cast Chicago-av. THE REPUBLICANS OF HYDE PARK AND THE Fourth Ward are requested to meet at 9.7 Cottage Frove-av. at 8 b. m. to-night. The Republican candi-lates for County Treasurer are expected to address the neeting. meeting.

There will be a Mekting of the thire tenth ward Republican Club at Benz Hall, corner Lake and kolor-siz, this evening for the election of officers of the Club. All Republican voters of the ward are invited.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. 108 STATE-ST., corner of Washington, this evening at 8 o'clock provides in memory of Dr. N. st 10, prompt. Exercises in moott. Lecture, Prof. J. W. gical Researches Concerning Pr THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Tholds daily Gospel meetings in Lower Farewalls II. 150 Madason-st., at 8 p. m. all are welcome. ceaders for week commencing Oct. 13 are: Monday, Mrs. George Rounds: Tuosday, Miss. L. E. F. Kimball; Wednesday, Mrs. L. S. Rounds: Thursday, Mrs. Crock tt; Friday. Mrs. 1sabella Jones: Saturday, Mrs. L. The REV. J. M. GIBSON WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day in Lower arwell Hall, 150 Madison et. Commercial Travelers' secting will be hald this evening at T. M. C. A.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT.

Geo.P.Gore&Co.

Wholesale Anction and Commission, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Regular Trade Sale, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 9:30 a. m., MILLINERY GOODS

One Thousand Cartons Ostrich Plumes. High Cost Birds, Pompons 10:30 A. M.,

SPECIALTIES.

A New Invoice Embroideries New Invoice Men's Overcoats New Invoice Ladies' Cloaks. New Invoice Men's Pants New Invoice Pants and Vests New Invoice Childs' Suits. New Invoice Linen Dices. A New Invoice Linen Crashes. A New Invoice Pocket Knives A New Invoice Back Combs A New Invoice Wool Shawls

A New Invoice Wool Hats. A New Invoice Cashmeres A New Invoice Dress Matclasse Underwear

Cheviots, Harnesses, Table Catlery. Neckwear,

Twenty-five Cases Table Oil Cloths. IN CASE LOTS ONLY.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths.

Bed Blankets WILL SELL

AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY,

Oct. 15, One of the Cleanest and Best Assorted Lines of Custom Made Boots, Shoes & Slippers

450 Cases Assorted Best Quality Rubbers.

Thursday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a.m., Trade Sale Crockery & Glassware

500 barrels Glassware.
Also Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Brackets and Chandeliers.
China and Decorated Ware, Vases, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Just published, a new treatise entitled, "Prac-tical Observations on Catarrhal, Bronchital, and Tuberculous Affections of the Air-Passages and Lungs," "The Value of Change of Air," "The esign and Construction of the Proposed Hospita formation and guidance of persons of weak lungs, and those afficied with bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and consumption. It shows: First-That very nearly one-half of those who die in Chicago (and throughout the whole North-west), above the age of 5 years, are destroyed by ungs are wholly incurable by medicines given by Third-That catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, and sthma, when treated by the stomach, run into

or cured is by local treatment, apolled directly to the affected parts by inhalation.

Fifth—That this treatment has been adopted in all hospitals for lung diseases throughout Europe.

Those interested can obtain copies free by calling or sending to Dr. Hunter's office, No. 103

Waves, Wigs, Coquettes, Pinafore
Prizettes, Switches and Curis, Combs
and Ornsments, Dark and Light Hair
Wash, at THO-MES* HAIR BAZAAR, 157 State-st., near Monroe,
Trade supplied at the Wholesale
House, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACTINES. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List of the **NEW FAMILY FAVORITE** WEED SEWING MACHINE. DRY GOODS

> Cylinder Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Adjusting Tension, and other Valuable Improvements.

> The Only Perfect Sewing Ma. chine in the Market.

JOHN M. FAIRFIELD

Dealer in Weed Sewing Machines,

Corner State and Van Buren-sts. CHICAGO.

AT AUCTION

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14. AT AUCTION. DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, Crockery & China

Glassware, etc., etc. IN TUESDAY'S SALE.

1,000 Prs. Samples, mostly hand-sewed.

BANKRUPT STOCK BOOTS & SHOES

TUESDAY NEXT Wednesday's Sale

8 Cases Matelasse Suitings. 5 Cases Empire Suitings. 11 Cases Atlantic Suitings.

PERFECT AND REGULAR GOODS.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. ANOTHER

SPECIAL OFFERING

SUITS AND OVERCOATS. A fresh lot just received, and, as in last sale, every lot to be closed. CHAS. E. BADDIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FLERSHEIM. BARKER & OO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st. SATURDAY'S SALE, 25 PARLOR SUITS on the floor, Elegant New Chamber Sets. Marble-Top Tables, General Household Goods, 160 New and Used CARPETS Cooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, CHROMOS, MIRROR

BIG SALE. Good chance for buyers.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
St and 96 Randolph-st.

Plated Ware, General Merchandise,

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., AUCTION SALE OF TUESDAY, OCT. 14, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

We will offer in this sale a superior line of Men's. Boys', and Yths. Veal Cf., Kip, and Spilt Boots, Wox., Miss, Chis., and Infts Shoes, Men's and Wos. Fancy Embroidered Slips and Sandais.

Goods adapted to both city and country trade.

M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctioneers. BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 199, 200 and 201 Bandolph-The Only Exclusive Crockery Auc-

tion House in the West. On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 1-2 O'cleck, China, Crockery, and Glassware. A Large and Fine Assortment of all Kinds.

BPECIAL.

Also the entire stock of a dealer retiring from busi-ess, consisting of Buck Gioves and Gauntiets, Worsted Hoods and Jackets, Baby Afgham, Hosiery, Scarfs, Capa, Negties, Vasse, Tin and Wood Toys, China Toys, Tool Chests, etc. Other goods too numerous to G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

SPECIAL BARGAINS TO-DAY

OLD RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE

1,000 SHORT PANTS, CENTS 50 Per pair, which is about half price.

500 BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$4.00 Which is \$2.00 under p 426 BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$5.00

MOTHERS

Will please remember that we LARGE MANUFACTURERS Boys' and Children's

25 per cent On each and every purchase Sizes on the above school suits are from 9 to 15 years. Bargains in every department.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 131 & 133 CLARK-ST., and 117 MADISON-ST.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. W. H. FURLONG, Manager, OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO PHANCE.
General Transatiantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., fool
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English
rallway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel is
a small boat.

railway and the discountries of the contribution of the contributi AMERICAN LINE. Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Salling regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, inter-mediate, and steerage passengers, and the U.S. Mall RED STAR LINE, Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Malla.
The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgiam, salling every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia as New York.

ork.

Sessage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts Stitle and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

119 East Randolph-st., Chicago. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York London Parks
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for
Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for
London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF FASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100
second cabin, \$90; sterrage, \$30. Return tickets it
reduced rates. OELKICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green,
N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-si,
Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursdar. First Cabin, 50 to \$75. according to accommodation. Second Cabia, \$40. Steerage, \$20.

ANCHORIA, Oct. 11. 1 p m | CIRCASSIA, Oct. 23, 1 p m ETHIOPIA, Oct. 18, 7 a m | De VONIA, Nov. 1, 8 m | New York to London direct.

UTOPIA, Oct. 11, 1 p m | CLPORNIA, Oct. 18, 7 a m | Cabins, \$35 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROFFHERES, 96 Washington. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Saling twice a week from New York to Queenion.
Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passace from \$50 to \$70 currency.
Tickets at reduced ratics. Steerage, 22s.
Great Britain and Ireland.
For sallings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON. No. 4 South Clark 4.

HEADOUARTERS.

LOVEJOY, 88 STATE-ST. TRUNKS.

ARTS AND

" Tanagra Figur

"Etymological the English by W. W.

Abraham Lincoln C. G. Le.

The Poems of Juli English Library Proceed

fornia Gravels-

LITERATI

TANAGRA FI known beyond the fact that C. a battle was fourht there were beaten by the L ot however, as a battle-t ost interesting. She is terary and artistic, which some paragrapher, born ere was the home of Cori eks the first of the ul friend, teacher, rival, and would seem to have b tress. For, when she for she had advised him to ad said, "They ought to be Her own style was prob faults, since it was to her Scotian dialect and to her lies attributed her victor Theban public games. Be Billingsgate, was so enrag

in a mural painting at the

careless of Pindar's aspersi

glories of their city was her

Persons curious in lite tember that, besides his

Pindar owed a pupil's grat

showed her wearing the

other poetess of Tanagra.
phrase in which it was exprepreserved. And still the for here dwelt also Diot antineis, a woman of vi land of Socratés, and, as imposium, his "instruct ore." A city whose daug ruction to Pindar and been a sort of woman's l berhaps sufficiently explain of female figures among th of female figures among the recently discovered in Tana has thus far been a puzzle to fit was in 1873 that some archeologic views, unearth the Asonus the oldest of a socialy feet below, the level or six feet below the level commonly called Corinthi red, and yellow. Later seg a single, narrow-necked, pl bombylos, because it gurgle ame ugly human figures parrow-necked vases, and, figurines. And they had from the brain of the Tanas faculties had apparently grooms experiment. Since mentioned, the opening of has enriched the museum nearly 1,000 of these sta country without example

erality of Mr. Thomas

gift of twenty-two char

the Boston Art Museum ha casion for a little book Figurines."

Terra-cotta images a Sicily, in Cyprus, and in A feeling none of them abr Perhaps the most striki little clay creatures is th the accepted canons of 6 sibly their mission to assist art from what M. Eugene V by Mr. Henry Van Brunt calls "the tyranny of imit gy." Mr. Van Brunt this us a very curious and time Veron's statement that the sionless ideal of the Greeks sionless ideal of the Greeks religious art; that examples for the temples for mankind, while those of secular art, having been less have until very lately known." This is very wit more than likely that M. respections on the one-sided by study of these very which should therefore because than, illustration of can be no doubt that the recruits for the ranks of principles have already support from the discoveri support from the disc Di Cesnola

To the realistic character doubtless due "the marv doubtless due "the marv their appearance," which is when at Athens, where siderable numbers, usure chias on cupboards and Griscalel drapery of the la Mahafty, "was very like they had often on their houte similar in design to it worn among us of late with the hair was drawn back frat all in what is considerather a PEugenie." Bethe anonymous author of

rather a PEugenie." Be the anonymous author of has noted among the vario millinery the Spanish berei the Swiss Canton Valais, a tine flap hat. The now pasing draperies, profanely caroliy a plagiarism from With slight changes, it has twenty-two hundred years ern Gréece, where the type are still perpetuated in ways our nameless author, biances, like the make of elosely localized. They has equally in all quarters of the satonishingly modern assistant and relies of the past."

According to Otto Rayer rist who person in the R.

Rist, who personally direct cavations which brought it the finest of them were ma are little more than dried, handling, the those prod Aults as baked harder, ar fashioned. At the latter p he icmembered, the Gree Troy, they less a specialty in light and refer in high

noncing dictionary. The very fact that the author of such a work announces himself as limiting his consideration of words to their prisin gives a reader a right to demand that within that limit he shall be accurate and ex-

austree in such a task as the attempt to in-estigate the manifold sources of such a com-osite language as the English, there must be a

Vast amount of work, much of it unremunera-tive, and still more unsatisfactor, and conjectur-al. It demands a scholar of the widest philolog-ical knowledge, of sound judgment, unpreju-

dieed, and little given to theorizing. And even with all these qualifications the result will seem

o de less successful than in any other branch f literary or scientific investigation. The wild uesses of the earlier philologists—Adelung,

tooke, and Donaldson—show how easy it is to be aisled by seeming similarities in the forms of

ectal soots, and the sad perversion which irimm's rule may suffer in unskillful hands, as can in Mrs. Gray's otherwise excellent work

Etruria. But in the last balf century vast ides have been made in comparative philolo-

gy, and it is possible now to make an etymolog

ical dictionary which will be reasonably satisfac-tory. Prof. W. W. Skeat is a prolific author, and still more prelific editor, of early English

texts, and well versed in all the literary remains of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Scandinavian, and the

of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Scandinavian, and the other Teutonic nations. His knowledge also of Greek and Latin is wide, but his acquaintance with Sanserit seems to be quite limited. However, before attempting to criticise his work it will be best to state briefly the plan of

the undertaking as he has himself stated it in his "Key." The word-list contains all the

primary words of most frequent occurrence in modern literature, together with their principal

lerivatives, and the language from which each word is derived is distinctly marked in every

case. As a general thing, also, the cognate forms

BOOKS RECEIVED. WOMAN THE STRONGER. A novel. Cloth, 12mg. Copyright by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$1.50.

of Deirdre. 16mo. Cloth. Boston: Roberts Bros. RUM, RUIN, AND THE REMEDY. By D. R. Dungan. 12mo., cloth. Cincinnati: Central Book

that he friends of light for women anti-sign separate from the policy. It is routefied by sections who have no connector with the uni-versity, and is mersive means of either pri-vate furtraction to women under some of the most emissed perfections.

Some time before Christmas Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Miss Georgina Hogarth's
volume of "Selections from the Correspondence
of Charles Dickens." These letters will be entirely new. Mr. Forster, it is understood, used
none of them in his "Life of Dickens." In
November the house will issue an adaptation to
the minds of boys of Froissart's "Chronicles,"
which has been made by Sidney Lanier. This
famous work has so long been used by storytellers as the basis of supplies for their tales of
knightly prowess and heroic deeds in battle
that an edition of ft, specially designed for boys
and illustrated with spirited pictures, is sure to
have a wide welcome.

who sings its exploits. Wordsworth could not go so far as this; be had a sort of sense of the equality of lady and louse; but the bard he considered to be an altogether superior creature, though he tried bard to adopt the mood of Burns."

BLANID. A poem. By Robert D. Joyce, author

WORDSWORTH'S SELECT POEMS. Edited by Matthew Arnold. 18mo., \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

TIFFANT'S INSTRUCTION-BOOK FOR FIRE-INSUR-ANCE AGENTS. Cloth, 16mo." Chicago: H. C.

ANCE AGENTS. Cloth, 16mo." Chicago: H. C. Tiffany & Co.

TURNER. By W. Cosmo Monkhouse. Great Artist Series. New York: Scribner & Welford. Cloth. 18mo. \$1.25.

MATE TO MATE. A novel. By T. K. Sharkey. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FOOD AND FEEDING. By Sir Henry Thompson. 32mo., paper. 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents. New

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC, AND OTHER POEMS. By Etnel Lynn Beers. Philadelphia: Porter & Coales. 12mo. Clotn. \$1.75.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS. By William Rossiter. Octavo, cloth. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LESSONS FROM MY MASTERS: Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin. By Peter Bayne, M. A., LL.D. 12mo., cloth, \$1.75. New York: Harper & Bros. Of Froude's "Cresar," the Times of London says: "Such as it is, and with all its defects, it brings the greatest of Romans extraordinarily close to us. Whether it he praise or blame to say it, never has antiquity been made more

THE FALL OF THE ALANO. An historical drama in four acts. Concluded by an epilogue, entitled the battle of San Jacinto. By Prof. Francis Nova. Cloth, 16mo., \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

REUREN DAVIDGER. The Adventures of Reuben Davidger; Seventeen Years and Foar Months Captive Among the Dyaks of Borneo. A Story for Boys. By James Greenwood. 410., paper, 15 cents. New York; Harper & Bros.

THE TELEPHONE, the Microphone, and the Phonograph. By Count Du Moncel, membre de l'Institut. Authorized Translation, with Additions and corrections by the Author. With Sventy Illustrations. 12mo., cloth, \$1.25. New York: Harper
& Bros.

The sale of Marion Harland's cook-books has been phenomenal. At the trade sale a thousand copies were taken by a single dealer; but these books have long been known for their popularity. Of the first one, "Common Sense in the Household," over 100,000 copies have been sold, and the book has been only eight years in print. Of the "Breakfast, Lancheon, and Tea," published in 1875, the sale has been between 20,000 and 25,000. Her new work, the "Dinner Year Book," which came out a year ago, has taken a start which promises to make it worthy of companionship with the two

An eminent publisher has shown us an inter-esting document which he has received from the freasury. It informs him that the Paymaster-Treasury. It informs him that the Psymaster-General has been actually "authorized to pay you the sum of two shillings and a penny for copyright duties collected in the Colonies on your behalf during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878." This magnificent offer sufficiently shows the value of the protection to copyright afforded by the Canadian Government. On all the publications of one of our largest houses for three years two shillings and a penny of duty are offered, to be divided with authors whose works are not even named. Surely it is hardly worth while to continue such a farce.—Athenceum.

In the course of a review of Mr. Methors Anderson In the course of a review of Mr. Matthew Ar-

of those who take part in it is high. They are all in a sense experts, accustomed to think about their work, and to express their thoughts ireely and intelligently. The volume contains, besides the papers, the reports of committees, balance sheets, digest of evidence given before the Society of Arts on the subject of a universal catalogue, etc. Librarians know how books should be printed and bound, and the present in the course of a review of mr. Matthew Arnold's selections from Wordsworth, published in the Golden Treasury series of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., a keen critic in the Athencum says: "There were a thousand human sophisms from which Wordsworth never could escape, but from which the worshiper of Nature should be free; for instance, the belief in man's superior improvement in the universe as concerned with the should be printed and bound, and the present volume, merely as a specimen of typographic art, is testimony to the taste of the editors. (Transactions and Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held at Oxford, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1878. Edited by the Secretaries, Henry R. Tedder, Librarian of the Atheneum Club, and Ernest C. Thomas, late Librarian of the Oxford Union Society. London: Printed at the Chiswick Press. By Charles Whittingham. 1879. Quarto.) for instance, the belief in man's superior importance in the universe as compared with the importance of other forms. Burns knew that Nature is no respecter of persons, but loves as much the 'louse on the lady's bonnet' as the lady who feeds it with her blood and the bard who sings its exploits. Wordsworth could not go so far as this: he had a sort of sense of the

Inman, M. D. (third edition, 200 fllustrations); "Our Early American Ancestors," a list of emi-grants to America, 1600—1700 (second and cheaper edition in quarto, cloth); a second edi-tion of "The Rosierucians: their Ries and Mys-teries, with chapters on the Ancient Fire and Serpent Worshipers, and Explanations of the Mystic Symbols represented in the Monuments and Talisman of the Primeval Philosophers"; also, "Costume Histor que," by M. A. Racinet, author of "Polychromatic Ornament," Part VIII., folio and quarto.

effect and to obtain the full advantages of the toughened process upon articles of great strength and thickness, Mr. Siemens found that the hardening or tempering could be effected in the moids themselves—first, by carefully protecting the glass from coming into direct contact with the metal mold, to prevent chilling the surface of the glass; and, secondly, by the use of hollow molds for maintaining a uniform temperature all over the casting during the hardening. The temper is modified in these thick castings by passing them through an annealing oven. The molds are chiefly protected by layers of wire gauze, perforated metal, or plaster of Paris, varying in layers or thickness according to the rapidity and energy required in tempering and the nature and composition of the glass, this energy being increased at the thick parts of the casting before alluded to by the circulation of cold water or air through the cast-iron hollow molds. So far as exterience has shown, all kinds of glass are equally affected by the process. The time might cone, but the contact of the cast in the cast in the cone.

ence has shown, all kinds of glass are equally affected by the process. The time might come, Mr. Wood thought, when we should not only see glass sleepers, but glass tools and implements, caves, troughing, spouting, furniture, and many other thiugs. The average transverse resistance of the glass sleepers laid on the North Metropolitan trams was found, supported at thirty inches, to be about five tons. The inventor, Mr. Bucknail, proposes to make these sleepers out of blast-furnace slag, under Mr. Bashley Brittain's patents, combined with Mr. Siemen's toughing process. Mr. Siemen's toughing process.

Mythology, Legends and Traditions," by Wirt Sikes, United States Consul for Wales, with

illustrations by J. H. Thomas, is announced in

The first edition of "The Life and Epoch of

Alexander Hamilton," by Chief-Justice Shea

being all soid, a new one, revised and enlarged will be published in a few days. The work is

being translated into French by the Marquis

Talleyrand-Perigord, and will be published in that language in Paris.

Mr. Swinburne's long-promised "Study of Shakepeare in Three Periods" is now in the

press, and will be issued shortly. It is the most complete piece of analysis Mr. Swinburne has yet achieved. Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who are to publish it, further promise the third and fourth volumes, completing the work, of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."—Athenourn.

Mr. Siemen's toughing process.

In the course of the discussion which followed,
Mr. Henderson, of Irvine, and Mr. Bucknall
described some of the severe tests which had
been withstood by the toughened glass. LITERARY NOTES.

Laurence Oliphant is publishing a series of sketches of Eastern travel in Blackwood's Mr. R. L. Stevenson, author of "An Inland Voyage "and "Travels with a Donkey," intends to publish a volume of essays. "British Goblins, Welsh Folk-Lore, Fair

modern."

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."—Althencum.

Msj. Serpa Pinto's new work, giving the account of his great journey across Africa, will be entitled "The King's Rifle; from the Atlantic to the Indian Sea, across Unignown Countries of Discovery of the Great Zambesi Affluero. It will be enriched by numerous woodcuts from Maj. Pinto's own spetches and photographs, also by about lifteen maps. Editions in French, Portuguese, German, and English are being simultaneously prepared.

Ivan Tourguesel will, for the first time in many years, spend the winter in Russia, that be may observe events more closely than from the standpoint of Paris. During his short stay in Russia last spring "he was most enthusiastically received both at St. Petersburg and Moscow by those young people at whose follies be has often laughed, but with whose generous aspirations he has always shown sympathy. Many of them are now perhaps under arrest," thinks the Athencum. No doubt of this last, nor would Tourgueness himself be safe if ne were somewhat less famous, and it may be doubted even now whether his security be absolute.

The Private College for Women begins its career with bright prospects for future success. As many as twenty candidates have presented themselves for admission, and amount them students from Vausar. Smith, and Wellesley, in spite of the fact that those colleges claim to offer to their students all the advantages of Harvard. We take the occasion to report to our Western exchanges, who have already begun to

precisely of the opposit pole from that of the Academy, which triumphantly calls attention to the fact that Dongriss and Breckinridge polled more votes than Lincoln, and wants to know why American historians slight this fact. If it is slighted by American historians, the reason must be that it is not important. The Academy's conjecture as to what would have happened if the opposition vote could have been united is and of Clinical Midwifery in the Hamerrana Medical College and Hospital of Chicago; author of "Clinical Lectures on the Dischases of Women," and "Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria"; member of the Illinois State Board of Health, etc., etc. We have received a copy of this work, just issued from the publishing-house of S. C. Griggs & Co. It contains about 500 nages octave, of the work contains about 500 pages octavo, of the very best and most reliable clinical experience in the practice of homeopathy of any work extant in the profession. It is comprised in shirty-two lectures, in which is minutely detailed the

BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

the first annual meeting of the Library Asso-

ciation of the United Kingdom, held at Ox-

ford Oct. 1, 2, and 3, 1878, have been hand-

somely printed and bound, and some copies

have found their way to this country. In the

year 1877, it will be remembered, a number

of American librarians went to England and there helped to form the Association, one of

the first results of which is the present volume. The American librarians brought back

much valuable information, and were encouraged to believe that they left some behind

them. But probably few of them at the time

realized that the immediate consequences of

tant. This volume contains papers on nearly

every variety of subject connected with the

we have reason to believe will be a long series. It is true not only that the range of the discussion is wide, but that the average of infelligence of those who take part in it is high. They are all in a sense experts, accustomed to think

TOUGHENED GLASS.

Among the proceedings of the Iron & Steel institute, in Liverpool, Sept. 27, we find the fol-

owing in regard to toughened glass. The

inglish, it appears, have been making rapid

A very interesting paper on the application

A very interesting paper on the application of tougheued glass to permanent ways was next submitted by Mr. Wood, who stated that the glass is molded into various forms to suit the different requirements, the cooling of the glass being so regulated that the radiation from each

point of the surface corresponds to the thick ness of the glass, thus enabling the casting to be equally affected throughout when under-going the tempering or hardening process. The regulation of the radiation or absorption of the heat in the thicker parts of the casting is effect-ed by using iron hollow molds and by circulat-ing cold water or cold size it those points when

ing cold water or cold air at those points where the glass is thickest, so that the casting cools educate in ever part. The mode of toughering the glass is both curious and instructive, affording, as it does, a complete contrast to that of steel. The glass is

complete contrast to that of steel. The glass is heated to a high temperature, and then plunged into a bath of cold oil or other liquid, the result being that it becomes converted from its own characteristic brittleness to the remarkable tough fibrous material known as toughened or

tempered glass. But to produce the desired effect and to obtain the full advantages of the

rogress in the new art:

polled a great majority of the popular vote.

It should be remembered in this connection that, in the infancy of the Republican party in 1856, Buchanan could homeopathic treatment of more than a hundred cases of different diseases in the above-named hospital. Every physician liable to ennot get a majority of the pobular vote, and Fre-mont and Dayton would then have been elected if they had been able to carry, as Lincoln did, named hospital. Every physician limbs to encounter in his practice such severe and malignant cases as are described symptomatically in this volume and successfully treated, will derive much practical advantage from its perusal. It is eminently a practical treatise, well calculated to chrich any medical library. The faithful labors of the distinguished author, and the very acceptable manner in which it has been translated and edited, and the beautiful and unexcelled mechanical execution of the book, alike commend themselves, and richly merit the thanks and patronage of the entire profession, the States of Illinois and Pennsylvania. Spite of his many errors and general want of

comprehension of the subject, Mr. Leland has written in a popular and taking style, and has made some shrewd observations on life and the character of Mr. Lincoln. The chapters devoted to the early life of Lincoln; based as they are on the only sources of information that we possess,—the Herndon documents,—are quite sat-isfactory. We cannot but feel that Mr. Leland

conjecture as to what would have happened if the opposition vote could have been united is puerile. The opposition vete could not be united. Tremendous efforts were made to unite it, and they failed. If Douglas had been out of the way, and the fight had been only between Lin-coln and Breckinridge, the former would have

isfactory. We cannot but feel that Mr. Leland has described fairly one element of Mr. Lincoln's character in the following passage:

From his childhood Abraham Lincoln was possessed even to unreason, with the idea that whatever was absolutely popular was founded on reason and right. He was a Republican of Republicans, faithfully believing that whatever average common-sense accepted must be followed. His own personal popularity was at all times very great.

He cultivated popularity, quietly, but with the same determination-that he had shown in acquiring knowledge. To his credit be it said that he effected this neither by fiattery nor servility, but by maxing the most of his good qualities, and by inducing respect for his honesty, intelligence, and bravery.

It is certain that from early youth he had quietly determined to become great, and that he thoroughly hasted his own talents and acquirements before intering on politics as a career. His chief, and indeed his aimost only, intelligence and the passed in the race of life thousands who were his superiors in genim.

The opinion of George B. McClellan expressed in this book will excite passionate comment and dissent in the United States to-day. Leland believes that McCiellan was not anxious to hurt the Rebels to the extent of his shillty, and that he fought sometimes for political effect at the North,—an opinion in which THE TRIBUNE has

heretofore had occasion partially to concur.

It is a remarkable fact that Leland does not mention the name of Stanton, or any other of Lincoln's Cabinet advisers, but leaves the im-pression to be made on English readers that Lincoln was alone responsible, and deserves all the credit for the administration of the Govern-ment during the Wer. Words of praise for Gen.

Grant and his great achievements are, however, plenty, and judiclossly bestowed. Mr. Leland show partly, but not as fully as he might have shown, to what an extent Mr. Lincoln was governed by considerations of expediency, and how readily he adapted himself to circumstances. This was, all things considered, his greatest characteristic, and the secret of his success in life. We wish that the work

of his success in life. We wish that the work had been more executly done; that original authorities—not touraphies hastily compiled and aiready out of date—had been consulted; and that the extra transpart praise of Lincoln had been balanced by smething like a judicial estimate of his defects. The book is intended largely for circulation in England, and there is danger that its manifest faults will call forth an adverse criticism hat will restrict its sale. ("Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery in the United States." By Charles Godfrey Leland. 12mo. Ooth. New Plutarch Series. New York: G. P. Intnam's Sons. Price, \$1.)

POEMS of MRS. DORR.

for the Mrs. DORR.

for the Mrs. DORR.

for the Mrs. Dorr, whose poetry in the magazines and in a published volume has found favor before now, has made a second collection, in which all her later efforts are included. The qualities of Mrs. Dorr's poetry that attract and please the reader are refinement, smoothness and easy versification. While her imagination seems to be not very powerful, it is active and delicate. Some of her poems contain echoes of

Thus, in the poem of "Rena." the verses-All the passion of his being in his dark eyes

Even he will weary of thee when his passion once is spent,
Vainly cursing her who doomed him to an endless
discontent, can hardly fail to awaken memories of "Locksley Hall." But the poem in which these thoughts occur has distinct merits of its own, so that it would be wrong to cast even a remote suspicion of borrowing upon the author. It would be, indeed, a hardship if poets should be debarred the privilege of paying some slight homage to the masters. As Dr. Holmes has lately said so prettily in another connection, "It is impossible for an artist not to remind us,

whether by mere coincidence or unconscious imitation, of the great masters and the favorit authors." The poem which gives the name to the volume, "Friar Auselmo," is the longest of all, but not specially ambitious. Indeed, it is one of the chief charms of Mrs. Dorr's poetry that no appearance of striving after effect can be found in any of it. If she does not quite conceal art, at least she puts out of sight its in-struments. Friar Anselmo's story is told in

five pages. He was one who suffered penance for a secret sin—
Nor dared, such was his shame, to lift his eyes
To the low walls whereon in dreadful guise
The dead Christ hang upon the tree,
Frowning, he thought, upon his misery. To him appeared a vision:

And then in accents strangely calm, yet sweet, These words he heard from Christ. the crucified, The pitying Christ, bis inmost soul wno read, With all its wild unrest, its doubt and dread:
MAKE THOU A COPY OF MY HOLY WORD.

Make Thou a copy of My Holt Worked as well,
Nor felt the bondage of his cloister cell,
For all his soul was filled with high intent;
He had no dream save its accomplishment—
To make a copy of the Holy Word
Fairer than eye had seen, or ear had heard,
Or heart conceived of! Day by day he wrought,
His fingers guided by a single thought;
Forming each letter with the tenderast care,
With points of richest color here and there;
With birds on swaying boughs, and butterflies
Poised on gay wings o'er sprays of eglantine
With tangled tracery of flower and vine
Through watch gleamed cherub faces, half divine;
With fading leaves that drift when summer dies,
And angels floating down the evening skies—
Each word an orison, each line a prayer.
Slowly the work went on from ony to day;
Year after year passed by with stately tread
To join the countiess legions of the dead,
Till Fra Anselmo, wan and bowed with age.
Bent, a gray monk, above the barchment page.
Desth waited till he wrote the last fair line,
Those who are insensible to the figurative force of this poem will miss much of the meaning of the author. "Rens," a legend of Brussels, closes with an admonition which it helps to enforce:
Ladies! when you wear your Brussels laces, cost-

Ladies! when you wear your Brussels laces, cost-iler far than gold. Think of Rema and her lovet, son of Hildebrand the Bold.

Think of Resa and her lover, son of Hildebrand the Bold.

Many of the pieces have a sad undertone which speaks of a personal grief on the part of the anthor. Such writing, when reasonably well dotie, never fails to find a response somewhere,—so boundless is the dominion of sorrow,—and Mrs. Dorr's experience will not be an exception to the rule. "In Memoriam," in the present volume, is one of the author's best efforts. "Somewhere," "A Flower for the Dead," "This Day," "At Dawn," and "The Kisa" are in the same vein. "King Ivan's Oath" is a strange legend, well done in verse, but the least to our taste of all that the book contains. The sonnets are almost uniformly good. Some of them—such as those to "Mercedes," "To Sleen," and "Day and Night"—are, if we mistake not, already familiar to the public. ("Friar Anselmo and Other Poems." By Julia C. R. Dorr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. Price, \$1.25.)

Mr. J. W. Bouton (709 Broadway, New York), Mr. J. W. Botton (108 Broadway, New 1012), who has lately returned from one of his business trips abroad, is about to publish the Eicher, a monthly art periodical, illustrated with three full-page etchings in each number; "Rowland, the Caricaturist," a selection from his works, with descriptions of his famous caricatures and a sketch of his life, times, and contemporaries, with 400 illustrations; the second and concluding with 400 illustrations; the second and concluding volume of "Planche's Costume," being a zeneral history of costume in Europe, with several hundred illustrations on wood; "Ritual of the Aitar," by the Rev. Orbey Shipley, with introits, collects, epistles, graduals, gospels, offertories, secrets, communions, and post-

32mo., paper. 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. From Arrie to Cellar. A book for young housekeepers. By Mrs. Oakley. 16mo., cloth, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LESSONS IN INCRGANIC CHEMISTRY. By W. G. Valentin, F. C. S. of London and Berlin. Cloth. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1. THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH. By J. Milner Fothergill, M. D. Third and cheaper edition. boards, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's lone.

What Mr. Darwin Saw In His Voyage Round the World in the Ship "Beagle." Maps and illus-trations. 8vo., cloth, \$3. New York: Harper & liros.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH NATION. By Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL. D. 32mo., paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

Belle and the Boys: A Story for Young People. By Mrs. Caroline Fairfield Corbin. Cloth. 12mo. Hustrated. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 31.25.

Lectures on Popular and Scientific Suspects. By the Earl of Caithness. Second enlarged edition. Palacelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$1.

Sons.

SHAKSPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT. Edited, with Notes, by William J. Rolfe, A. M. Illustrated. Glmo., cioth, 70 cents; paper, 50 cents. Uniform with Rolfe's English Classics. New York: Harper & Bros.

WHY ANOTHER SECT: Containing a Review of Articles by bishop Simpson and Others on the free Methodist Church. By the Rev. B. T. Roberts, A. M. 12mo. 321 pages. Cloth. \$1.15. Rothers, N. Y.: B. T. Roberts.

THE YOUNG FOLKS CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMON THINGS. By John D. Champlin, Jr., late associate editor of the American Cyclopedia. With numerous illustrations. Cloth. Large 8vo., one colume. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

by R. A. Sterndaie (15 cents).

THE VALUE OF LIFE. A Reply to W. H. Mallock's '1s Life worth Living?' Svo., cloth. \$1.50.

This critique is from the peu of a well-inous writer, and it wall be received with interest.

lay to the east of the gravel region, which was overwhelmed with debra, without much disturbance of the bed-rock. The general direction of drainage, throughout the period of accumulation of the surficeous gravels, must have been southwesterly. The "Blue Lead" theory was based on the fact that sometimes the sucient streams flowed for several miles south or southeast,—that is, nearly parallel with the axis of the mountain range. The streams were, in all probability, subject to greater variations in the quantity of water which they carried at different times than the streams of to-day. The channels of some of the streams were excavated into the solid bed-rock to depths of from 100 to 300 feet. The process of accumulation of gravels must have been very slow, occupying hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of years. Excavation occurred at one place while accumulation, went on at another. The streams flowed at first of the almost naked surface of the bed-rock. When channels had become filled to the level of the lovest portions of the surrounding country, the stream would break through or over them, leaving the old bed dry. The new channel would be crooked, like the old, and would, in due time, fill with debris and burst its backs. This process went on, with thousands of streams constituting the drainage system on the mountains, until all the lower depressions were filled with gravel, the lower knolis covered with it, and as its depths increased it crept up the sides of the larger hills. The Volcanic Period put an end to the Gravel Period; yet the western alope of the Sierra Nevada was never flooded with liquid fire, as the volcanic materials spread over that region are fragmentary, and have been transported by the action of water. The whole country over which the gravels had accumulated were simply flooded by successive flows of volcanic ranges of the bed-rock hills served to mark and determine the country at the close of the Volcanic Period was smoother than at the commentment of the Gravel Epoch. Where the accumulations

The Prenistoric World. By Elie Beranalated from the French by Mary J. Sa

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE CALIFORNIA GRAVELS.

In an interesting sketch of the California gravels by W. A. Goodyear, before the California Academy of Science, the author claims that

the whole character of the gravels proved they were the work of rupping streams of fresh

the Sierra Nevada has never, he says, been sub

jected to any considerable movements of eleva-tion or depression. The seat of volcanic energy lay to the east of the gravel region, which was overwhelmed with debris, without much dis-turbance of the bed-rock. The general direction

ranalized from the Protect & Coates. Cloth. Svo. L. 50. This is an attempt vividly to reproduce as conditions of prehistoric life in the form of a

SOLAR HEAT AND LIGHT. In a communication to the Buffalo Sunda, Courier on "Light and Heat," Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers says that science at the present time admits of four different explanations of the production of sun-light and sun-heat, viz. 1 (1) Combustion of cosmical substances falling into the sun; (2) arrest of motion of such cosmical substances; (3) contraction of the solar sun's substance. He holds that the first by pothesis, that of "combustion," is virtually

given up by scientists on account of its insu-perable difficulties. The fuel problem is too in-tricate for the finite mind. The second, the so-

perable difficulties. The fuel problem is too intricate for the finite mind. The second, the so-called mechanical hypothesis, is held in greatest favor by scientists to-day, as best accounting for the phenomena, or as being least vulnerable to objections. This hypothesis presupposes the presence in space of an incalculable supply of ponderous masses all roving loosely and by chance until, falling under the influence of the sun, they are drawn thereto with such momentum that the concassion gives rise to inconceivable light and heat. But Dr. Rogers believes that such existence of ponderable matter, away from the influences of gravity, moving about in the universe, and assumed to follow the attraction of the nearest stellar system, can hardly be credited by philosophic minds. The supposition that old, useless worlds, comers, meteors, etc., are attracted to the sun to be utilized for the production of its light and heat is contrary to every principle of reason and sound philosophy. The inevitable enlargement of the sun's dimensions, which would occur from the accretions resulting from this method, would also prove that to this hypothesis. An exact knowledge of the sun for centuries has not in the slightest degree disclosed a change of radius in the earth's orbit,—a necessary consequence of any change in the sun's bulk. The third hypothesis, "the contraction of the solar mass," implying a progressive dimunition of that body, finish the same objections which lie against its progressive augmentation. The fourth, "the dissociation of compound bodies in the sun's substance," depends upon the process of combustion, and is, therefore, open to the objections already mentioned. Each of the foregoing hypotheses stands in direct opposition to the inexorable law of conservation of force, According to the earth from the sun, an equivalent for the same must again be returned from the earth to the sun to the uttermost fraction. No hypothesis based upon any other foundation can stand. Dr. Roger's theory of the cause of solar light

A VISIT TO A GREAT BESSEMER A VISIT TO A GREAT BESSEMEN STEEL WORKS: London Times, Sept. 27.

In the afternoon a special train, provided free of cost by the Directors of the London & North-western Railway Company, conveyed a very large party of the members of the Iron & Steele Institute, in seasion in Liverpool, to

Crewe, where they were show nover the magnifi-cent works of the Company, and where both the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin processes of steel manufacture are carried on. The Crewe works are said to be the largest rallway works of steel manufacture are carried on. The Crewe works are said to be the largest railway works in the world. They were established in 1843 for the purpose of repairing the locomotive engines, carriages, and wagons required for the Grand Junction Railway, afterwards absorbed in the more extensive Northwestern. Machinery for the manufacture of rails was added in 1853, and in 1857, on amalgamation of the Northern with the Northeastern divisions, the Crewe works became the centre of the locomotive and carriage departments of the Northern Division of the line. In 1864 works were erected for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and in 1860 or 1870 an open hearth steel-making plant was added, which has since been largely used in the production of steel for locomotive purposes. Upwards of 2,000 locomotives have been made at the Crewe works, and as many at 145 in one year. No other works in the country have made and used steel as extensively for railway purposes. The works, as a whole, cover an area of twenty-saven acres, and employ over 5,000 hands. After the members of the Institute had been entertained to a very excellent luncheon by the railway company, they were shown the Bessemer steel converting vessels were seen in operation. The pig-iron is first melted in an ordinary cupola, to which the air is appolied by a Roots blower, whence it is run into one of the converting vessels; the air is appolied to the converting vessels; the air is applied to the converting vessels; the air is appolied to the converting vessels the air is appolied to the converting vess

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ARTS AND LETTERS

"Tanagra Figurines," an Account of the Beotian 'Statuets.

"Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," by W. W. Skeat,

"Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery," by C. G. Leland.

The Poems of Julia C. R. Dorr-English Library Association Proceedings.

sesion of the Equinoxes...The Cali-fornia Gravels...Gther Scientific Items.

LITERATURE. TANAGRA FIGURINES. the Ecotian town of Tanagra little is a beyond the fact that in the year 456 B. actie was fought there, in which the Athethere beaten by the Lacedæmonians. It is most interesting. She is rather deserving of ary and artistic, which goes far to make the jokes at Bootian stupidity seem like the jokes artistic, which goes far to make the of some paragrapher, born too soon for the imhle humor of the St. Louis female foot. was the home of Corinna, esteemed of the friend, teacher, rival, and conqueror of Pindar. en using too profusely the myths with which she had advised him to adorn his poems, she sid, "They ought to be sown with the hand, not poured forth from the sack." He was also wed by her for his use of an Atric idiom. Her own style was probably free from such faults, since it was to her command of the local Baction dialect and to her beauty that Pausaniss attributed her victory over Pindar in the Theten public games. Be this as it may, Pindar, who, like all poets, was a rare master of Billingsgate, was so enraged by her triumph called the fair Corinna a "Bœotian

ome." She was not so represented, however, in a mural painting at the gymnasium, which showed her wearing the victor's fillet; and so careless of Pindar's aspersion were the Tanagraises that after her death one of the chief Persons curious in literary history will re-member that, besides his obligation to Corinna, Pindar owed a pupil's gratitude to Myrtis, auetess of Tanagra. Unfortunately, the phrase in which it was expressed has not been for bere dwelt also Diotima, the prophetess of a, a woman of various wisdom, the mposium, his "instructress in the art of re." A city whose daughters could supply heruction to Pindar and Socrates must have been a sort of woman's kingdom. This will because sufficiently explain that preponderance of female figures among the little clay images recently discovered in Tanagraian combs, which has thus far been a puzzle to the antiquary.

It was in 1872 that some peasants, without archeologic views, unearthed in the Valley of the Asopus the oldest of a series of tombs five optic feet below the level of the soil. These contained vases of yellowish clay of the kind lounce is without doubt an under-robe. It is misshapen figures of men and beasts in black,

red, and rellow. Later sepulchres yielded only a single, narrow-necked, plain red vase called bombyles, because it gurgles in pouring. Then time ugly human figures in three colors, more narrow-necked vases, and, at last, the lovely figurioes. And they had sprung full armed from the brain of the Tanagraian potters, whose aculties had apparently been chilled by no ground experiment. Since the date we have mentioned, the opening of some 2,000 tombs nearly 1,000 of these statuets. Nor is this country without examples, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, whose

rift of twenty-two characteristic specimens to the Boston Art Museum has been made the octhose found at Tanagra have been discovered in Sidly, in Cyprus, and in Attica; but in artistic eling none of them approach the figurines Perhaps the most striking thing about these little clay creatures is their bold variation from the accepted canons of Greek art. It is possibly their mission to assist in the liberation of art from what M. Eugene Veron, as paraphrased by Mr. Henry Van Brunt in a recent Avantic, calls the tyranny of imitation and archeology. is a very curious and timely filustration of M. Veron's statement that the still, pure, and passionless ideal of the Greeks belonged only to their religious art; that examples of it have been religious art; that examples of it have been preserved in the temples for the admiration of mankind, while those of what may be called secalar art, having been less securely enshrined, have until very lately been completely unknown." This is very well said; but we think it more than likely that M. Veron was led to his resettions on the one-sidedness of art traditions by study of these very Becotian statuets, which should therefore be regarded rather as cause than, illustration of his theory. There can be no doubt that these little figures are recruits for the ranks of the realists, whose penciples have already received considerable support from the discoveries of Schliemann and Di Cessols.

To the realistic character of the figurines is doubtless due "the marvelous modernness of their appearance," which so impressed Mahaffy when at Athens, where he saw them in considerable siderable numbers, sourping the place of old Cida on cupboards and in cabinets. "The Breefal drapery of the ladies especially," says Maint, "was very like modern dress, and they had otten on their beach for sound hate often on their heads flat round hats, oute similar in design to the gypsy hats much worn among us of late years. But, above all, the hair was drawn back from the forebead, not at all in what is considered Greek style, but rather a PEugenie." Besides the gypsy hat, the anonymous author of Tanagra. Figurines the anonymous author of Tanagra Figurines has noted among the various forms of Bosotian millimery the Spanish beret, the pointed bat of the Swiss Canton Valais, and the broad Florentias flushes. the Swiss Canton Valais, and the broad Florenties hap hat. The now passing fashion of clinging draperies, profanely called "pin-backs," is only a plagiarism from Tanagraian modistes. With alight changes, it has held its own these twenty-two hundred years in portions of Northern Greece, where the types of the terra-cottas are still perpetuated in warmer clay. "But." says our nameless author, "the physical resembiances, like the make of the garments, are not desely localized. They have been disseminated equally in all quarters of the giobe. Hence the automishingly modern aspect of these models and relies of the past."

According to Otto Rayet, a French archeological control of the past.

According to Otto Rayet, a French archeologist, who personally directed some of the exceptations which brought the figurines to light, the faces of them were made at Tanagra. These the little more than dried, and show artistic hindling, the those broduced at Thisbe and aris so baked harder, and are more rudely taking. At the latter place, whence, it will be immembered, the Greetan host sailed for Tay, they had a specialty of female figures last the little inches in hight,—the extreme stature estained by these listic folk. It is probable that originally all figurines were colored. Those seen by Mahall, he athens had pink and blue dresses, gift sauces, and fair hair, suggesting to him what is known of old Greek statuary. Our nameless author, says that "A perfect figurine has the flesh lightly tinted, the cheefs rouged, the flesh lightly tinted, the cheefs rouged with pile blue or gray, the eve elongated as by the use of henna, and the eyestrows defined by a sleider line. The draperies are of all colors, with dark red or brown borders, sometimes gilded. The hats, fans, bracelets, eardrops, and other numerous accessories, are generally gilded, or done in yellow ochre, perhaps as a foundation for gilding. In all cases the hair is of a golden brown or red auburn." From the fact that some of the figurines differ only in details from certain others, it has been wisely inferred by Rayat that they were first roughly molded, and then turned over to the sculptors for artistic manipulation. Color is given to this idea by the presence in the Appleton collection of an image of a female, which, with the omission of a fan pressed tightly to the body, a change in the colifore, and the addition of three sion of a fan pressed tightly to the body, a change in the coffure, and the addition of three exact counterpart of a figurine formerly in the possession of Comte Pourtales. The latter image is mentioned as a good example of coloring.
"It has the flesh enameled with a white surface.
The eyes, the lips, the cheeks retain a slight inge of proper hues. The hair is ruddy; on the fitting garment is cut, as the milliners say, "half-high," just below the collar-bones; the arms are bare, wholly without sleeves. The

chiton covering the body, falling over the feet is rose-colored, but has a narrowish blue border of which one corner is drawn diagonally across the breast and shoulder, and is held by the right fabric, known by its heavy folds. This shawl or peplum, with an orange-colored centre, displays a very elegant blue border of great width." Most of these figurines would seem to portray the ladies of Bœotia in their habit as they lived. ably represent divinities. A private collector at Athens owns an unmistakable Diana, and dite, and of Hermes are not uncommon. No antiquarian has yet offered an explanation of figures, one carrying the other. It will be remembered that, in obedience to the commands of Zeus, Proserpine divided the year equally between her mother and Pluto. Why may no this group represent Ceres bringing Proserpine chariot to Triptolemus, and perhaps was obliged to fetch her daughter home en papoose. While pointing out the delinquencies of archsologists, it may be well to call attention to the fact that pope of them has observed the promi-

figurines. This is the more remarkable, as its frequent appearance directly refutes the article Flabellum, in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, from which we learn that fans were never carried by ladies. Beautiful as they often were in shape, color, and material, they were held by slaves, though a gentleman might venture to fan a lady as a empliment. That the figurines represent ladies there can be no question, and it is rather pleasthis sceptre of the queens of society. "There is an influit variety of motions to be made use of the Spectators. "There is the angry flutter, the modish flutter, the timorous flutter, the conflutter. Not to be tedious, there is scarce any emotion in the mind which does not produce a suitable aritation in the fan; insomuch that, if I only see the fan of a disciplined lady, I know very well whether she laughs, frowns, or blushes." Fond as the Greeks were of oratory, they could hardly have overlooked a thing so eloquent. Besides showing that the fan was elegantly carried by Grecian women, the figurines have apparently settled one of the vexed questions regarding female costume. What has sometimes been mistaken for a rudimentary

also interesting to note that the Theban ladies wore the peplum like a Turkish yashmak, -that is, to conceal the lower half of the face. Though no serious attempt to explain the origin of the figurines has been made, one or two hints have been thrown out, to which the curious may fasten a theory if they choose. It has been suggested that it may be traced to the Cabeiri, who, according to some authorities, were natives of Bœotia, though this is very doubtful. Now, to Prometheus, one of the Cabeiri, Ceres, in return for hospitality, imparted secret, which was the foundation of the mysteries of their worship. "What if this se-cret were how to form men of clay?" says our ount for the clay images in this country, little sparks from the creative genius of fire-stealing serve attention, even when strengthened by reference to the Assyrian Cabeiri, whose "scale That these little figures were in some way con-nected with the festival of the Dædala is more likely. This was celebrated by a procession to Mount Cithaeron, where, in addition to the proper number of bulls and beifers, fourteen

wooden statues, contributed by the principal Bœotian towns, were burned in honor of Zeus and Hera. These wooden images, which were colored and clothed, commemorated a quar-rel and a reconciliation. After a stormy scene with Zeus, Hera had withdrawn into Eubea, whence nothing could recall her until her divine husband hit upon a clever stratagem. He announced his approaching harriage. It is needless to say that Hera swiftly returned, fell upon the bride in her chariot, and stripped off her wedding raiment. When she had done this she found only a wooden statue, and, pleased that matters were no worse, returned to her allegiance. It is not wholly impossible that the carving of the dædala may have suggested the manufacture of terra-cotta images; but the conjecture that the figurines were deposited in tombs as "tokens expressive of appeasement and reconciliation" seems rather far-fetched. It is Bleasanter to

lonely is as old as the world. But an archæologist would scorn to examine anything that lies on the surface. It is his province to dig for reasons as he does for roba.

It once seemed to us that nothing could well be more unlike Nature than a Dresden china shepherdess; and jet, not many nights since, we saw one in opera-bouffe. She was assisting Aimee in her very long farewell. The resemblance was perfect, even to the absence of a voice. If a living woman can find her prototype in a china doll, we should have no difficulty in accepting these gay little figurines, looking as if they had just stepped out of some Bootian Belgravia, as fairly representative, so far as externals go, of the social conditions of Tanagra. Tanagra herself, has passed away. Even the village which occur

of long ago.
(Tanagra Figurines. Boston: Houghton, Os-good & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

H. A. H.

think that they were placed there as company for the dead, for the feeling that the dead are has passed away. Even the village which occupies her site no longer bears her name. Her theatres, her temples, her encaustic paintings, her statues chiscled by the hand of Kahamis,—the supposed sculptur of the Apollo Belvedere,—have crambled into dust. And now, after all these centuries, come ner little figurines with their silent story of that beautiful Greek world

resolved upon before the election for President was held.

It is hardly fair to judge by a portion of a work what the whole will be, especially when the author has omitted to give an idea of his plan in a preface or introduction; but in the present work—"An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language on a Historical Basis"—the title is sufficient to show the necessary scope of the work, if the words are used in their ordinary sense. The primary object of such a continuity of the existing and the world, without ic, have remained a will-derect to show the necessary scope of the work, if the words are used in their ordinary sense. The primary object of such a continuity for the existing and the world, without ic, have remained a will-derect to show the necessary which would, without ic, have remained a will-derect to show the necessary without qualifications. He calls Buchanan "a man of feeble mind," which is not an exact description; and he utterly pervents history in writing of Jadge Dougias. The partisanship of Leland, so far as Dougias is concerned, is

in all modern languages are added, and this constitutes one of the most prominent and valnable features of the work. Then follows a history of the word, its first use in the language. ogether with an account of its orthografical and other changes. Brief definitions are also riven in every instance, classified as titeral and ymbolical. Another important point is, that the uses of the words are shown by coplous citations from authors through the whole range of Anglo-Saxon and English literature. For ordipary reference the work will be found to fill all needs both of the general reader and the pro-fessed linguistic student. Its greatest defects are that it fails in many cases to trace the roots back to the most ancient languages, the Sanscrit, old Persian, and Zend, and that it unduly exaggerates the relative tance of the Anglo Saxon. This is natural in a inguist who has devoted his life to this specia branch, but it is not the less a fault. Then again, numerous words are given as derived from English, which is a tautology. Yet fol-lowing such statement is almost invariably a list of cognate forms. Now, the English language did not invent words; it borrowed them from the tongues out of which it was itself formed. If a word had some similarity in orthografy and signification to another word in ome of the other tongues which bore a part in the composition of our composite tongue, it is proper, even necessary, to state it. Our lanbelongs to the Inda-European branch, with the exception of a few terms, such as alcohol, algebra, alembic, etc., borrowed from the Semitic family; and. if the Sanscrit, the oldest existing sister,-"almost a mother," as Dr. Dwight says, -shows any cognate roots, they should be given. If we cannot establish a science, we can furnish facts and hypotheses -guesses even-on which posterity will build. It is not intended to convey the impression that Sanscrit roots or forms are not given, for there are many of them, though they are generally

fathered without discussion on Curtius, Grimm, and Fick. Numerous roots, too, are of such terms to the more movern form is not t all apparent. Lastly, words are traced back to High German, old French, low Latin, etc., without attempting to show whether they exguages being formed on others, the etymology is not sufficiently shown by carrying them only back to the sixteenth century, the old French to the thirteenth, and the mediæval Latin to the sixth or seventh, and all of ther had predecessors which can be studied in their literary remains. Notwithstanding these defects, the work possesses even greater recom-mendations. It is founded on a more advanced stage of comparative philology and sounder criticism, and several of the features, notably those of giving the history of the words, and the cognate forms, as cognate forms and not as

supposed archetypes, are very valuable. (An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, Arranged on a Historical Basis, by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M. A. Elrington and Bosworth, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the Uni versity of Cambridge. To be completed in four parts. Part I. A-Dor. Oxford. 1879. 4to. Paper. Price, 10s 6d, sterling.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, otherwise known as "Hans Breitmann," has written a sketch of "Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery in the United States," which appears in th New Plutarch series, published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. We do not know what the qualifications of Mr. Leland for such a work are, but presume from a perusal of this book that they are of the slenderest description Beyond a literal "cram" of the lives of Lin-

special study of the period in question; and he has brought to the subject nothing new save personal reminiscences, which are of more consequence to the author than to the public. Mr. Leland is ignorant of some of the commonest facts of American history. He notes the adoption of the Missouri Compromise in 1820 and its terms, and then refers to Arnold's "Life of Lincoln" as his authority. One would

suppose that the Missouri Compromise had never been heard of until Arnold wrote about is. On page 74, Leland says: Judge Taney, in fact, declared that the negro had no rights which the white man was bound to Juage Taney, in fact, did nothing of the sort. Infamous as his decision was, it did not stoop to such a depth of infamy as this.

on page 94, Leland says:

On page 94, Leland says:

While President Lincoln, in his Inaugural Address, spoke with the most Christian forbearance of the South Jefferson Davis in his assumed all the horrors of civil war as a foregone conclusion. "We will carry the war," he said, "where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch await our armies in the densely populated cities of the North.

Jefferson Davis did not use these words, or anothing like them in his Inaugural Address or

On the same page Letand says: The seven States which had seceded sent delegates which met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1880, and organized a Government and Constitution similar to that of the United States, under which Jefferson Davis was President and Alexander H. Stephens Vice-President. The date is wrong by a year, and, as if to

anything like them, in his Inaugural Address, o in any of his public documents that we hav been able to discover.

show that it is not a simple typographical error, a similar blunder occurs on the previous page, where it is said that the leading conspirators in the United States Senate met in Washington Jan. 5, 1860, and resolved on secession. Both these mistakes are adapted to mislesd persons ignorant of American history, who may suppose that secession was thus formally resolved upon before the election for President

officials to the botler-shop, which is \$50 feet long and 107 feet wide. Here they saw locomotive and stationary boilers being made of steel. The party were atterwards conducted in succession through the boiler-shop, smithy, the flanging-shop, the plate-stores, the boiler-fitting shop, the engine-repairing shops, and the steel-forging department, where they saw the plate and large angle mills and the upright thirty-ton duplex steam hammer, the tire and wheel shop, the fron lorge, the paint-shop, the brass and fron foundry, the millwright's shop, the pattern-shop, and the sawmills; and they finally were pulled up through the wheel-forge and the spring smithy in the locomotive erecting wheel and fitting shops, more confused, probably, than enlightened by the bewildering size of the vast establishment and the variety of different occupations carried on. The whole time allowed for the inspection of the works was only three hours. At 6 o'clock the special train brought the members back to Liverpool.

PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Uct. 9.—Your Saturday's review of Prof. Norton's paper published in the Popular Science Monthly for October presents some remarkable features; and, if what you say is true, "We've little longer here to stay."

which, by the way, you call "procession,"you say: "It [the earth's axis] is subject to very slow gyratory motion, . . . estimated at about 50 degrees 3 minutes a year"! In the precession of the equinoxes the pole of the 2834 degrees, around the pole of the ecliptic. In this circle there are 860 degrees; now if, as you say, the earth accomplishes 50 degree yearly, then it follows that 360 divided by 5 ish one gyration, or 7.2 years, instead of 1,000, as you claim. In this event forty months further probable result of another glacial neriod; while the waters of the great deep mass nd the North Pole submerging a portion of the northern hemisphere; while new continents will appear in the south,—in short, we will have

drown-outs and freeze-outs every seven years?

The precession is 50.1 seconds annually. Let us make the calculation upon this basis: 360 degrees, one gyration, multiplied by 60, to reduce minutes, this product multiplied by 60 to reonds, and we have 1,296,000 seconds divided by 50.1, the number of seconds accomdished annually, and we have 25,868 years.

You say "the succession of seasons will be reversed, or, in other words, winter will succeed spring, spring succeed summer, etc. Manifestly this cannot be; the seasons will recur in the same order but not in the same calendar months as they do now.

The precession of the equinoxes may be instrated as follows: Take a common globe, dicular; place the globe so that the upper or North Pole shall incline to the north,—this pole the pole of the equator. Hold a book or other plane surface above the globe in a horizonial position. Now lower the book until it ests upon the globe, and the point of contact will represent the pole of the sciptic. Upon the porth side of the globe hold a pencil in a horital position vertical to the Tropic of Cancer; the pencil will represent position of the sun's vertical rays in the position of the sun's vertical rays in June, present time; with the hand unemployed turn the globe stand slowly to the right and observe that the pole of the equator is describing a circle around the pole of the eclip ic; also observe that when one-fourth or 90 degrees of this circle is described that the pencil is vertical to the equator. This illustrates the vertical rays in June 6,500 years hence. Turn the globe stand 90 degrees further and observe that the North Pole is inclined to the south, and that the pencil is vertical to the Tropic of Capricorn, or the position of the vertical sun in June 12, 900 years hence. Complete the revolution bringing the North Pole again to the north, and the pencil will be vertical to the Tropic of Capricorn. ing the North Pole again to the north, and the pencil will be vertical to the Tropic of Cancer, the position of the sun in June now and 25,368 years hence. Observe that this motion of the earth will of itself carry the sun's vertical rats from tropic to tropic and return, or give as a change of seasons in 25,868 years. From this it follows: I. Without this gyratory motion there would be no precession of the equinoxes and consequent great changes above mentioned. 2. Were it not for the revolution of the earth, with an inclined and parallel axis around the sun, our years would be nearly 28,300 times longer than they now are, except as affected by the change of perihelion.

The effect of this gyration upon our sessons

from year to year is to the extent of about twenty-one minutes of time annually. [Mr. Gross has taken an unnecessary amount of space to correct two obvious ergors of the compositor.—Ep. TRIBUNE.]

MANAGING BEES BY ELECTRICITY.

A correspondent of the Deutsche Presse describes a method which he has adopted with success of overcoming the obstacles frequently presented to the rearer of bees by the self-will of those interesting and profitable insects. This is no other than giving them an electric shock. Every one interested in bees knows the difficul-ties and dangers involved in hiving a swarm. top branches of a tree not to be climbed, and another in some inaccessible place seems to be preparing to set out on its wanderings. If the bee-master venture to approach, all his dexterity and experience will often not prevent him from being seriously stung. There are, indeed, several cases on record of death supervening from the stings inflicted on such occasions. Herr Freiwirth, the correspondent referred to, alt upon the idea of employing the electric force clusters, and even on single insects, answered perfectly; the bees coming in contact with the conducting wires fell stunned and motionless to the ground. They were then sorted and marked, according to the strength of the current applied. The time required for their recovery, varying from ten minutes to eight hours, was proportionate to the strength safe and sound. Encouraged by the result of this experiment, Herr Freiwirth resolved to try it on a larger scale, namely, on bees in the hive. To this end he introduced the ends of two conducting wires into a fully occupied honeycomb, and turned on the current for a moment; the bees soon lay on the ground, and it was half an hour before they resumed activity. Herr Freiwirth-then constructed an apparatus in a small box, six incher each war, which, similar to a cartridge bouch; he wore with a strap round his body. The two wires of the apparatus were, when required to be used, fastened to rode of a suitable length, the wires, of course, always projecting over the ends of the rods. These ends were then applied to the ewarm, a knob safe and sound. Encouraged by the result of ends were then applied to the roos. I firese ends were then applied to the ewarn, a knob similar to that employed for a room-telegraph being attached to the apparatus, that the current might be turned on at the proper time. Every one is, of course, not skillful enough to construct such an apparatus, though none are preciuded from doing so, as Herr Freiwirth has not patented it.

A HABIT OF CATTLE.
A correspondent of Nature writes: "In the ry liking for bones. They will stand for hours with a bone in the mouth quietly munching, sucking, or perhaps more correctly speaking, levigating the bone with the tongue. I have other colonies of South Africa, out I have been old that cattle exhibit the same taste in some parts of South Australia. In Natal there is, I believe, a scarcity of chalk and limestone in the geological formation. Will this fact account for the habit? Do the cattle lick bones in search of lime? Can any of your readers account for this strange taste in cattle? I may mention that horses and other herbiverous animals in Natal do not exhibit the same taste."

ENCHANTED.

I feel the languor of an opium-enter—
Mine eyes are heavy with a dreamy bins—
For oh! tome the world is never sweeter
Than on a mellow Autumn-day like this,
Here would I its and dream, far from the cities,
Far from the noisy haunts of busy mera,
Lulled with the flow of brooks, and wild birds
ditties.

ATLANTIS.

Evidences Showing that It Really Did Exist.

A Land Covering a Large Part of the Atlantic Ocean.

The People, Rich, Powerful, and Civilized Penetrate Both America and Europe.

The Land Suddenly Ingulfed by the Sea, in a Mighty Convulsion of Nature.

Our sturdy worker in the copper-mines of Lake Superior, finding both bimself and his vein of copper growing poorer day by day, determines to seek some more paying claim in the a yet unexplored portion of the copper country. He gathers his kit of tools together and starts. and, after many a hard hour's travel over the wild and rugged country, finds a region with abandant signs of copper, and where seemingly no human foot has trod since creation's dawn. He strikes a rich vein and goes steadily to work digging and blasting his way to the riche part, he finds his lead cut off by what looks to his experienced eye marvelously like a min pit the fallen earth and the debris of ages, and tonished gaze an immense mass of copper raised some distance from the catelonia some distance from the original bottom of the pit on a platform of logs, while at his feet number of strange stone and copper implements, -some thin and sharp like knives and hatchets, others huge and blunt like mauls and hammers -ail being left in such a manner as though the workman had just gone to dinner and might be expected back at any moment. Bewildered, he ascends to the surface again, and looks about him. He sees mounds that from their position are evidently formed from the refuse of the pit, but these mounds are covered with gigaptic trees, evidently the growth of centuries; and, ooking still closer, he sees that these trees are fed from the decayed ruins of trees still older,trees that have sprung up, flourished, grown old, and died since this pit was dug or these mounds were raised. The more he thinks of the vast ages that have elapsed since this pit was dug

that mass of copper quarried and raised, the more confused he becomes; his mind cannot "Who were these miners? when did they live! and where did they come from!" are the ques tions he asks himself, but gets no answer. How ever, one fact is patent to him: that, whoever they were, they will not now trouble his claim; and, consoled by this reflection, he goes to work

The traveler, in wandering through the dense and almost impenetrable forests of Central and South America, suddenly finds himself upon a broad and well-paved road, but a road over which in places there have grown trees centurie old. Curiously following this road, he sees be fore him, as though brought thither by some Aladdin's lamp, a vast city, a city built of stone, -buildings that look at a distance like our large New England factories,—splendid palaces and queducts, all constructed with such massive ness and grandeur as to compel a cry of aston shment from the surprised traveler, -an in mense but deserted city, whose magnificent palaces and beautiful sculpturing are inhabited and iewed only by the iguana and centiped. The roads and naths to the squeducts, once so much traveled as to have worn hollows in the hard stone, are now trodden only by the ignorant mestize or simple Indian. Of this deserted ome of a lost race, the traveler ask the same question as the miner, and the only answer he gets from the semicivilized Indian is a laconic "Quien sabe?" And who does know?

The curious and scientific world, bowever, are not so easily answered, and various are the thecities. One of the most plausible of these—one believed by many scientists to be the true theo ry-is this: Ages ago the Americas presented a very different appearance from what they now do. Then an immense peninsula extended itself da, so far into the Atlantic that Madeira, the Azores, and the West India Islands are now fragments of it. This peninsula was a fair and fertile country, inhabited by rich and civilized nations,—a people versed in the arts of war and civilization,—a country covered with large cities and magnificent palaces,—their rulers, according to tradition, reigning not only on the Atlantic Continent, but over islands far and near, even into Europe and Asia. Suddenly, without warning, this whole fair land was in gulfed by the sea, in a mighty convulsion of

Nature. Now, this catastrophe is not impossible or even improbable. Instances are not wanting o large tracts of land, several hundred miles in extent, disappearing in a like manner. The Island of Ferdinanden suddenly appeared, and after a while as suddenly disappeared. In 1819. Island of Ferdinandea suddenly appeared, and after a while as suddenly disappeared. In 1819, during an earthquake in India, an immerbee tract of land near the River Indus and Kom view, and a large lake now occupies its place.

The whole bed of the Atlantic, where Atlantis is said to have been situated, consists of extinct volcances. The terrible Lisbon earthquake of 1755, and the later American shock, created a commotion throughout the whole Atlantic area.

That Atlantis possessed great facilities for making a sudden exit, cannot be doubted. Its very situation gives good color to the narratives of ancient Grecian historians and Toitecian traditions, that "It disappeared by earthquakes and ioundations."

Not only is it within the bounds of possibility that it might have occurred, but, if traditions so clear and distinct as to be almost authentic history are to be believed, then it did occur. Listen to what one of the most cautious of ancient writers, Plato, says: "Among the great deeds of Athens, of which recollection is preserved in our books, there is one that should be placed above all others. Our book tells us that the Athenians destroyed an army that came across the Atlantic seas and insolently invaded Europe and Asia, for this sea was then navigable: and beyond the straits where you place the

placed above all others. Our book tells us that the Athenians destroyed an army that came across the Atlantic seas and insolently invaded Europe and Asia, for this sea was then navigable; and beyond the straits where you place the Pillars of the Hercules was an immense island, larger than Asia and Libya combined. From this island one could pass easily to the other islands, and from these to the continent beyond. The sea on this side of the straits resembled a harbor with a narrow entrance, but there is a veritable sea, and the land which surrounds it is a veritable continent. On this Island of Atlantis there reigned three Kinga with great and marvelous power. They had under their domain the whole of Atlantis, several of the other islands, and part of the continent. At one time their power extended into Europe as far as Tyrrhenia, and, uniting their whole force, they sought to destroy our country at a blow; but their defeat stopped the invasion, and gave entire freedom to the countries this side of the Pillars of Hercules. Afterward, in one day and one fatal night, there came mighty earthquakes and inundations, that ingulfed that warlike people. Atlantis disappeared, and then that sea became inaccessible, on account of the vast quantities of mud that the inguifed island left in its place." It is possible that the debris said to have been left by this catastrophe might be identical with or the nuclei of the satgazo field that, many centuries later, Columbus found almost impenetrable. Again, Plato, in an extract from Proclus, speaks of an island in the Atlantic whose inhabitants preserved knowledge from their sneestors of a large island in the Atlantic, which had dominion over all other islands of this sea.

Plutarch, in his life of the philosopher Solop, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, speak of this island as a known fact; and it is impossible to believe otherwise than that Saneca thought of Atlantis when he writes in his tragedy of "Medea": "Late centuries will appear, when the ocean's veil will lift to op

The situation, the description of the country in fact, every particular,—agrees precisely with our idea of Atlantis; and what other land now our idea of Atlantis; and what other land now are with this descripin existence agrees in any way with this descrip-tion,—what islands of magnitude that contain navigable rivers, large fertile plains, and mountains!

mounfains?
Turning from our well-known ancient writers, we find in all the traditions and books of the ancient Central Americans and Mexicans a contioual recurrence to the fact of an awful catastrophe, similar to that mentioned by Plato and Now, what are we to believe? This: that

Now, what are we to believe? This: that either the traditions and narratives of these ancient writers and historians of both lands are but a tissue of fabrications, evolved from their own brains, with perhaps a small thread of fact, or else that they are truths, and truths proving that the Americas, instead of being the youngest habitation of msn, are among the oldest, if not, as De Bourbourg affirms, the oldest.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, who, Baldwin says, has studied the monuments, writings, and traditions left by this civilization more carefully and thoroughly than any man living, is an advocate of this theory; and to him are we indebted for most of our translations of the traditions and histories of the ancient Americans.

To the imaginative and lovers of the marvel-

and histories of the ancient Americans.

To the imaginative and lovers of the maryelous, this theory is peculiarly fascinating; and the fact that there is plausible evidence of its truth, adds to the effect. With their mind's eye they can see the dreadful events, as recorded by Plato, as in a panorama. They see the fair and fertile country, filled with people, prosperous and happy; the sound of busy life from man and beast fills the air. Comfort and prosperity abound. The sun shines clear overhead, and the huge mountains look down upon the cities and villages at their feet, like a mother upon her babes; all is a picture of peacefulness. Suddenly, in a second, all is changed. The proupon her babes; all is a picture of peacefulness. Suddenly, in a second, all is changed. The protecting angels become destroying flends, womiting fire and liquid hell upon the devoted cities at their feet, burning, scorching, strangling their wretched inhabitants. The earth rocks horribly,—palaces, temples, all crashing down, crushing their human victims, flocked together like so many ants. Vast rents open at their very feet, licking with huge, flaming tongues the terrified people into their yawning mouths. And then the inundations, Mighty waves sweep over the land. The fierce enemies, Fire and Water, join hands to effect the destruction of a mighty nation. How they his and surge, rattle and seethe! How the steam rises, mingled with the black How the steam rises, mingled with the black smoke, looking like a mourning-veil, that it is; and, when that veil is lifted, all is still,—the quiet of annihilation! Of all that populous land, naught remains save fuming, seething mud. It is not to be supposed that all perished in that calamity. Long before this they had spread over the portion of the Americas contiguous to the peninsula, building cities, palaces, roads, and aqueducts, like those of their native homes; and adventurous pioneers continually spreading north, east, and westward, their constant increase of numbers from their former spreading north, east, and westward, their constant increase of numbers from their former homes enabling them to overcome the resistance offered to their progress by both natives and Nature, till at last they reached and discovered the copper country of Lake Superior. That they appreciated this discovery is evinced by the innumerable evidences of their works, and of their skill in discovering the richest and most promising veins. Wherever our miners of the present day go, they find their ancient fellow-craftsmen have been before them, worked the richest veins, and gathered the best worked the richest veins, and gathered the best copper; and it is supposed that they continued thus till the terrible blotting out of their native country cut short all this, and left this advanc-ing civilization to wither and die like a vine sev-

red from the parent stem.

Having no further accession to their numbers, and being continually decimated by savages and disease, they slowly retreated before the everadvancing hordes. Gradually, and contesting every step, as is shown by their numerous defensive works slower their next, they were forced. every step, as is shown by their numerous de-fensive works along their path, they were forced back to their cities on this continent, that had been spared them from the universal destruc-tion of their country, where the dense and al-most impassable forests afforded them their last refuge from their enemies, and where reduced by war, pestilence, and other causes, to a feeble band, their total extinction was only a matter of time. Such is probably the history of this lost civilization; and such would have been the ost civilization; and such would have been the history of our civilization had we in our infant growth been cut off from receiving the nour-

within the last twenty five years, all sciences within the last twenty five years, all sciences relating to the past and present of man have been enormously developed. Old, worn-out, iscless theories have been discarded, new facts have taken their places, discoveries have followed discoveries,—each discovery helping to form, link by link, the chain of human history. We are beginning to perceive that we are but yet young in the knowledge of human history; that we have as yet picked up but a bright pebble of thought or glittering shell of theory. shell of theory, history unexplored. That we are beginning to acknowledge this, is a good sign; for, when a man or mankind acknowledge their ignorance, they have at least a sure foundation to build

they have at least a sure foundation to build upon.

Again, the spirit of bigotry—the spirit that told men to scorn and deride Galileo and Commbus—is fast passing away; and in its stead comes the spirit of rationality,—a spirit that tells men to look upon a new idea or theory, even if it does run outside of the accustomed rut, with a reasoning if not favorable eye. And we have faith, as science grows to grander proportions and dispels some of the mist that now eavelops it, that some day not far distant will bring forward an historic Edison that shall bring together the faint voice of the prehistoric past and the bright, clear voice of the present; that some future Champolilon will discover, among the rained cities of the Americas, an American Rosetta-stone that will complete the chain of human history. "The noblest study chain of human history. "The noblest study of mankind is man."

SLOWLY THE COLD DAWN BREAKS.

Slowly the cold dawn breaks; thick-beaded dew Pearls the drooped leaves of the slumbering clover; Braiding the mists, the morning-wind creeps through The wood, and steals the rustling corn-fields over.

Loth to awake the few, late-ling ring, birds
Drearily chirp from the bare orchard-boughs:
Answers, far off, from the close-standing herds,
The long-drawn low of Summer-loving cows.

Far down the valley sounds the early train,
Its townward rattle in the distance dies;
The clouds drift off that brooded dark with rain,
And from the hill the watchful raven files. The house-door opens for the milking maid.
The tawny farm-dog greets her early way;
And one by one the sounds of life invade
The cold, gray stillness of the infant day.

Till, from the meadows, and the winding brook.
Whose pools are fringed with gentians, azureged,
That on these Auturan-days bend down to look.
At their own faces in the slender tide,

The mists lift up, and the fall-risen sun Drinks the clear dew from flow'r, and weed, and While o'er the vacant fields, clean-reaped and The short-lived noon usurps the modest morn.

And, for an hour, spent Summer dons again
Her shining robe, and hides its piteous rents,
Turns her poor pomp to heedless foes, and then
Yields, as we must, to Time's omnipotence.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

Cookery in the London Schools.

London School Board have initiated a system of education in cookery. In the first place, it was found necessary that only qualified teachers should be provided, and, accordingly, early in the year 1877 the Board adopted as an article in the code of regulations a rule to the effect that "one or more of the mistresses in every girl-school must be competent to teach cookery," and all head and assistant mistresses of girl's schools, who were not already competent to teach cookery, were strongly urged to attend a course of lessons on that subject. These lessons have been given at four cookery centres, situated respectively in the divisions of Greenwich, Marylebone, Hackn v, and Lambeth, being thus available to teachers in all parts of London. The instruction is both theoretical and practical, and the teachers are not admitted to an examination in the practical department until they have passed a satisfactory examination in theoretical cookery. Certificates have been granted to those mistresses who have successfully passed both classes of examination. The subjects of examination, both theoretical and practical, are confined within the limits in which it is required that instruction shall be given to scholars. This cannot be better illustrated than by quoting some of the questions required to be answered by the teachers before passing their examination in theoretical cookery. These questions illustrate, in a simple and forcible manner, the character of the instruction in cookers which is afterward given by the teachers to the advanced girls in the board schools of London.

"Name and explain briefly the six commonest ways of cooking meat. Give a full recipe for preparing a piece of meat in any of the ways you mention." "Name six of the most valuable fresh vegetables used in this country. Give recipes for boiling old potatoes, for boiling calliflower and servens if with melted butter." "What are the general rules to be observed in roasting meat? How long would it take to roas' seven pound

soup?" "What are the different methods of preparing beef tea? Give two of the recipes." "How would you make a quartern of flour into bread?" "Give the recipe for a meat-ple." "What is the difference between the flesh of white and oily fish? How would you stuff and bake a haddock?" "What is a pot-au-fen? How would you prepare it with six pounds of beet? What beet would you use, and what other ingredients?" "Mention some ways of recooking old meat." "What dishes can you prepare with Australian meat? Give the recipe for one." Give the rules for boiling meat, and the time allowed." "How would you prepare an Irish stew?" "How would you prepare a dish of beef a la mode?" "What utensils are necessary for a small kitchen?"

We have quoted at considerable length from the questions put at cookery examinations, in order that an acurate idea may be obtained of the character of the instruction given. The matter speaks for itself, and we think there are very few people who will be prepared seriously to aroue that instruction offthis kind ought not

very few people who will be prepared seriously to argue that instruction of this kind ought not to be given to girls in boarding-achools. The scheme of teaching adopted by the Board is to give to the older girls in certain schools at least twelve lessons on "Food and its Preparation," and twalve lessons in prestigal concerns. The welve lessons on "Food and its Preparation," and twelve lessons in practical cookery. The practicel lessons are given to girls upon one-half day in each week. They are given by an instructor appointed by the Board, who is paid a salary of \$68 per annium. The Board have resolved to provide kitchens at twenty-one schools throughout London, selected in districts the most convenient for the attendance of the scholars. Of these, five are now in actual operation. These kitchens are fitted up with such appliances as are suitable for an ordinary artisan's home. A simple cooking apparatus is provided for such simple cooking apparatus is provided for su A simple cooking apparatus is provided for such schools in ontlying districts as are too far removed from the kitchens. The food cooked is generally sold, and therefore no loss accrues from waste. The teaching is at present in its infancy, and only available to a small portion of the girls of London, but the scheme is being gradually developed, and will ultimately place this class of instruction within the reach of the best girls in our schools.

HORTICULTURE.

The Late Meeting of Warsaw Horticultural —A Preacher Present Makes a Sensation with His Eloquent Words—Altegether the Meeting the Most Gratifying Ever Held by

This Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

No. 18 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, Oct. .- The President of the Warsaw Horticultural Society, Mr. A. C. Hammond, has just sent me a report of their late meeting, held at his house Wednesday, 17th. It was in my thoughts to be present at this meeting, but I did not get be rond the thought: which shows how empty a hought is if it does not come out in life-deeds From the cheering report giver, it was plain that friend Hammond had made ample provison for the occasion. He is always equal to the necessities of the hour in an event like this. The weather being fine and warm, a large open canvas was spread beneath the shadow of magnificent fruit-trees. Seats were provided, and tables for the display of fruits and flowers, of which it is said " there was

A MAGNIFICENT ARRAY "; and we can easily believe it, having taking the latitude and longitude of the piace, and knowing just where the meeting was located. The farmers came with their whole families And why Lot? Great heaps of apples, "hundreds of bushels in a pile," highly-colored fruit, were seen at a little distance away, which the hired help were barreling for market or for torage. In the background was the cider-makng apparatus, in operation. Some folks object to squeezing an apple before they eat it." But a man must be a weak brother if he lets apple

THE DINNER AND THE ESSAY. The morning-hours were spent in social greetings and conversations, till 12 o'clock, when work commenced. And the first thing on the program was to devour the dinner, provided from baskets on the ground, which, from the report we gather, was ample and satisfactory way.

the report we gather, was ample and satisfactory every way.

After dinner, the Society was called to order, and Mrs. J. T. Safford, of Oakwood, essayist for the day, read a paper upon the subject of "Training and Educating the Young." This paper was recommended for publication.

Dr. Charles Hines complained that his cabbages had been seriously injured by a green worm, and that the prospect for "kraut" another year was growing less. It may not afford the Doctor much satisfaction to know that all his neighbors, and "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts," are troubled in the same way. I have never seen this worm so destructive as it has been this year, and overso large a territory. Everywhere in the State it is bresent tive as it has been this year, and overso large a territory. Everywhere in the State it is bresent to destroy, it is such a contemptible worm. And from a pretty white butterfly! Only think of it! How little we know what a thing may bring forth! Beautiful without; within "full of dead men's bones." By their works ye snall know them. And there is scarcely a more pernicious insect in the garden than this worm. Some have found that an application of sait, or sait and tobacco, was good for them, -i. e., to help them die. Others use lime, others Paris-green. But nothing is better than good heavy rains from the spacial heavens. It is probably our long dry weather that has favored them in their depredations.

THE REV. H. R. TRICKET, from Golden's Point, was present, and the report says he gave "the most eloquent, most logical, and most interesting address ever llatened to by the Society." The following is the Secretary's report of the speech:

logical, and most interesting address ever listened to by the Society." The following is the Secretary's report of the speech:

The speaker showed by a demonstration that we had as a people learned some things which we must unlearn, and that we needed a more practical education in its stead. A noted statesman had said. "The nation that does not move dies." True, but motion was not necessarily progress, unless toward the object of improvement.

In physical, mental, and scientific culture we had certainly advanced: but we had too much that was superfluous; our education practically was not so good as that of our fathers. The wants of the world make no demand for antiquated education; the need of our youth was practical education. All the ologies in the world would never make a man, unless they are or can be put to practical use.

He spoke of the horror that many of onr educated young men had for dirt; but dirt was not the most contaminating thing in the world. Industry, soap, and water would soon remove that. Our youth must learn that meral dirt was the trouble. What a boy was at the end of his college-days, he was more or less through life. Our common schools should be made as perfect as possible; and he was in favor of a school of high grade in each township, where our children could be fully educated under parental control and care. Then we needed compulsory education. The State educates in the common school; the State, then, has demands upon the common school; and that demand was practical, industrial education. The State educates in the common school; and that demand was practical, industrial education. The State educates in the common school; and that demand was practical, industrial education. The state educates in the common school was an expense to follow; should first learn some trade or to farm. The great need was infustrial education and it was much cheaper and very much better to learn our young men to work than it was to take care of a pauper.

The speaker held that every boy (no matter what profess

THE SEA OF SILENCE.

The dim white Sea of Silence, that doth lie Around us all who live, and breathe, and die.

The ghostly Sea that drowns us, one by one, 'Neath waves that never warm with moon or sur Yet, hush! why should we break the deathless calm With outthrown lead, or fluttering leaf of palm? Nay, let me sit beside this Sea of Peace, And say to you, and to my own heart—Cease! FANNY DRISCOLL.

Celery as a Cure for Bheumatism.

New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually making. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely caten. The fact that it is almost always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from becoming known. The celery should be cut into bits, toiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the natient. Put hew milk, with a little flour and natures, have a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, cat it with potatoes, and the painful allment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold

or damp never produces, but simply developes, the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. English statistics show that in one year (1876) 8,640 persons died of rheumatism, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally, gout. Smallrheumatism and its agonizing ally, gont. Small pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying Nature's laws in diet. But, if you have incurred it holled celery is prepayaged unbesteating?

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Breeds-Horse Department-A Better Show of Swine-The Sheep Interest-Poultry-Exhibition of Machinery—Two Large Halls
—Farm-Products—Bread and Cake—Col-lections of Art—Unanswered Questions.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 9 .- The meagre reports from the State Fair printed in the daily papere give one but little idea of its importance. true that there were columns of matter tele graphed from Springfield about the Pres visit to the Fair, and what he said and did,-ali interesting enough, perhaps, but of no benefit represented. A brief account, therefore, relating only to the most important exhibits, may be of nterest to the great mass of farmers who were unable to be present. Financially the show was a success. As an exhibition of the agricultural and mechanical productions of our State, nave every reason to feel proud of it. Some de partments might have been better; but their ailure to fully represent the particular branch will be discussed in another place.

First we will pay our attention to the long ine of stalls in which were domictled

THE CATTLE. There were but four herds of Short-Horns on he grounds,-those of Mr. Prather and Potts & son, each having two. Two years ago it was no unusual thing to see a dozen fine herds at the State Fair. There are two reasons given for this falling off. The first is, that the herd of Potts & Son is so superior as a showherd that no one else thought it worth while to ompete against them. This may be true, for every animal in both herds is superior .- not for its pedigree or value as a breeder, perhaps, but as a show-animal. Other breeders with equally good stock have not taken the pains to prepare especially for show; hence their animals would not look so well by comparison. The other reason given is the decadence of the fancy Short-Horn breeders, and the removal of any necessity for longer advertising the superforit of the Short-Horn breed, it being conceded that for beel purposes they have no rivals. There were two fine herds of Herefords,-thos of T. L. Miller and C. M. Culberston, -which otly contest the field with the Short-Horns. We readily concede the beauty of these cattle also their value; but we fall to see the necessity for them. It is uphill work to get farmers to adopt a thing that is not fashionable, especially if there is nothing to be gained, financially, by it. Messrs. Miller and Culbertson are wealthy, and can afford to keep these fine herds; but they will be a long time in getting them made

were out in force. Ten years ago there was one little herd of runty Jerseys shown, and every-body looked and laughed at the foolishness body looked and laughed at the foolishness that must actuate any man who put his faith in that class of cattle. Last week they outnum that class of cattle. Last week they outnum-bered the Short-Horns about five to one, and si-tracted universal attention by their sleek appear-ance and beautiful color. These animals are the favorit with tewn-feople, because they are small, do not eat much, and give a good quanalways be a market for Jersey cows. The men who are engaged in breeding this stock realize the fact that the State Fair is the place to advertise, hence they were on hand in force. The Alderneys and Holsteins also made good showners but these annuals are most variable where ngs, but these animals are most valuable where cheese is made, or where quantity rather than quality of milk is considered.

THE HORSE DEPARTMENT was magnificent, there being over 1,300 entries. The Norman and Clydesdale prevailed for draft, and there were many fine animals present. The farmer who can raise a colt that at 3 years old is \$60 or \$70, can see the profit in breeding heavy horses. The other classes of horses were well filled, and drew forth many commendators re-marks. It does not speak in extremely high compliment to the care of the judges, however, when we state that a gelding was shown in one of the rings and captured a first premium as the best stallion among an exhibit of fifteen or

A BETTER SHOW OF SWINE was perhaps never gotten togother at a fair. The excellence of the animals was universally conceded. The Poland-China predominated, followed closely by the Berkshire. A larger number of Chester-Whites and Suffolks than usual were on the grounds; also, a number of Jersey-Reds, which failed to strike us as being any real addition to the breeds now common. What is wanted is a hog that will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds at a year old. This either of the two first-named will accomplish with ordinary care. The "Reds" can be made to weigh 1,000 pounds, but it takes too long.

ong. of the State is getting more important every year, and many fine specimens were in the pens. The South-Down, Cotswold, and Merino breeds ne south-bown, cotsword, and sternlo breeds predominated; there were, however, some very fine coarse and long wooled sheep, but they did not appear to be favorits. Every farmer ought to own a flock of sheep.

Next in importance—perhaps in point of value we should rate it above sheep—is the

POULTRY.

the growing, selling, and handling of which give employment to a large force, both on the farm and in the city. The show was very fine, and only by seeing the show-birds can one form a just idea of what a good fowl should be. The Light and Dark Brahmas appear to hold the lead, though not so attractive in appearance as some of the others. We were assured by exhibitors who keep other breeds that, all things considered, the Brahmas were the most orofinable. As winter-layers they excel, and they can be kept in a garden without in the least injuring it by scratching. Neither will they fly over a neighbor's fence and cause a rupture of pleasant relations. POULTRY,

We have no space to make individual mention

EXHIBITION OF MACHINERY.

There did not appear to be any new or startling inventions, but there was a marked superiority in the workmanship and material. Manufacturers have arrived at the conclusion that the inventire genius of man has gone about, as far as possible in the line of plows, cultivators, reapers, shellers, teed-cutters, threshers, etc.; and, instead of being on the lookout for something novel, they now demand something better than they already have. They have turned their attention to the weak points in their present machines, and are strengthening them and reducing the number of pieces. There is really little to choose between a dozen of the best manufactures of piews, reapers, mowers, drills, etc. choose between a dozen of the best manufactures of piows, reapers, mowers, drills, etc. Any of them are good enough. The business of making agricultural machinery is inevitably going into fewer hands, but the excellence of product will more than compensate for the loss of the smaller factories. There is a field for inventors to work in, and they may yet perfect pitch-digging machines for laving tile, roadmaking machines, and a machine for husking corn. None of these are yet perfect, and the field is open.

field is open.

TWO LARGE HALLS

taxtile fabrics, 4 were devoted to textile fabrics, fruit, flowers, grain and vegetables, bread, cake, art, musical instruments, etc. There was a dazzling disolay of quilts, needle and crochet work, bables' linen, etc., which tired the eye, and caused one to grow confused with the never-ending similarity of design and material. Why lovely woman should stoop to patchwork, or waste so much time on infants' clothing, is one of those incomprehensible questions that cannot be solved this side of the unknown. Of one thing we are assured: they don't do it because there is nothing else to do. There was a good showing of plants in oots, and of cut flowers. The display of apples was also good. It was too late in the season for anything else. The award of the first premium on the largest collection of fruit did not, we think, reflect much credit upon the committee. There were too many misnamed varieties, while the collection from Warsaw was as good and more correctly named. At a future time we shall present the list of varieties cousidered best for cultivation in the three divisions of the State.

In the hall devoted to

PARM-PRODUCTS the show was not so large as it should have grain and vegetables, supposing that there will be a rush from all over the State, stay away. The second year of the fair they come in; hence next year we shall expect a much finer diaptay in this department. There were about forty samples of corn, the first premium going to a Macon County farmer. There was a handsome show of wheat, the white varieties predominating. As a grain for exhibition, the Clawson cannot be besten.

mnot be beaten. We should be pleased to mention some of the We should be pleased to mention some of the leading exhibitors, and inform the readers of The Tribuna who some of our best farmers are; but the Board of Directors, is their wisdom, have seen fit to order that the exhibitors' names shall not be placed on the articles, in order that the judges may be unprejudiced; so we are unable to give names. Sometime during the century the State Printer will issue alist of the awards, and then those who are alive and get one will know who took premiums,—nothing more. If the Board suppose that exhibitors have an influence on committees, why not turn the owner of stock out of the ring, instead of perhitting him to head his herd? We honestly believe that the rule is parnicious. honestly believe that the rule is There was the usual show of

most of the former good, but a great deal of the latter fit only for swine to eat; and it is a question in our mind whether, after eating it, a veterinary surgeon would not have to be called in. Among the more prominent exhibitions in this department we discovered those of Mrs. McDonald, of Jackscoville, a noted premiumtaker, and Mrs. W. F. Dunbar, of Springfield. From personal examination we can say that these ladies both excel in cake-making; and how the committees arrived at a decision as to whose was the superior article, we do not know. There were many other fine cakes on the shelves, besides those shown by these ladies; but we were not fortunate enough to learn the exhibitors' names.

The State Fair is a poor place to exhibit. COLLECTIONS OF ART.

Pictures were hung here and there, no special effort having been made at arranging them. This manner of showing is confusing, and reflects no credit on the Board, which should provide better accommodations for this department.

For the benefit of visitors we suggest that the Board require the name of every article to be distinctly marked upon it in a conspicuous place, and, if it is thought best to keep the public and judges in the dark as to the owners before the award, at least require the names to be placed on the article after the awards have been made. We heard the question, "Who got first premium on bread?" asked at least a dozen times in an hour; and yet there was no man or woman who hour; and yet there was no man or woman who could tell, because "The books were in the Secre-tary's office." The names of prize-winners ought to be displayed, if no others are. It is a deal easier to sit down and find fault than to suggest improvements. We are well aware that the Board of Agriculture desires to do what

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS. We have in band several letters requesting answer through THE TRIBUNE. None of them will spoil by keeping, and they will receive at-tention next week. RURAL JR.

is right, and we make the above suggestions fo

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene: LXVIII. The Influence of Soil and Climate upon Domesticate
Animals—A Morbid Affection of the Spins

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.-The influence of soil and climate upon domesticated animals is a very great one, because their peculiarities act in a two-fold way: directly, upon the animals them selves; and indirectly, upon the immediate products of the soil, and vegetation, which constitutes the exclusive food of all the larger stitutes the exclusive food of all the larger (herbivorous) and the principal food of some of the smaller (omnivorous) animals kept in a state of domestication. The peculiarities and properties of all our live-stock, therefore, depend, to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, upon the peculiarities of soil and climate. But not only that,—a great many diseases, too, owe their occurrence and non-occurrence, exclusively or almost exclusively, to the peculiarities of soil and climate. The latter itself depends very largely not only upon the latitude and alfluide, or elevation above the occan, but also upon the site of the country, the distance from the sea, the nearness of mountain-ranges, the physical condition of the soil and of the subsoil, the state of cultivation, etc.

That the quality and quantity of vegetation result almost entirely from the peculiarities of soil and climate,—that, for instance, certafa grasses and cereals grow to perfection in one

cratic organization. It is safe to say that hevery one of the nine Gongressional District there will be an opposition, bold and aggressive, headed mainly by the young men of the Sate whom the old political hacks of the organization. Now, this is to be the contest. The victor will depend on the Republican leaders in this State. They can place the success of the ampaign on either side they choose. The Independents have made such a division in the Denocratic ranks that 20,000 Republican votes will absolutely settle the next State campaign he their favor. That this number can be controlled there is no doubt. The colored men take my little interest in State politics, but if they as be roused to this issue any able Republican leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of them to the political leader can bring 50,000 of the major vote in favor of the Independents could turn the day into a Water loo defeat for the organized Democract. The Republican leaders see this, and will surely take advantage of it. It is too inte to sooms the differences and hush the strike is the Democratic party of Georgia. There will inevitably be two candidates for Governor next year, and at present the enamed decidedly favor the success of the opposition. In the Congressional races results equally decisive may be expected. Five out of nine of the districts lie, within the grasp of the opposition, properly managed. It may be said that hes so-called Independents are really only Democrats who have seceded from the ranks of their former allies. In a great measure this is true. But the bitterness of the campaign will estate the politic. This division in the party lace and the political properly managed. It may be said that he st place, and others in another, but cannot be grown at all, or only indifferently, where the peculiarities of soil and climate favorable to their growth, are wanting,—is a well-known and undisputed fact; but that the constituents and nutritive elements of food-plants—grasses especially—grown in different places, with dif-ferences in climate and soil, are not the same, that, for instance, blue-grass or clover produced on rich, brack, alluvial soil contains more nitro-geneous compounds, and less of innutritive substances, than the same species of grass or clover grown on a light, dry, and sandy soil, or on wet and marshy ground,—does not seem to be equally well known. Even the seeds of the cereais, grown on different soil and in a different climate, present differences in regard to the proportion of their constituent elements, though not in as high a degree as the stems and leaves of the grasses. No wonder, therefore, that soil and climate exercise mediately, by their effect upon the quality of the food, a great influence, not only upon the growth and size of live-stock, but also upon the development of their properties and certain characteristic peculiarities. For instance, a breed of horses, if taken to a locality in which the climate is more moist, the soil considerably drier and richer, and the regetation much more luxuriant, than in the locality where the same originated, may easily gain 100 or even 300 phunds of avaerage live weight, and develop from medium-sized animals to heavy draft-borses, within a few generations; while the same breed, if removed to a country with either a cold and dry or much hotter climate, and a light, sandy, or sterile soil, with a scant vegetation, will soon be reduced to a breed of ponies, and will entirely change its distinctive character.

As to other domestic animals,—cattle, sheen, and swins,—the differences will be equally great. Consequently, if it is desired to preserve the properties and populiarities of an imposed breed of animals, originated in a country in which sool and climate are different from that which constitutes the future home, it will be necessary to refresh the blood in nearly every generation by continued importations. The characteristic or distinguishing properties of the various breeds of animals are to a great extent the direct and indirect products of soil and climate, and conditions become reduced in size, and lose to a great extent the direct and indirect products of soil and climate; to large, beaver and season of the soil and country, on a terries of the s

A MORBID AFFECTION OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

Anseer to B. F. Wyman, Sycamore, III.—The
lameness, or paralysis, of your colt is caused by
a morbid affection of the spinal chord, produced
undoubtedly by over-exertion, or maybe overheating, during the operation. As the disorder
is now of five months' standing, it must be considered megnable. Good care, and liberty in
pasture or yard, as circumstances will permit,
may effect some improvement, but not very
likely a cure. The blister on the back, if it had
been applied in time, might have had a favora-

A MORBID AFFECTION OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

ble result; but, when used, it was probably to late. Want of space forbids the bublication of your very interesting letter. VETERINARIA

REPUBLICANS IN GEORGIA.

BELIG

River Co

Young C

Style of

Third Day's Ses

Bishop Andre

A Mild Reference

With a Few Rem

Meeting of the Lay

PREACHER

The third day of

River Conference open usual at 9 o'clock with 6

by the Rev. Festus P. C

The Rev. E. G.

Agent, was given a f

Holding a Casting Vote in State Politics Renewed Activity in the Party-The De-mocracy Divided on Account of Office

MACON, Ga., Oct. 4.—The Republican party has had no voice in this State since 1870, when the Democrats obtained a majority of over 40,000 votes. Since that time it has put out two candidates for Governor, both of whom were defeated. Either through the success of the peculiar Democratic election methods or the want of thorough organization, there are now in a Legislature of 219 members only three Republicans, two of these being colored men. Bet there are two reasons why there has been of late an unusual activity among the white Republicans in the State, who, in spite of popular clamor, have remained true to their political faith. One of these is the approach of the Presidential election, and the other is the ris of the Independent movement in this Sate,— a movement which has attained a strengt which must be considered in every estimated

State politics.
As to the Presidential question there is al-

As to the Presidential question there is a ready much interest and activity among the Republicans in Georgia. Many of them an reticent in expressions of their personal presences among the various candidates. Some of them decfare that they think Gen. Grant the most available man. John Sherman has some stanch friends among the shrewdest Georga Republicans, but his strength in the State is not comparable with that of Grant. The colored people especially fook on Grant as peculiarly their friend, and will yote for him more solidly than for any other possible candidata. Amos T. Ackerman, formerly Attorner-General, is said to be heartify in sympathy with anything which looks to the success of Ged. Grant. He is certainly the ablest Republican in the State. He speaks hopefully of the general onlook for the party in the country, and while not hoping for any great achievement in Georgia politics, he, with all the other white Republicans, is laboring to secure a thorough and competent organization for the Presidential campaign. A strong delegation will be sent to the nominating Convention, and the campaign and the party is in a position to do serious damage to the Democratic prospects in the State The There was a full Confe ness commenced, and quand friends in attend adles. Bishop Andrews, pr first matter of business tion of candidates for Who Are Admitted to "Who Are Armitted to

He called the name
this question as follows
M. Bristol, Thatcher Politis, and Robert Procto
Bishop Andrews said,
themselves before him
folded in attention to hi
some nineteen question
relation to this subject
tions appeared simple at
that it had sometimes t
in his own mind how
high and esthetic i
have brought himself t
but he supposed that th
deemed these queries in
Among them might be a
the following: "Will y
too loud?" This appear
drst, but upon reflection will be pushed with vigor. The Republican party is in a position to do serious damage to the Democratic prospects in the State. The organized Democracy, which four years are used the party lash with such remarkable enciency, is to-day in an uncertain condition. It lost three districts in the last Congressional prace,—really four, for Mr. Stephens certainly housely the party around to his standards. lost three districts in the last Congressional race,—really four, for Mr. Stephens certainly brought the party around to his standpoint, and would have run and been elected, whether non-insted or not. But this was only the beginning of trouble to the organized party. It sent some very weak men to Congress. In local polities throughout the State it nominated and folisied on the people men notoriously unfit for office and unworthy of trust. All these things as treasured against it, and here caused the defection of thousands of voters who a fer years ago would have denounced and ostretised a man who dared to vote arainst the "straight" ticket. But the present session of the Legislature has dealt the organization a blow from which it will bud it hard to recover. Fraud after fraud has been discovered in the State-House. Officers have resigned to estippinvestigation. The Controller-General and Treasurer have both been impeached. The Governor has been boldly threatened, and is not safe by any means. Nothing is alleged against nim personally, but the general larity of the Administrations and the frequent frauds in the State departments are laid at his door.

In this condition, the organized Demoracy will have an unchysiable showing to make with it appears before the people next year. Alletis State officers are to be sieted. too loud?" This appear first, but upon reflection earnest thinker that althon was pertinent.

The Bishop proceeded fates in a sensible ribings he exhorted them learned and elaborate di take to show that Sp. Darwin, and other scienthors were opposed in ty. Their place was to man consciences, and he their DOUBTS OUT

DOUBTS OUT OF The was no evidence of because a man doubted; it to doubt. Why? Ever there had been doubts, a rudition, it showed a sha lack of Christian forces of purpose. He to minds of the young men sirable to treat the trutif ward, matter-of-fact meaning to the sentences; these were people caught only the athereality was behind it to avoid all eccentricities backward and forward sawing the air with the stic. A quiet voice and spuloit was most desirable. After the exhortation, the stated questions, pline, and the candidate tire. They were immediarally passed upon with tions, etc., and then the the Conference and as ship. Bishop Andrews annoteome to proceed to the which was the election of eral Conference.

The Rev. M. E. Cady While the voting was terval of the counting ores, the business of the ceded with.

The consideration of t question was resumed preachers, the previous regular preachers.
The name of the Revecommended by Presi continuance on trial, and the matter was referred

ting to make personal ex The motion prevailed George A. Irwin was pr to Elder's orders. GARRETT BIBL
The Rev. William X
of the Garrett Biblical i
and, by consent of the
address in behalf of ti
astical learning, in wh
tense desire on the page basical learning, in which the packed selection the parties incumbrance of \$1 pall over the estate.

Dr. W. C. Dandy also subject. He said it was of the \$200,000 this yearndownent, building about \$13,000 annually, though it has been endowment, buildings about \$12,000 annually, though it had been amount \$7,000 went for pairs, etc. If this \$40 would release \$3,200 of already been subscribes Subscription silos members of the Confer. The ninth question, annuated Teachers?" apon. These were in W. Battchellor, Gammon, O. A. Miley, S. H. St. Seggs (who preached in Chicago), L. Whipp) Jones, C. Lozenby, H. L. Oimsted, G. Riet Leavit, Z. S. Kellogg, G. J. S. Best, H. Minard, L. A. Sanford, A. D. F. Maston, S. F. Denning son, R. Wright, G. W. Leonard Clifford, W. bury, and A. P. Hatch. The Revs. William were changed to the life and H. T. Scorville and the sand H. T. Scorville and the

GENERAL CON Bishop Andrews and delegates to the Get delegates to the Get were over seventy can cast, 172: necessary the Rev. Charles H. Fo. New York Christian at the Rev. Luke Hitch other votes, the Rev. Chor, received 86; the Polo District, 38; Wil Elder of the Joliet II Linebarger, Presading trict, 38; the Rev. N. the Ev. William Aug. Dr. J. A. W. Jewett, Crews, of Oregon, 58; New York, 38; and the siding Elder of the Gress scattering.

Dr. Fowler and Dr. elected. There were chosen, and the memb Drepare their ballots. On the next ballot candidates; number of sary to a choice, 95; and Dr. S. A. W. Jew Mr. Smith, 70; Dr. scattering.

This time, Dr. Hath declared elected, while chis vote was the following visiting Dr. McMullen, of the feronce; Brother Cla York Conference; Brother Conference; Brother Consen Conference; Brother Gensing Elder of the Ince; and the Rev. Atonsin Conference.

The last thallot res

And then the sweetness and the song would tiril
In such strange wise
Your waking soul, that it would read, and heed.
My fond disgaise:
For Love, would be the burden of the song—
The ruse's breath
Would be Love's perfect meense, sweet as Life,
And strong as Desta. Because I know not how to woo, but in
A man's plain way.
I humoly ask all fair things for their aid—
What did you say?
You think a man's plain way all other ways
Must still eclipse!
Then take the story, darling—so and so—
From my own lips.
Milwauker, Wis.
Carlotta Press.

A Caution to Our Beaders.

The almost invariable fruit of a successfultion is a host of inferior instations. The Linoleum floor-cloth is no exception to the Its durability and beauty is proved beyond versy. Be sure in purchasing the goods to look on the back of the cloth for "Linol The word is on the back of every square None other is genuine: All carpet dealers in

Dear one, my heart for fitting speech hath made A fruitless quest;

If I could put it for a little while late the breast Of (for my own voice hath no power to win) Some singing bird, I'd sing such song for thee as mortal ear Hath never heard.

If I could put this heart of mine within
The rose's breast—
The rose that haply on your bosom sweet
Will sometime rest—
I'd make its trembling petals burn and glow
With wondrous hue;
Such sweetness from its conscious depth should rise
As rose ne'er knew.

NS IN GEORGIA. Vote in State Politics.
in the Party-The De-

4.—The Republican party this State since 1870, when ined a majority of over that time it has put out Governor, both of whom er through the success of granization, there are now 19 members only three Re-se being colored men. But us why there has been of lighty among them. rity among the white Ree, who, in spite of popular is the approach of the movement in this State, has attained a strength idered in every estimate of

has attained a strength idered in every estimate of idered in every among the orgia. Many of them are no of their personal preferious candidates. Some of ey think Gen. Grant the John Sherman has some of the idea of the strewdest Georgia a strength in the State is that of Grant. The colly look on Grant as peculad will vote for him more other possible candidate, formerly Attorney-General, y in sympathy with anythe success of Gen. Grant, ablest Republican in the openitude of the general outry in the success of Gen. Grant, ablest Republican in the openitude of the general outry in the occurry, and, or any great achievement, with all the other white oring to secure a thorough miration for the Presidential ge delegation will be sent to obspects in the State. The they which four years ago with such remarkable efficant uncertain condition. It is the last Congressional for Mr. Stephens certainly round to his standpoint, and i been elected, whether nomthis was only the beginning ganized party. It sent some congress. In local politics te it nominated and fosted routeriously unit for office trust. All these things are

Congress. In local politics te it nominated and foisted notoriously unfit for office trust. All these things are it, and have caused the dends of voters who a fermay dered to vote against the But the present seasion of as dealt the organization a will find it hard to recover, has been discovered in the cers have resigned to each be Controller-General and both been impeached. The boldly threatened, and is not Nothing is alleged against at the general laxity of the difference of the controller frauds in the are laid at his door.

In the organized Democracy availed above, the find the find for highing over. They have lers. Already three or four med to head their ticket, and rould trouble the best man be not defected the Democrat Seventh Congressional Disposition of the fighting of the defection of the prominent came as the lode of Representatives are laid of the prominent compate, are both named for the

ate, are both named for the ther less prominent mes are assault which next year will

repress on every occasion. The victory a Republican leaders in this place the success of the cambde they choose. The Indees the division in the Dem. 20,000 Republican votes will the next State campaign in this number can be controlled. The colored men take very state politics, but if they can saue any able Republican leader of them to the polis. There outs that by proper managewate. Could be aimost equally it. Gubernatorial race, and the the negro yote in favor of the diturn the day into a Water-organized Democracy. There is see this, and will surely it. It is too late to soothe and hush the strile in party of Georgia. There is success of the opposition, and are results equally decided. Fire out of nine of the the grasp of the opposition, all races results equally decided. Fire out of nine of the the grasp of the opposition, it may be said that these ents are really only Democrated from the ranks of their a great measure this is true. Of the campaign will estrange arrive dictates the policy, the party does not extend, all issues. There has been eased here and in other part Mr. Stephent should have Times and other journals, so believed to be in favoroff ugh he is so politic that he modinion on anything if he ephens heartily distikes There was a controlly blid sinkes There was the state warm friend of Sentine party of the party does not extend, and is sues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and issues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and issues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and issues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and is sues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and is sues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend, and is sues. There has been eased here and in other party does not extend. built really like the nountees of smaller politicians aiting the turn of the tide, at to float with it. Politically, the outlook is uncertained now at issue in State or their solution upon the the State.

ISGUISE. or fitting speech hath made little while hath no power to win)

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er anew.

ess and the song would thrill

nge wise

us it would read, and heed,

guise;

to burden of the song—

reath

cet intense, swart as Life,

as Death.

ow to woo, but in in way. things for their aid— ou say? un way all other ways

darling—so and so— vn lips. to Our Renders.

ble fruit of a successful inventor is traitions. The patent is no exception to this rule. It is not extended to the rule to the cook for 'Linoleum, back of every square yards: All carpet-dealers keep is

BELIGIOUS. Third Day's Session of the Rock River Conference.

Bishop Andrews' Address Young Clergymen.

A Mild Reference to the Doubting

Thomas. with a Few Remarks on the Talmage

Style of Gesture. Meeting of the Lay Representatives of the

PREACHERS' MEETING.

THIRD DAY'S RESSION. The third day of the session of the Rock River Conference opened yesterday morning as usual at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises, led of the Rev. Festus P. Cleveland.

tent, was given a few moments in which to heart.
There was a full Conference by the time busi-

nest commenced, and quite a number of visitors and friends in attendance, including several

fret matter of business would be the examina-tion of candidates for the fourth question— Who Are Admitted to the Full Connection? He called the names of the candidates for

He called the names of the candidates for this question as follows: George Chase, Frank M. Bristol, Thatcher Pomeroy, Delos M. Tompkins, and Robert Proctor.

Bahop Andrews said, as the candidates ranged themselves before him and stood with arms folded in attention to his words, that there were some albeteen questions in all to be asked in relation to this surject. Some of these questions appeared simple and homely,—so much so that it had sometimes been a source of wonder in his own mind how it was that Wesley, so high and eathetle in his notions, could have brought himself to ask such questions, but he supposed that the great Reformer had deemed these queries important and practical. Among them might be given as an illustration the following: "Will you speak too long or too loud?" This appeared almost ludicrous at first, but upon reflection it would be seen by the exprest thinker that although homely, the question was pertinent.

The Bashop proceeded to charge the candifates in a sensible manner. Among other lings he exhorted them not to try to preach learned and elaborate discourses; not to underlake to show that Spencer, and Huxley, and Darwin, and other scientists and learned authors were opposed in their views to Christianity. Their place was to deal entirely with human consciences, and he advised them to keep their

It was no evidence of brains or knowledge because a man doubted; it did not require brains to doubt. Why? Ever since the world began there had been doubts, and instead of showing stradition, it showed a shallowness of brain, and a lack of Christian force, and energy, and firmness of purpose. He tried to impress upon the minds of the young men the fact that it was desirable to treat the truth in a plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact manner; to never try to express themselves in well-rounded, eloquent sentences; these were as a looking-glass,—the people caught only the shallow reflection, while the reality was behind them. He besought them to avoid all eccentricities in the puipit, walking backward and forward like a chained tiger, sawing the air with the arms in a tragic manner, stc. A quiet voice and an easy manner in the pulpit was most desirable.

pulpit was most desirable.

After the exhortation, Bishop Andrews asked the stated questions, according to the Discipline, and the candidates were requested to retire. They were immediately recalled and severally passed upon with regard to their collections, etc., and then they were passed upon by the Conference and admitted to full memberative.

Bishop Andrews announced that the time had none to proceed to the special order of business, thich was the election of delegates to the Genral Conference. eral Conference.

As a preliminary measure, the Revs. Cantine
Van Horn, Stoker, and Hadley were appointed

The Rev. M. E. Cady was appointed Assistant While the voting was going on, and in the in-terval of the counting of the ballots by the tell-ers, the business of the Conference was pro-ceeded with.

The consideration of the subject of the fourth question was resumed with reference to local preachers, the previous candidates having been regular preachers.

preachers, the previous candidates having been regular preachers.

The name of the Rev. Samuel Swartz was recommended by Presiding-Elder Willing for continuance on trial, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Conference Relations.

Dr. Hitcheock here moved that this Committee have jurisdiction only over such cases as might be referred to it by Conference, or by the Board of Presiding Elders, or by persons desiring to make personal explanations.

The motion prevailed after a short discussion. George A. Irwin was admitted to connection, by to Elder's orders.

The Revs. William Tasker and E. M. Baths were changed to the list of effective preachers, and H. T. Scovilie was transferred to the super-sannated list.

General Conference Delegates.

Bishop Andrews announced the first ballot for delegates for the General Conference. There were over several candidates; number of votes the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D., editor of the New Jork Charles Af. Fowler, D. D., editor of the Other votes, the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of Evanston, received 88; the Rev. James H. More, of Polo District, 38; William H. Gloss, Presiding Elder of the Dixon District, 38; the Rev. N. H. Axtell, of Joliet, 56; Dr. Hooper Cross of Uregon, 53; the Rev. Dr. Vinceot, of New York, 38; and the Rev. W. C. William, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, 38; the Rev. M. Hatfield, of Evanston, received 86; the Rev. James H. More, of Polo District, 38; the Rev. N. H. Axtell, of Joliet, 56; Dr. Hooper Cross of Uregon, 53; the Rev. Dr. Vinceot, of New York, 38; and the Rev. W. C. William, President, Secretary, and Assistant be made permanent officers of the Convention, and that the following be made Vice-Presidents: Judge Goodrich, of Chicago; H. M. Hamilton, Joiet;

rest exituring.

Dr. Fowler and Dr. Hitchcock were declared elected. There were three more still to be thosen, and the members were directed to again prepare their ballots.

On the next ballot there were twenty-six candidates; number of votes cast, 188; necessary to a choice, 95; Dr. Hatfield received 128 and Dr. 8. A. W. Jewett, 99; Mr. Axtell, 68; Mr. Smith, 70; Dr. Crews, 47; and the rest scattering.

he following visiting brethren were introduced:
Dr. McMullen, of the Northwest Indiana Conerrone; Brother Clark, of the Eastern New
fork Conference; Dr. A. J. Kroett, of the Upper
lowa Conference; Brother Hobbs, of the Northreat lowa Conference; Brother Mulfinger, Prefiding Eider of the Chicago German Confermace; and the Rev. A. J. Holmes, of the Wiscontinuous Conference. a Conference.

a last bailot resulted as follows: Whole
bar of votes cast, 186; necessary to a choice,

74. N. H. Axtell received 77, W. A. Smith 55, and Hooper Crews 18.

The Rev. N. H. Axtell was declared elected, which ma so the delegation to the General Conference as follows: Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Dr. C. H. Fowler, Dr. R. M. Hatfield, Dr. S. A. W. Jewett, and the Bev. N. H. Axtell.

On motion of Dr. Boring, seconded by the Rev. John O. Foster, the next two bighest candidates on the last ballot were declared reserve delegates.

Hooper Crews.

The morning's journal was read by the Secre-

The morning's journal was read by the Secretary.

The Bishop announced that from reports from the tellers it appeared that inaccuracies had been made in counting, which might materially effect some of the sandidates, and on motion the tellers were made a committee to canvass the votes and report to-night at 10 o'clock.

The Conference adjourned.

It may be of some interest to some of the readers to know who were the delegates to the General Conference each year since the organization of the Conference into the Illinois Conference, and this information the following list will furnish:

1838—When this Conference was included in the

1836—When this Conference was included in the Illinois, Peter Cartwright, Hooper Crews, Simon Peter.

1840—Peter Akers, Peter Cartwright, S. H. Thompson, Hooper Crews, John Clark, J. T. Mitchell.

1844—The first time this Conference sent its own dolegates. Bartholomew Weed, John Sinclair, H. W. Reed, John T. Mitchell.

1848—Henry Summers, Hichard Haney, A. E. Phelps, Philo Judson, John Chandler.

1852—A. E. Phelps, Luke Hitchcock, S. P. Keyes, Richard Haney, John Chandler.

1856—G. L. Mulfinger, Luke Hitchcock, Hooper Crews, John Luccock, John Demoster (reserve in place of S. P. Keyes), H. Sammers, R. Haney, J. Morey.

1860—Luke Hitchcock, G. L. Mulfinger, Hooper Crews, Thomas M. Eddy, J. C. Stoughton, J. Dempster.

Dempster. 1864—Luke Hitchcock. Thomas M. Eddy. G. L. Mulfinger, W. T. Harlow, S. A. W. Jewett, N. F. Mulfinger, W. T. Harlow, S. A. W. Jewett, N. F. Stewart.

1868—L. Hitchcock, E. Q. Fuller, R. A. Blanchard, James Baume, D. P. Kidder, T. M. Edgy, 1872—Luke Hitchcock, C. H. Fowler, Minor Raymond, S. A. W. Jewett, W. S. Harrington, J. H. More.

1876—C. H. Fowler, William Augustus Smith, S. A. W. Sewett, Festus P. Cleveland, Luke Hitchcock, R. M. Hatfeld, S. A. W. Jewett, and N. H. Axtell.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. T. R. Strobridge breached an eloquent missionary sermon, according to program, from the text:

Thy Kingdom come.—Matt., vi., 10. between voting, the Rev. A. J. Jutkins and the Rev. D. J. Holmes, of Oshkosh, Wis., appealed to the sympathy of the delegates for help, the former for the Geneva Church, which needed about \$500, and the latter on behalf of the Oshkosh Opera-House Church, which yet lacked in the neighborhood of \$170. The result of the first collection was \$30, and of the latter \$24.77. The Rev. Dr. Dandy also appeared with a statement in behalf of Garrett Biblical Institute. The tellers returned and announced the vote for alternates. The result was that Orrington Lunt was elected as alternate for O. H. Horton, and Judge Willism Spencer for E. P. Took.

Mr. J. W. Waugaop offered the following resolution: BVENING SESJION.

The auditorium and galleries of the church were completely filled with people in the evening to listen to the anniversary proceedings of the Educational Society.

In the absence of the Rev. William Goodfellow, the Rev. Aaron Gurney, of Batavia, acted as Chairman.

as Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. W. X. Ninde, President, and Dr. W. C. Dandy, Pinancial Agent, at Garrett Biblical Institute; the Rev. Martin E. Cady, Principal of Jenning's Seminary, Aurora; and the Rev. Lewis Kurts, of De Kaib, occupied seats

upon the platform.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the
Rev. Mr. Kurts, and a hymn was sung by the
congregation, the Rev. John O. Foster leading the singing.
The Rev. Martin E. Cady, of Aurora, was the The Rev. Martio E. Cady, of Aurora, was the first speaker. He believed that the Church had done more for the cause of education than any other power, and he explained how necessary it was that the right theory and the right methods should prevail. He believed that every child should be taught to know God at an early age; that the infant should receive intelligent impressions while its little mind was willing to accept anything that it was taught, and stamp it upon its tion, which was tabled without an effort:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference the time has came when the General Conference should empower an Annual Conference to elect their Presiding Elders.

Another resolution was offered by W. R. Moore, of the Freport District, to the effect that Presiding Elders should preside over a church, and have a station. It was deciared that this was now done, and the resolution was not voted upon.

thing that it was taught, and stamp it upon its mind with a lasting indenture.

The Rev. W. X. Ninde, President of the Gar-rett Biblical Institute, was next introduced, and made a few general remarks upon the suband made a few general remarks upon the sub-ject of education, which were listened to with close attention by the large andience. He also spoke a few words for the institution of which he was the head. He said they tried to make good ministers, and he ana-lyzed the term according to his understanding. He was pained to see one thing in the Method-ist Church, and that was the early age at which ministers became superannuated. He had heard with sorrow an active man, scarcely past, the middle sge of life, stand up in Conference and deliver his valedictory as an effective minister deliver his valedictory as an effective minister and seek to be placed upon the superannuated list, when his bodily machinery had scarcely commenced to decay or lose its wonted vigor. The Doxology was sung and the congregation dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Dandy.

LAY CONFERENCE

THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE CHURCH.
At 10 o'clock, the Lay Convention of the Rock River Conference was called to order in the lecture rooms below. Isaac F. Kleeknor, of Freeport, was elected temporary Chairman, J. W. Waughop, of Trinity Church, was appointed Secretary, and Philip Myers, of Centenary Church, Assistant.

On motion, the Chair appointed the Committee on Credentials, as follows; Chicago District, Grant Goodrich; Rockford District, lrwin Franch; Dixon District, Elias Bovee; Mendota, A. Dean: Joliet, William Nicholson The Committee was directed to retire and

proceed to work.
On motion, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed by the Chair, as follows:
A. D. Hyde, Chicago; N. E. Lyman, Rockford; Walter Stickney, Freeport; Thomas Leake, Dixon; James Green, Mendota; and W. A.

might be referred to it by Conference, or by the Soard of Presiding Elders, or by persona desiring to make personal extolanations. The motion prevailed after a short discussion. Soore A. Irwin was admitted to connection, by to Elder's orders.

The motion prevailed after a short discussion. Soore A. Irwin was admitted to connection, by to Elder's orders.

The Rev. William X. Ninde, President-elect of the Garrett Biblical Institute, was introduced, ind, by consent of the Conference, made a brief eldress in behalf of that institution of ecclesistical learning, in which he ailuded to the imass desire on the part of the managers to lift the meanmance of \$200,000 which hang like a pail over the extate.

Dr. W. D. Dandy also spoke upon the same subject. He sakit it was desired to raise \$40,000 that \$200,000 this year. The income from the chownent, buildings, etc., in Chicago, was about \$12,000 annually, as things were now although it had been much greater. Of this amount \$7,000 went for insurance, interest; realist, etc. If this \$40,000, could be raised, it would release \$3,000 of the interest; \$7,000 had already been subscribed.

Subscription slips were passed among the members of the Conference.

The ninh question, \$400,000 could be raised, it would release \$3,000 of the interest; \$7,000 had already been subscribed.

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The ninh question, \$400,000 could be raised, it would release \$3,00

which report was accepted and adopted by the Canvention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending that the temporary President, Secretary, and Assistant be made permanent officers of the Convention, and that the following be made Vice-Presidents: Judge Goodrich, of Chicago; H. M. Hamiton, Joliet; Judge Spensley. Freeport; Charies Crockett, Rockford; J. R. Marshali, Mendota; F. G. Petrie, Dixon.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Committee was discharged.

Mr. Klecknor thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, which he considered a great compliment, in view of the many gray heads which he saw scattered through the assembly, any one of whom would, doubtless, be a better choice. be a better choice.

The Convention then adjourned until 20'clock

Pursuant to adjournment, the Laymen's Con-entering resumed its work at 3 o'clock in the

Mr. Henry Green, of Elizabeth, Jo Davess County, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we mistruct our delegates to vote in favor of reoughing the Presiding Elders of districts in the Rock Elver Conference from aix to

table. An effort was made to raise it almost immediately, but it was unsuccessful. It was moved that the Convention proceed to an informat ballot to elect delegates to the Cin-

in informal children to enert year.

A motion was made to amend by making the ballot a formal one.

The amendment was lost, and the vote came Hippodrome Walking - Matches. and the Gullible Gothballot a formal one.

The amendment was lost, and the vote came upon the original question.

Mr. Eames offered a resolution to the effect that nominations for delegates to the Convention be announced from the Chair, and that the delegate making such nomination be allowed three minutes to speak in behalf of his nominee. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Eames of Blue Island and Mr. Hughes of Mount Carroll were appointed tellers. amites.

Kelly Propose to Hoist Robinson and Tilden.

Uncle Sammy's Craving for Notoriety--order.
Mr. J. M. Waughop nominated A. E. Lyman, of Rockford.
Judge Grant Goodrich nominated Orrington Lunt, of Evanaton.
Henry Green nominated Judge Spensley, of Freeport.
Brother Dean, of Mendota, nominated Dr. E. P. Cook, of that city.
Maj. Malcolm McDowell nominated O. H. Horton, of Grace Church.
Mr. Hughes nominated H. Jewell, of Rockford. Mr. Cyrus W. Field's Recent Operations.

The ballots were at once prepared again for formal vote, which resulted as follows:

E. P. Cook, of Mendota, and O. H. Horton, of Chicago, were declared elected delegates to the General Conference.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the election of alternates.

DUBING THE INTERVALS

Resolution:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Convention that no change is desirable in the rale of the Methodist Episcopal Church with reference; the length of the term of her stationed ministers

The resolution was adopted almost quanti mously by a rising vote.

Mr. George Hoyt offered the following resolu-tion, which was tabled without an effort:

not voted upon.

Mr. O. H. Horton and Judge Spensley called upon for remarks, after which the

THE EVANGELICAL ASSO-

CIATION.

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION.

The General Conference of the Evangelical

Association met yesterday morning at the usual

The Committee on the Charitable Society re-ported, and the following item was adopted:

The Committee on Sabbath-Schools and In-

Hotel Recipes.

bour, Bishop Esher in the chair.

ertised from Hades to high living by the city ford.
Philip Myers nominated L. L. Bond, of Centenary Church.
After a number of motions and suggestions, the Convention got down to business, and commenced balloting for the several favorits.
On the informal ballot the result was as follows: press, which bears the same relation to the average New-Yorker that Holy Writ does to the consistent Christian. Later developments show belt was only a money-extorting scheme, which was promptly turned into a magnificent advertising operation by the managers of the walk. The opposing faction made \$8,000 by their action, and the management secured at least the value of that amount in gratuitous notices. Having demonstrated their ability to get away with the public, the able corps of managers turned their attention to the contestants, whom they mulcted liberally. Close upon the beels of this revelation came the intelligence that the track was more or less short; whereat Mr. Hart commenced proceedings for divers shekels unlawfully paid to unworthy pedestrians, and Ben Butler looms up as counsel, carrying on the case with-out money and without scrip. In the contract between Hart and Butler nothing is said about the colored vote of Massachusetts at the Guber

> tional Elevated Railroad transaction. Right be hind the walk came another well-advertised Astley belt presentation at Mr. Vanderbilt's pedestrian garden, which resulted in a fine attendance and pathetic apologies for the absence of the promised show. To help the program along, "Prof." Miller and one McMahon gave a bear-show Saturday night,-a wrestling-match so-called; and, after a tie, the affair was declared a draw, making it necessary for the easiest-gulled people in the world to pay a re-entrance fee to see the finish. "COME INTO THE GARDEN, PRAUD,"

WHEREAS, A bequest was made to the Charita-ble Society by Bisnop Long, deceased, which has not yet been paid; therefore,— Resolved, That the General Conference request the Society to collect said bequest as soon as pos-sible. struction of Youth reported, and the following was adopted:

With gratitude to God we look over the past four years, which have been years of unusual success in our Sunday-school work. The Lord has prospered our efforts in this department of our church work beyond for most sanguine expectations.

We recommend the enlargement of our Lesson

Leaf so that the necessary improvements may be
made, and, if possible, so arranged as to bring the
questions into close connection with the Scripture
lesson, the paper to be slightly tinted. Several improvements were recommended in the Quarterity and My Lesson, and on page 34, second paragraph of the English Discipline, the word "Society" was ordered changed into "Church."

The Committee take pleasure in reporting

> are of prodigious importance, and constitute a petard with which the man of Black Friday, and his faithful gun Kelly, propose to hoist Robin-son and his parrot Samuel J. SAMMY.

MR. CYRUS W. FIBLD'S OPERATIONS.

"If monly eating this for exercise."

"Is this tough?"

"Certainly it's tough," was replied.

"I'd like to have enough of this to make a target of," etc., etc., etc.

Corn Cakez.—Take unbolted oatmeal, ten cups full; add one slon-bucket full of water; two spoonfulls of coarse salt, and three quarts of buttermilk. Stir; cook until they are black-and tan, and set in a cool place until clammy. They will be found to have a tartness that no other method can supply.

Coffee a la Mer Allantique.—Take a good deal of water, and throw in confee-grains, say a bandful, and some "extract." Boil until it enanges color.

Why He Objected to Mustaches.

Mr. Justice Mellor, who lately retired from the Enginsh Bench, strongly objected, of late years, to mustaches worn by lawyers. He was quite deaf, and heard as much with his eyes as ears, and they interfered with his understanding what was said.

Health is often impaired by the excessive use of ten or coffee. The strengthening qualities of Broms or Cocoa are known to the student, toe invalid, and to the hardworker, the world over. To secure such in its greatest parity, ask your grocer for Walter Baker & Co.'s. Tair house has the highest reputation for its goods, dating each to 17ed.

In the Lordon Health of the world and New York as the greatest living and only practical philanthropist of the argue has been ovated until the lining of his stomach is gone; and he has been potted and paraded as the One plece of sub-Omnipotence voor has been blooked until the lining of his stomach is gone; and he has been potted and paraded as the One plece of sub-Omnipotence voor has been ovated until the lining of his stomach is gone; and he has been potted and paraded as the One plece of sub-Omnipotence voor has been ovated until the lining of his stomach is gone; and he has been potted and paraded as the One plece of sub-Omnipotence voor hearth of the Earth.

smacks mightily of toadyism, and looks as if Mr. Field entertained hopes of immortalization some day in the gloomy corridors of Westminster Abbey. History is tautological; and it is not impossible that, when the heirs of Mr. Field shall complain that "His friend the English Dean" broke his promise to Mr. Field in permitting that gentleman's bones to be interred in unconsecrated American ground, the Dean may retort that the agreement to entomb Mr. Field in Westminster was not in writing, but only implied, and therefore not binding. B. H.

The Peterd with Which Gould and

A Change in Democratic Bolief,

Enimore Gazette (Dem.).

In a next speech in Ohio Mr. Thurman mad the remark that God was responsible for the abolition of Slavery. The Cincinnati Commerabolition of Slavery. The Cincinnati Commer-cial thinks this a remarkable admission for a Democrat to make. There was a time when it would have been unwise to admit that God was an Abolitionist; but the events of the last fifteen years have settled that noint conclusive-ly, and every good Democrat believes it now. Special Correspondence of The Tribonia.

New York, Oct. 7.—Speaking of walking-matches and other displays of muscle, Gothamites are beginning to look upon such shows as a grand series of elegant frauds. They are ad-Docagiac (Mich.) Republican (Rep.).

"After resumption I can buy the best of cattle
at \$5 per head," said a Greenbacker not long

CURRENT OPINION.

McHenry.

In Mississippi, not one.
In Missouri, not one.
In North Carolina, 30 United States soldiers at fort at mouth of Cape Fear River.
In South Carolina, 123 United States soldiers

naroing Charleston harbor. In Tennessee, not one. In Texas, not one outside of frontier guard. In Virginia, 282 United States solaiers at school

Just think of it! all these soldiers overawing and trampling upon the liberties of 15,000,000 souls, among whom, judging from the recent infamous acquittal in the Chisolm trial, there must be several hundred thousand Gullys and Barksdales—all intimidated. This is dread(ul.

Cieveland Herald (Rep.).

Look here, Gen. Melly! The laws of Obio

provide that the regimental flags stored in the Capitol shall, when duly applied for, be handed

over to the regiments to which they belong, to be used at the reunions of such regiments, and

for no other purpose. That is the law, Gen. Meily. Now, how does it happen respected sir, that, when the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment,

President Hayes' regiment, applied to you for

the four flags which belonged to it, and which

A Split in the Philadelphia Democracy.

There is a split in the Democratic party in Philadelphia, in regard to which the Times (Ind.

Dem.) of that city reports a local Democratic

leader as saying: "There is no use concealing the fact that this is a fight for the National dele-

gates. Samuel J. Randall has openly avowed

Southern Democratic "Powder and Shot." Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).
They may whitewhash and glorify Grant as they

will, But the scent of corruption will cling to him still.

The Radicals may nominate old Grant, or Blaine, or Sherman; But none of them can get away with ALLEN GOR-

The Democracy shall rule, or the Union shall

"You pays your money, and you takes your

Take a rank-stenchy Radical paper of 1839,

Take a rank-stenchy Radical baper of 1899, compare it with a good-Lord-good-Devil Democratic paper of 1879, and you will find that the two are one in politics.

Now, if we wanted to be a Radical we would be a Radical.

We wouldn't loaf and lounge behind,
Warming our fingers at the deserted campfires of that party,

And denouncing it for having moved on.

Not by a little brown juz-fuil.

Bill Sherman writes to the people of Salisbury, N. C., that he can't consent to place the Federal and Confederate soldiers on a level.

Neither can we, Bill,—neither can we.

Might as well try to place the cutthroats and thieres in a penitentery on a common plane with the innocent victims of their immanity.

There's a dead-line between the Federals and Confederates, Bill; and don't flatter yourself that your Federal butchers and bummers can ever crawl up from their swamps and quagmires to the sun-kissed mountain-tops where our Confederate patriots be.

DON THURMAN.

country with our popular butcher, Sanders, and saw him pay \$30 for a cow, \$15 for a heifer, from \$5 to \$8 per head for calves, and other stock in proportion. And yet this prediction is as well verified as the others made by Green-Danger to the People's Liberties. Cleveland Herala (Rep.).

There is danger for the liberties of the "dea ople." Ewing says so. He says that the Re publicans are in favor of using bayonets at the polls, and that they have soldiers all over the South for that purpose to-day. Well, here they are, every one of them:
In Alabama, 32 United States soldiers in ar-In Arkansas, 57 soldiers, In Delaware, not one.
In Florida, 172 United States soldiers at three separate barracks, navy-yards, etc.
In Georgia. 20 United States soldiers.
In Kentucky, not one.
In Louisana, 239 United States soldiers.
In Maryiand, 192 United States soldiers at Fort

natorial election. Perhaps the agreement in volving those votes was only implied, like that between Tilden and Field in the great Interna-

is an excellent inscription for the portal of the inclosure; and, in active response to the invitation, the Great O'Leary International Combination makes prompt application. Thirty-five entries there are to this sociable, which opened Monday, just after midnight,—every man too sick to stand on his legs, and the betting influenced accordingly.

When one comes to contemplate the number of invalids now entered for prizes on the athletic field and flood, it appears miraculous that the authorities do not interfere in the interests of humanity. Courtney and Hanlan, who are to scull a match, are both at death's door; and the thirty-five heel-and-toe disciples of O'Leary are more fearful of the worms than of each other. But the business portion of the sporting mob decline to officiate as the men of the track and oar would have them, leaving the extraordinary betting to the guils. And even these are beginning to open their eyes to possibilities, and all hands are commencing to lose faith in the projected champions. These trials of bluck and endurance differ only from a dog-fight in that the dogs are honest in their labors, and are not to be influenced by the financial interests of their backers. It would reflect no honor upon a man to prophesy how the O'Leary scratch will terminate; but it is already assured that the a man to prophesy how the O'Leary scratch will terminate; but it is already assured that the managers of the hippodrome will make some wealth out of ft, even more than the pictures now claim for them.

wealth out of fit, even more than the pictures now claim for them.

JOHN KELLY'S PETARD.

During the heat and excitement of the last Presidential campaign, a telegraphic battery was set up in the Democratic beadquarters, and by some blunder the mechanics connected the wire with that which runs to Jay Gould's house. Naturally Mr. Gould became possessed of a great deal of information not originally intended for him; and, like a thrifty man, he salted it down for such future behoof as it might be unto him. Many of the Democratic secrets of the campaign flowed from off Mr. Gould's tickers into Mr. Gould's safe, where they have been accumulating interest. Deep as Mr. John Kelly was in the machinations of the Tammany party, of which Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was then master and part owner, there was much intelligence that the electric fluid did not convey to him; and, now that he has set up in business for himself, despising the aid and consolation of Mr. Tilden, he has managed to acquire possession of the subject matter of the dispatches whereof Mr. Gould was the second-hand recipient, and he proposes to use them for gun-wads in his coming contest with the man of the bar'l. What these dispatches contain, the unenlightened public is not permitted to know; but it is asserted that they are of prodigious importance, and constitute a petard with which the man of Black Friday, and

"Church."

The Committee take pleasure in reporting that there is manifestly an increasing interest in Sunday-school work, as shown in the number of Conference and District Conventions. It was recommended that, in addition to the ordinary Conventions, Sunday-School Institutes be held as often as possible under the direction of the pastors. It was also recommended that normal classes be established wherever possible, where instruction may be given in Biblical science and the best method of teaching. The Committee rejoice that such classes are already successfully carried on in various places, and recommend that the editors of the Sunday-school literature be a Committee to publish a course of study for normal classes.

The Committee further recommended a better-arranged and more simple catechism for use in the instruction of youth, and ask this session of the General Conference to make a decisive provision forthwith to carry out the resolution of four years ago in reference to a suitable eatechism for the Sunday-schools. The Committee has in its possession a manuscript for such a catechism from the pen of the Rev. A. Huelster, and recommend its favorable consideration, the work to be published both in English and German. A recommendation was also made that the Sunday-school papers be reduced in price, that they may thereby be more widely circulated. A German Biblical geography was also recommended for publication.

The Sunday-School and Tract Union, by its liberal donations, was spoken of as a great help in building up a sustaining Sunday-school, and they earnestly solicit all preachers to make all possible efforts to make known the good works of the Society, and secure for it a more general and liberal support.

The motion to elect three Bishops was postponed until the election of Bishops.

The session adjourned at haif-past 3, after prayer by the Rev. C. G. Koch.

Hotel Recipes. It is generally assumed that Tilden has ventured his last chance for National honors on the result of the coming election. It is a square fight between himself and the anti-Tildenites; and, if he fail, his grip on the State has gone. As if his prophetic soul had already admonished him of the defeat of Robinson, he has permitted the announcement that he is no longer an aspirant for the Presidential nomination,—an announcement of small weight should it be developed that he is stronger than Tammany. For, with all his practical shrewdness, Tilden is essentially a sanguine man, and never yields to despair stronger than Tammany. For, with all his practical shrewdness, Tilden is essentially a sanguice man, and never yields to despair until his last hope is paralyzed. His dread is, that he may fail into obscurity. In his weakness he lives upon the publicity given to his movements. No matter what those movements may be,—whether they be in decorating a church with a satisfaction of a mortgage on it, or showing up the asinine qualifications of simple-minded Mr. Field, Tilden chuckles over the advertisement accorded to him. Long columns descriptive of his exploits are as necessary to him as his breath; and were the press of the country to neglect him for ten days, it would not be much of a shock to see him come forward and confess that it was he who rybbed Stewart's grave, and offer to turn up the body for the usufruct of a newspaper-potice. Nor is this peculiarity of modern development. Since his debut, years ago, he has been the beloved disciple of printer's ink, ready tosmite off the ear of any fellow who secured more ink than himself. At the time of the raid on the Tammany Ring, Tilden sought and secured as much notoriety as any man engaged, except Tweed, and more than tile majority. He infested the newspaper-toffices, and was a mine of smiles to the reportorial fraternity. That raid, by the way, was always a disampointment to the old man; for he felt that he was unjustly dealt by in the prominence accorded to Tweed and his alifes. As years have multiblied unto Tilden, this rabid appetite for notoriety has grown, until it has become a passion to the man, who craves it as the toper craves his morning cocktail. He would not accept the position of Ruler of Providence, unless it was understood that under no circumstances should any name but his he mentioned by the press; and he would be contented with the situation of Poundmaster, were he assured that his efforts in that line of useful public industry would be daily chronicled.

MR. CTRUS W. FIELD'S OPERATIONS.

Hotel Recipes.

Waeting Londer.

Serambled Eggs.—Take nine parts of eggs and one part of good old lard. If suspicious of the health of any of the eggs, give them the benefit of the doubt and put them in with the rest. Then turn into a skillet which has previously held fried mackerel, and scramble them with a potato-masher. Fry until tougn or thoroughly impregnated with the fish-oil and lard; add a little of the uncooked eggs which remain in the pan to give them a fresh appearance; set in a place to cool, and then serve.

Steak.—Catch a bull and cut off a piece so near his horns that you can smell powder. Pound in the morning before people are out of bed; hang it up in the sun to get tender, and fry for supper, and so on, ad lib., until the steak gets discouraged. Cooked in this manner, it will provoke such flashes of intellect as we heard one morning, and which we jot Jown as illustrative:

"I'm only eating this for exercise."

"Is this tough?"

"Cortainly it's tough," was replied.

"I'd like to have enough of thus to make a target of," etc., etc., etc.

Corn Cakes.— Take unbolted outmeal, ten cups full; add one sloo-bucket full of water; two spoonfulls of coarse salt, and three quarts of buttermilk. Stir; cook until they are black-andtan, and set in a cool place until clammy. They will be found to have a tartness that no other method can supply.

Coffee a la Mer Allantique.—Take a good deal

THE CITY-HALL.

Another Wrangle Between the Stone-Contractors and Kirkland.

Pavoritism Shown the Brick Han-Changes Not Harked on the Plans.

The construction of the new City-Hall was a The construction of the new City-Hall was a favorit topic of discussion in certain circles again yesterday. Commissioner Waller was displeased at the position he had been given, from the fact that, while he had had nothing to do in the matter of the brick-contractors' short-comings, since Supt. Kirkland had never complained, he was accredited with the responsibility for it all. He was mistaken in this, however, for sall that was said was to be well that ever, for all that was said was to show that while one contractor had been followed up the other had been favored; but it was not intimated, even, that he was responsible therefor, nor was he. The most that was said against him—and far more was

said to his credit—was that he somehow had failed to see any partiality on the part of those in charge of the work, notwithstanding the reporter had pointed out numerous deviations from the contract on the part of the brick-man, about which nothing had been said by Supt. THE DISPUTE OVER THE WORK

opened at an early hour, by an interview be-tween the contractors and Mr. Kirkland in the draughtsman's office. At first the question was as to whether the stone in the architraves had been cut according to the detail drawings. The contractors had the details, and the Superin-tending Architect had the plans, and, despite the fact that it appeared that the contractors had done the work according to the details which had been furnished by the city, Mr. Kirkland had been furnished by the city, Mr. Kirkland could not suppress himself. The drawings had been made before he took charge of the work, but had been given to the contractors by him, it was claimed, but there was something outside. of the facts to irritate him, and in the dispute the lie was several times given. No blows were exchanged, fortunately, but, unfortunately, nothing came of the meeting. It was agreed, substantially, however, that the work had been done according to the detail-drawings, but on the part of the city it was urged, notwithstanding the drawings had been farnished by the city, that they would amount to nothing unless they were made a part of the contract city, that they would amount to nothing unless they were made a part of the contract or accepted as such, for the reason that the changes from the original contract had not been noted on the plans. The contractors took the other view of the matter, very naturally, and contended that they had worked to the drawings given them, and that, if they did not correspond with the plans, it was not their fault; and, finally, it was determined that another conference should be held, to which ex-Mayor Heath, Architect Cleaveland, and ex-Ald. Van Osdel should be invited,—the object being to get at the reason the detail drawings had not been made to harmonize with the original plans. When this conference will be held is not known, but it is likely to occur any day, and when it is held the facts will appear that the alterations made were simply a matter of taste as to finish, and that, instead of their having been made in the interest of the contractors, as claimed, their making was a positive disadvantage to them,—entating work the plans did not call for.

call for.

As soon as the above interview was through
the contractors returned to their work and resumed the setting of the architraves, and for
awhile everything ran smoothly. They had VERBALLY ORDERED TO STOP THE WORK

the four flags which belonged to it, and which are under your custody in the Capitol,—how does it happen that only one of those flags could be handed over, because the other three have been sent to Logan, O., to be used in a political procession gotten up in bonor of Daniel W. Voorhees, one of the vilest Copperheads and Confederate-sympathizers that the North produced in the late Warf Gen. Melly, the Luncoln hirelings, as the Hon. Daniel Voorhees fileasantly referred to the Union soldiers,—the Lincoln dogs who should wear iron collars, to quote again from this same patriot,—would like to have you rise and explain this matter at once. You have been written to by the Secretary of the Twenty-third Regiment, and you have failed to reply. Now it is proposed to have a little public conversation on the subject, and you are expected to be a conspicuous figure in the discussion.

been

VERBALLY ORDERED TO STOP THE WORK

the day before, but had not recognized the authority of the person making the order. In fact, they had demanded that the order should be put in writing,—had insisted upon it,—but in vain. Late in the afternoon, however, they were accommodated with what purported to be an order, which was as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Mesers. Thomlinson & Reed—GENTLEMEN: I observe that you continue to set the architraves, which I have refused to accept, as they are not in accordance with the plans or your contract. It may be that they agree with detail drawings furnished by Mr. Cleaveland, but, as these details from which you have worked the stone are not in accordance with the plans from which you estimated, I must inform you that if the architraves are placed in the ouliding it will be at your own risk, and upon your own responsibility. Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER KIRELAND,

Superintending Architect. This, it will be seen, is neither one thing nor

his adherence to Mayor Vaux's Committee, and with a suap of his fingers he has said that the 'Regulars' amount to nothing so far as votes are concerned. To a prominent man and an officeholder in the Democratic party. Randall has said that the Presidential opponents in the contest of 1830 will be Tilden and Grant, and that Tilden will be the winning man; and, as a necessary preface to this, that Robinson will be elected Governor of New York. Now, as Tilden is trying to wipe out the organization in New York as represented by John Kelly, so is Randall trying to blow the 'Regulars' sky-nigh, and for this reason: The machinery of Democratic politics is all employed sgainst Tilden. The 'Regulars' are not for him, and, if they have their war, te will not have a delegate from this city. Randall now says openly that he is going into the fight to show the McGowan people that they amount to nothing. If Robinson is elected, then the prestige of success will be with Randall, and the 'Regulars' will have to step down, for all the 'boys' will be treading on the Speaker's heels in the belief that, with Tilden as President, Randall will divide the political patronage of this city. If Robinson should be defeated, Tilden will not be nominated, and then Randall will be fawning upon the 'Regulars' when he comes up next year for re-election. This is what the last break means. Randall ordered it." his adherence to Mayor Vaux's Committee, and with a snap of his fingers he has said that the This, it will be seen, is neither one thing nor the other. It says the contractors may set the architraves at their own risk, which they have always done, and is business-like. It is unworthy a public official of any rank, because it is childish, and written in a sort of "I-dare-yon-to-knock-the-chip-off-my-shoulder" style. It is weak, and practically a concession that the contractors are right and that Kirkland is wrong, and, such being the case, the contractors will pay no attention to it, but will go on with their work to-day just as if nothing had been written pay no attention to it, but will go on with their work to-day just as if nothing had been written or said. And, further than this, they will continue the work until their persecutor can summon the courage to tell them to stop. When told to stop, they will obey orders and commence suit for damages.

Between the quarriers of the day about plans, detail drawings, and charges, a reporter looked up the "expert" of a few days ago to get at some more facts about

- THE BRICK-WORK,

up the "expert" of a few days ago to get at some more facts about

THE BRICK-WORK,

which the authorities seem determined to pay no attention to. Commissioner Waller had made a point the day before that no changes could be made from the plans on the part of any contractor unless the change was noted on the plans, and this point having been conspicuous in the forenoon wrangle as to the stone contractor, the reporter, calling the "expert" to his side, started out. Examining the plans first, he found that there had been no notations of changes made on them, notwithstanding the most glaring changes had been male; and, being satisfied on this point, he looked into what the changes had been, which will the more clearly show the bias, prejudice, and favoritism of Mr. Kirkland, which has all along been claimed. To say nothing of the use of sewer-brick being abandoned, the reporter found, first, that while the plans called for the main plers being hollow, a private contract had been entered into with the brick-contractor to fill the hollow space; second, that while the contract and plans called for the plastering of the hol-air flues,—about 100,003 square feet,—the plastering had been omitted; third, that while the plans called for concreting the foundation of the rotunda, and for bridge masoury in the stone-work of the sub-basement, the concrete had been omitted; fifth, that while the corridor walls of the main building should be two feet four inches thick from the second floor up, they were being made two feet eight inches, for which there was no necessity unless to add "extrass" for the brick man; sixth, that while the plans called for stone-flagging for the vault floors, to be sen inches thick, brick arches and concrete were being substituted, at a great saving to the contractor. Other changes were pointed ont to the reporter, none of which were noted on the plans,—changes which amount to thousands and thousands of dollars to the advantage of the brick contractors, and none of which inve been considered by those in

mires to the sun kissed mountain-tops where our Confederate patriots be.

Let as take these infamous barbarians of the South by the threats, and cauke them into obedience to law.—Wingheld (Kits.) Semi-Weekly.

You took your superiors of the South by the threat when Grant was in his most gorgeous bloom,
And tried to choke them into obedience to your infernal usurpations;
But they turned on you, and kicked you clear across the Berder-line;
And that royal old performance will be repeated, with all the modern improvements, whenever you begin to fool with our free, sovereign, and separate Commonwealths.

The States did—in the revolutionary campaign of 1875—advise and counsel the Democracy to Meet organization with organization And force with force:
But it did not, and does not, advise and counsel the changing of ballots after they have been cast.

Force is respectable—SOMETIMES;
BUT FRAUD NEVER.
The purity of the onitot must be preserved. When Cuffy comes up to the polls, tell him that he CANNOT, SHALL NOT vote; for he is not, and never was, a legal voter.

In thus way Mississippians can rule Mississippi, and rule it by bolis, fair, manly means.

do as he pleases.

German Women as Laborers.

Germany Letter in Philadechisa Times.
In Germany the rife in Philadelphia Times.
In the farm-work, and often the heavest port of it. They pitch the hay upon the wagon, while the man—if there be one of the party—receives and stores it. I have seen many of them plowing, and others with scytle or sickle, holding their line with men. To sweep the streets of great cites, to traudle overburdened wheel-barrows or hand-carts through streets crowded withswiff-going droschkics, to split, saw, or pile fire-wood, to serre as unskilled laborers in glass and iron works, foundries, and machine shops, to carry stone, bricks, sand, and mortar to masons and brickiavers working on the upper stories of the lightest buildings, will not seem to the accurate the party—from the farm works, and stores it. I have seen man—if there be one of the party—fre

BADWAY'S REMEDIES HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which his been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolven

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bons, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Sybhitis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Ricketa, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The waster of the body are stopped and nealthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing carress of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarasparlillan will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the evistem. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Sypailitic diseases, however slow may be the cure. "feel better," and and their general health improving, their firsh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. At soon as the Sarsaparantician makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Rasolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendritz, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

MINUTE REMEDY.

One Dollar per Bottle.

Radway's Ready Relief, In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excrucisting the pain the RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden Infrum. Crippled, Nerv-ous. Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case.

afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficut Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chilla, Ague Chilis, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE. Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will can Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scariet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aldo

It will in a few moments, when taken according It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, care Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of Rad-way's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or

CAUTION.

All remediat agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, columnative hinter a state of the state of t

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents Per Bettle.

Radway's Regulating Pills Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Apericuts, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gam, purge, regulate, parify, cleanee, and strengthen.

RADWAY's PILLS. for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels. Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases. Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Billousnaws, Fever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Pilos, and all derangements of the Internal Viseers. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercary, minerals, or deleterious drugs, 25°Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Actidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disguns of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sonr Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimess of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pais in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Vellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Fisshes of Heat, Burning in the Fiesh.

A few doses of Radwar's Fills will free the system from all the above-named discreters.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

d a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., farren, Cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be seen

Dressed in a suit of old clothes,

the peace, who showed a great deal of forethought for the safety of the inhabitants of this suburb, but we thought developed an undue interest in two harmless pedestrians. After

due interest in two harmless pedestrians. After satisfying the guardian we were not burglars,—whether our oratorical powers or a long pull at our buttle in a temperance town satisfied him, I am unable to say,—we were allowed to resume our tramp. About 5 o'clock in the morning we reached the outskirts of Highwood, and, finding a convenient has stock short for a count.

swered our summons at the door, and, in response to our request, couched in the very mildest terms, said "No!" and the door closed with a bang. I can hear that "no," in my imagination, yet. By this time I was very hungry, and proposed going to a restaurant. My proposition was accepted, conditionally. I was to find the restaurant. There wasn't one in the town, and after two more attempts, equally unsuccessful as our first two, we concluded there was no sympathy or food to be had in the town, and that the sooner we got into the country and

hat the sooner we got into the country

So we started, and walked eleven miles .- th

So we started, and walked eleven miles,—the longest kind of eleven miles ever walked,—stopping at every larmhouse on the road, and at not one of them could we get a morsel to eat, were called tramps, and given any amount of advice, but no food. Reaching Waukegan at 2 p. m., we went to a restaurant, and, after paying in advance,—our old clothes and dust were against a line of credit,—secured a good square meal and ate it. My feet were very sore, but I wouldn't give up yet, so we again started north. At support time

we tried to get something to eat, and a bed for the night, at several comfortable-looking farm

houses, but were unsuccessful. At one of them we were told, "Get off my premises, or

Seeing argument was useless we got outside the fence, and trudged along. My feet were swollen. I ached in every joint, and rather than walk the few remaining miles to Kenosha, we again sought repose under a haystack, and slept the sleep of the righteous, until the morn-

ing sun absolutely burnt us out. We walked into Ketoesha and, again paying in advance, were served with a hearty meal, to which we did full justice. You will notice we hadn't, as yet, found the generous, warm-hearted farmer.

Leaving Kenosha we walked along until din-

per time, when we again tried to get something

to eat at farm-houses without success. I re-member one instance, which I think I never shall forget. I took matters into my own

hands, believing I presented a better appearance

than my comrade in misery. Approaching a fine-looking house, I rapped, and, in response,

farmer opened the door, wioning his mouth with his hand, having just risen from the dinner table. Putting on my most bewitching smile,

presented my case, asking him if he would ac

commodate us with something to eat, told him

I would willingly pay whatever price be thought right for the accommodation, and be very thankful to him besides.

thankful to him besides.

After listening to me with a sarcastic smile on his face, he said, "We haven't a thing to eat in the house that I care to either give away or seil. We don't keep a restaurant," and he advised us to go to Racine, and get our meals and then take the cars and travel like gentlemen. He said also he thought his portion of the country a very shard place for tramps, insisted that he had seen similar games to ours, that would not work on the innocent (!) farmers of that section, etc. I trust the destroyer of my hopes on that

etc. I trust the destroyer of my hopes on that occasion will see this letter and feel as thor-

occasion will see this letter and feel as thor-oughly ashamed of himself as I did of him. Not being able to get anything to eat, we walk-ed into Racius hungry, and, speaking, for my-self, tired in every bone and joint in my-body. Going to a hotel, we registered, paid in advance

our room. On going to bed, I found my feet were in a fearful condition, swollen and blist-ered, but thought a good night's rest would bring me out all right. Alas for human expec-

tations! There was no mosquito-netting to the beds, and I hadn't anything with me proof against other and more disgusting insects. Between the two I fought about all night, and on getting up found I could just hobbie along, and

wednesday night we reached Milwaukee, hungry, tred, and sore. We put up at a hotel, and for two days I couldn't get my feet into shoes. Friday night we took the boat for Chicago. Saturday morning found us once again among a civilized people, where I very much doubt. 'I a more could scall to as many houses.

floubt if a man could apply to as many ho for food, and be as often refused, as we we the balance of my vacation I spent in

greatest summer-resort in the country, Chi-

equire any more country air or walking ex-rcises to make it perfect. When I think I need exercise again, I believe I will buy about five ords of wood and saw it up for some charitable

A DEFENSE OF BACHELORS.

UNFORTUNATE, BUT NOT CRIMINAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 6.—Oh! perfect man, that

I might behold you. And if I did, who else would it be but L. M.? He has found the acme

of perfection in marriage; and in this exalted

state of perfection, from this high point of vantage, he looks down with horror and disdain

upon us imperfect creatures, alias bachelors

For a moment he comes down from his high

position to pat Frank Cushing on the head, and

to remove from him the stigma of "baeaelor,"

and to pardon him for his fault-finding pro-

Having performed this generous act, he nounts once more to his high plane of per-

fection, and forthwith uncorks the vials of his

ill-humor and pours it out until the very air grows blue with his denunciations of bachelors

in general. Throughout the whole length of his tir de he manifestly ignores the fact that a bachelor may be a gentleman.

He says "Bachelors commit pine-tenths of all the crime and debauchery of the present as in past generations." If he would, or could penetrate a little descriptor the street of human committee of human could be a superstant as a little descriptor.

rate a little deeper into the study of human nature, be perhaps would find to a certain extent the cause of so much criminality being shared by backelors; but that would not justify him in saying that nine-tenths of the criminals are

him in saying that nine-tenths of the criminals are bachelors, or vice versa. Let us investigate the matter a few moments. Let us take for granted that there are in Chicago 500 bachelors who are fit subjects for the pentientary. Let their ages range from 26 upwards. Let us agree that no one is a bachelor at 25, but beyond it they are. It is within the bounds of truth to say that when a man reaches his 33th year there are attached to him certain characteristics,—either good or evil,—which, when combined, form what we call his character. If then at that age he possesses those virtues that appertain to a true and upright man, it will be because he was trained by his parents or by himself in the virtues of moral courage and self-respect, which have never yet created a criminal. On the other hand, if he has been left by his parents when a child to look after himself; if home influence has not been brought to bear on him; if his own moral per-

after himself; if home influence has not been brought to bear on him; if his own moral perceptions have been blunted by evil surroundings; if he has taught himself to consider that boon companions, a flushed face, an unsteady gait, brutal courage, and low desires are part and parcel of a man—what eise can be expected of him but that he'il fulfill a career of licentiousness and crime?

floundering in the mud."

institution.

will set my dog on you," and the dog, a me villainous-looking brute, was waiting to

among generous farmers the better.

set, so we again started north. At an

Past and Future Meetings of The Home Club-Orlena on the Personality of Contributors.

A Successful Woman Narrates Her Experiences for the Benefit of the Less Fortunate.

Philosophy, True Charity, Reverence for Superiors, and Other Solid Virtues.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence Who Did Not Enjoy His Vacation Trip.

"Bob" Defends Bachelors, and Darkey Glorifies Flirting;

While Other Correspondents Treat of Love, Marriage, and Other Human Woes.

ANGEL SISTER, HOVER NEAR

Angel sister, hover near, ome from yonder happy sphere In thy robes of light appear, Something of thy joy unfold. Be my loving sister still-Love is mightier than death-Come, my heart with gladness thrill, Come, my senses sweetly fill

Sister, I shall never deem Thou art absent from my side; Near me thou dost ever seem.

Angel sister, hover near. Stay thou by to help and cheer Through life's gloomy vale I move.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send eipt of which their mail will be forwarded Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by Mrs. E. A. Sloan. Mrs. L. Riston. Carrie.

but writes on both sides of the paper, and i thus parred out.

THE HOME CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- THE TRIBUNE Home Clu met at the Tremont House Wednesday, pur-suant to adjournment, the President in the chair. A goodly number of members an visitors were in attendance, and considerable business connected with the school was disposed of. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday, Nor 12. A meeting for work in making up the clothing, bedding, tablespreads, napkins, etc., that help to constitute the outfit, was appointed for the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 15, to be held at the school-room, 99 South Desplaines street, at which we wish to see every lady who is interested in benefiting both the lowly and the affluent; the lowly by leading them up ther, the affluent by furnishing them with tter class of servanta.

iles, this is our first meeting at the schooloom, and we cordially invite your attendance. The room is eighty feet long, so you need not the more genial countenances that shall grace it, the more encouragement and cheer will be infused into the hearts of the workers. One o'clock is the hour appointed. Those not able to arrive as early as that will be welcomed later, but arrive as early as that will be welcomed later, but we hope to see the workers on hand, as it is desirable that every arrangement should be completed and in readiness for the first lesson Saturday, if possible. The requisite number of scholars have been secured, and it only remains to perfect the arrangements of the room. The sessions will pot be open to visitors at first, as their presence would attract the attention of the children from their work, and render them careless and inattentive.

The printed by-laws will be at the meeting ready for distribution, and I would here state that any one desiring a copy, and inclosing a stamp to my address, will receive prompt attention and the said by-laws in return.

Cudjoe, I am greatly disappointed in not seeing you at the meeting yesterday, as that was my only hope, as you gave me no address, and your postal was received too late to get an answer in the Saturday's Home as requested. If you have not left the city, come to the meeting Wednesday, sure.

Fern Leaf, I am sorry if you or any one class.

Wednesday, sure.

Fern Leaf, I am sorry if you or any one else supposed my remarks about the "spirit of unrest," etc., were intended for you, for we all know you would sanction any work you believed to be conducive to the happiness and well-being of the human race. No, I alluded to no one in particular, but a general parent the cannot of the human race. No, i siluded to no one in particular, but a general unrest that cannot very well be avoided in so large a body.

Forty Years, I think I met you at the Exposition the other day, dressed in the garb Jeff Davis wore when he was captured. I shall magine it was you, and think you were too had to own you were a Home writer, but refused to give your nom-de-plume, though halling from your abdding-place. And I am sure I saw Chat one day. A charming youth with a blonde mustache called at the counter, and, when pressed to buy a toy to take home to his sister, exclaimed with a tragicair that melted me to tears: "It would be impossible, madam, as I am all the way from the Paris of the new world, Decatur. No, not for the world would I carry a pin's weight, far, alas! I came all the way on toot, and must return even as I came. My brother-in-law's children would yank that doll blind in just two midutes and a half." I looked at his feet, and knew in a minute that I had seen Dat.

A SUCCESSFUL WOMAN. SHE TELLS HER EXPERIENCE.

OBLENA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—" Write to Orlena! write I look around in surprise at my busband's unusual warmth, visions of Morleena and the various Miss Kenwigs wandering hazily in my brain regions. The explanation is, the reading of Orlena's letter on woman's jealousy. "Tell her," said be, "that if there were more of that sensible advice given to wives, and acted upon, husbands would be truer and more faithful in every sense of the word; and that, knowing in their hearts that the wife at home expected it of them, their lives would be correspondingly purer. When suspect finds an abiding-place respect goes dead out, and no power on earth can ever light it again."

Now that I have given my liege lord's message I would like to chat a little with The Homeiter

on my own account.

Like the rest of the Chicago world, I have been to the Exposition. The Centennial spoiled everything of that kind for me, yet I spent a very enjoyable day. Among other pleasures I had a little talk with some of the ladies in the Home for the Friendless and the Woman's Exchange. Had I been one of the lords of creaage. Had I been one of the lords of creathere were a couple of ladies there who
hit have caused my leal affection to waver
the "loved at home."—so womanly, so
ed, and so sensible, withal, were they. As
marked to my companion, it would be a
ral education to know intimately a few such,
a glad to see so ready sales, and the insed artistic order of most of the work, so
rent from the feminine fancy work exhibat the fairs, etc., of even the last five years,
uld like to offer the suggestion that they
some more consoleuous sign over the doors, t some more consticuous sign over the doors, many do not seem to find them at all. Many terse opinions exist as to the relative value of see organizations. My feelings go out more rards the Woman's Exchange, as I think it

those who desire it, justed of simple charity,—giving women the opportunity of helping themselves. I do not have much faith in simple giving, the mass of the very destitute I have met being so from shiftlesness, improvidence, etc. With destitution simple giving, the mass of the very destitute I have met being so from shift-lesness, improvidence, etc. With destitution through sickness my warmest sympathies go. I know, through experience, that a chance to work being given, perseverance, etc., will win. Some say, why do they conceal the names—why are they ashamed to have it known that they work! The answer seems to me to be in the way working women are treated by women. At the age of 28, through sickness contracted in the army (and right here let me say how I honor Gen. Sherman for declining his invitation to the gathering of the Confederate and Union armies). I was left a widow with \$1,200 worth of debts. loved ones, and myself to support. Because I was not willing to ignore the debts, to sit down in genteel poverty and let the "wolf" devour me, even my dearest friends forsook me. It might be said, "This is a tragedy in a teapot"; but to me the "shadow on the sun." was a big one. I went forth maniully to battle with the world,—stood up all alone like a ten week stalk in a ten acre lot,—and struggled with all my woman's strength for the dear ones, myself, and the debts, leaving the loved grove, slowly growing green, behind me. I fought battles that to my timid, sensitive, woman's nature required as much courage as was displayed by the soldier at Thermopyle or the charre of Balaklava.

Now, worse than all my work." In those days it was almost contamination for my Isshionable acquaintances—those who "fed on the roses and lay in the lilles"—to seek coolly to

ionable acquaintances—those who "fed on the roses and lay in the lilles"—to speak coolly to ionable acquaintances—those who "fed on the roses and lay in the lilies"—to soesk coolly to me, let alone giving me any encouragement or womanly sympathy. It may be said that I met only the noveaux riche—the shoddy of society; but I had known and associated with them for years, they were my own familiar friends of the leng syne. As I said before, the slights, the stings, the tortures inflicted upon me by the women were worse than the work; they cut deep. When I had ceased to care for them.—by the help of my two unaided hands the victory came, and "I could walk in silk attire, and siller hae to spare,"—society turned its smiling face towards me once more. This is why my sympathy goes out toward this Woman's Exchange.

And let me say to working women, that, if you wish to be successful, to use a slang phrase, do your level best,—take what talent you may have, shoulder your responsibilities like a man, meet your obligations like one, work to succeed, and you will win. The reason why so many fall is that their working is simply a makeshift,—they do the least they can, expecting to marry, or get out of it some way, no matter how poor a way. I pray them to take root somewhere: strike root downward, and bear fruit upward. To me there is no such a glorious sight as a successful woman: but, if there be such a thing

To me there is no such a glorious sight as a suc-cessful woman; but, if there be such a thing as a mental groan, I make use of one when I think how few such there are.

DARLY.

MORE, PHILOSOPHY. A REPLY TO PORTY YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 27 .- Since reading i he Home of the 13th inst. the communication of Forty Years, setting forth his special views I have searched and waited in vain to find some David coming forth to challenge the Philistine But the solution of Miss Armagh's problem seems so effectually to have absorbed the atten tion and energies of The Homeites that to meas ure swords with the foe is left for an obscure sentry on the outer walls of the citadel.

I find myself in the outset somewhat embar selecting a suitable term by which to designate Forty Years'-creed I cannot say, since that means faith, a term manifestly inap propriate. As if carefully establishing his claim, though imparting doubtful ideas, to be considered an authorized teacher, he says: "It would seem, at first thought, that a new creed must be conceived in the mind of some very holy man.

. . I think no popular creed ever came into xistence under such circumstances." In so far as this statement is accepted, we are not inclined to question the inferred right of leader-

That happiness is the first, last, and only object worth living for forms the corner-stone of Forty Years' philosophy. Now, this may prove a god-like or satanic end, according to the individual ideal of happiness. The miser would define it as accumulating hoards of shining metal, the pugilist as the free use of his brawny muscle upon the quivering flesh of his antaronist, while the thief or assasin exults in the entanglement of the unwary victim. Some men find pappiness in mental pursuits and culture of mind-faculties; other rich natures, overflowing with benevolence, delight in offering the sacrifice of love, even though it involve toil and penury; while allied to these have been noble, godlike spicits who have deared even death it self when wrong, and has weighed heavily in the

But, avaunt heroism! Away with sentiment and principle! For, hath not Forty Years said, "Nothing but poverty can make any man lead a life of bodily repression?"

"The body is master of the soul"!

Alas for humanity, for there are records, not a few, of dumb brutes whose affection has made them oblivious to bodily wants, and who have perished rather than prove unfaithful to their trust. But, alas bothing save poverty can induce a man to limit the body. Unless fettered to the store of recitingle by poverty; double. trust. But, alas! nothing save boverty can induce a man to limit the body. Unless fettered to the shore of rectitude by poverty's double-forged chains, his frail craft must be tossed upon life's troubled ocean, the sport of every passing passion-storm, and lie at last a stranded wreck upon the hidden reefs and quicksands. Yet, surely, since our advanced bhiosopher has discovered that poverty is the only potent purifier of humanity, he will zealously invoke that crystallizing evangel. But, no!—can it be true! He says: "Failure is poverty; success is wealth!" None could seek "failure," and, since poverty is its synonym, it must be avoided, and so "the body masters the soul." Let us pause and examine the "true inwardness" of this extraordinary theory which so calmly and inexorably eliminates from man the mental and moral element:

1. "Nothing but poverty can make any man live a life of bodily repression."

2. "Success is wealth."

3. "Poverty is failure." Hence,

4. Wealth is of value, only to promete the supremacy of the body.

5. Cause being subordinate to effect, bodily supremacy is success.

This elevating and somewhat startling discovery.

supremacy is success.

This elevating and somewhat startling discovery prepares the way for another scarcely less

extraordinary.

1. The brute animal is from birth endowed with superior facilities for the development of bodily supremacy.

2. The same opportunity is usually attainable for man only after protracted toil in the procural of wealth (i. e., success,—i. e., means for bodily indulgence). bodily indulgence).

3. Since bodily indulgence is the highest ele-

3. Since bodily indulgence is the highest elevation man can reach, and the beast commences life upon man's highest attainable plane, and, neither being aught save matter, it is of necestry true that

4. The beast is the higher order of being!

This throws new light upon Darwinian theories, and makes us perceive that man is descended, not only chromologically and lineally from beasts, but descended in the order of being, and may, with a just and becoming appreciation, pride himself on his superior ancestry.

being, and may, with a just and becoming appreciation, pride himself on his superior ancestry.

Yet, after all, this material philosophy is not, in the main, quite a "new thing under the sun,"—and if an "advanced" one, it is an advance backward of over 2,000 years,—at which date we find its original protoplasm germinating in the school of one Epicurus. But the modern Greek can still claim a notable difference, for though the Athenian held happiness as the chief end, he emphatically advocated "bodily repression" as most promotive of that end, and since his disciples have not been recruited chiefly from the ranks of mendicants, he plainly recognized in man a sentient force superior to and dominating the body.

Further radiating his ideas, Forty Years says: "The weaker cannot destroy the stronger nor the lesser the greater." "No creed can possibly be constructed which does not give the body the superior place in fact, though orthodox creeds make the soul divine and the body unuterably vile, weak, and loathsome." If a tenant, lighting his fire with kerosene and gunpowder, fluds his house in fames, in which he himself at last perishes, what is the more obvious inference,—that the house was a force superior to the man, or that the man was a careless, untrustworthy tenant? We have yet to see an orthodox creed which makes the body per se "unutterably vile, weak, and loathsome?" On the contrary; no truth is more pronounced than that "the body is the temple of God,"—the place in which He is to be worshiped. When to the temple instead of its Deity is rendered divine homage, when thus it is polluted and defiled, theu truly does it become indeed "unutterably vile and loathsome."

By the way, what a grand list of "failures" does the world's history present! One might

some."

By the way, what a grand list of "failures" does the world's history present! One might amost imagine they had stumbled on its roll-call of honor, did not the advanced philosophy teach otherwise. And yet there are men who, to the notable "success" of Dives, would prefer the "failure" of Lazarus, borne from the squalor, the misery, the contumely, the poverty of Dives' gate to the warmth and refuge of Abraham's bosom,—the inner gate of Heaven! There are beings daft enough to covet such "failures" as those of Columbus, Gali'eo, Bunyan. History tells us of heroic souls who

chose poverty and "bodily repression" rather than "wealth" and soul repression,—men "of whom the world was not worthy." But they must, after all, have been "failures," for "they wandered in deserts, in mountains, in dens, in caves of the earth," they were clad, not in the purple and fine liven of wealth, but "in sheepskin and goatskin, being destitute." And "poverty is failure!" Rather than acknowledge that "the body is master of the soul" they were afflicted, tormented, stoned, sawn asunder, tempted, slain with the sword." We cannot deny that many of these sealed their faith with their lives, but then it must have been a grand blunder, for does not Forty Years say "the body is master"?

And yet the poet, foo, seems to have shared And yet the poet, too, seems to have shared their fanatical faith, for he says:

They never fail who die
In a great cause. The block may suck their got
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city walls and castle gates,
But still their spirit walks abroad! To what strange superstitions has the human

Is not the tortoise, rather than the rainbow, the fitting type of a "bodily existence," beginning and ending on earth? The rainbow has scarcely a "bodily existence," and glows with the colors of heavenly bope and faith. But the tortoise does cleave to the earth at both ends and travels with face ever earthwards, although its terrestrial back does slightly recognize the "arch of Heaven." But what need has turtie of Heaven? Philip Scharfer.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 10.—"And now bideth faith, hope, and charity, these three out the greatest of these is charity." Great stress is laid upon the possession of this one rirtue by the Apostle. We all know that char ity here does not mean the giving of money or worldly goods, but just what it does mean loubtless few of us understand. The general acceptation of its meaning is love; and yet it cannot mean love as we understand the word, for we can, and often do, love our friends dearly, and yet are uncharitable toward them Clearly, then, it means something more than human love.

A minister once gave to it the definition of 'Christinke love," and this, no doubt, is the cor rect one, though hardly comprehensi for, unable to attain to the goodness of Christ and so unable to look upon our fellow-creature as He looked upon them, we cannot give the the same disinterested love which He bestowed the same disinterested love which He bestowed. But we can understand this love, in a measure, and try to imitate it. Such a love must be felt to be understood. It reaches to all, both good and bad, friend or foe. It is a love that envieth not, that thinketh evil of no one, that wishes all possible good to all, that attributes no bad motives to the actions of others; a love that is not quick to take offense, a love that pities the erring and looks above and beyond the action to the circumstances and surroundings that called forth the act. A love that pities the sinner while it condemns the sin. A love that sinner while it condemns the sin. A love that is not influenced by the petty cares of everyday life. A love that sees in every creature create in God's image an immortal soul, whether it b

the child of poverty or of wealth. I remember when a child I thought it was impossible for us to love our enemies, and I thought God was unreasonable to require it of us. I do not suppose any one could have explained it satisfactorily to my childish mind. I bought then it meant to love all with the sam love I gave my mother and father and dear friends. I knew I could not do this and I knew nothing of the other, broader love of charity. But when I came to comprehend the meaning of charity, imperfectly of course, I no longer thought God unjust. He knew we would be the happier for it, for this loving brings its own reward. Let us then cultivate this love. Let us rejoice that others are happy, though we are suffering. Let us be sorry that we want to the course of the course that any are in trouble. Let us be glad that others are rich though we are poor, and let us give pity and aid to those who are poorer than ourselves. Thus shall we be blessed. W.

REVERENCE FOR SUPERIORS GOOD READING FOR ALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- There is no more comely irtue than this: that instinctive feeling which inclines us to honor a man or a woman who is our superior in mind or morals. It at once combines courage in its rarest aspect, with homility and self-sacrifice,-the most beautiful of the virtues. I say instinctive, because we cannot reason out this feeling. If we try logic, the impression is very likely to give place to vanity. and we are apt to say: "He is not so clever after all." In regard to moral excellence it seems even more difficult. Our own frailty is apt to mar the impression, and we are inclined be. To a young mind it is easter, because it is more natural; but to a well-disciplined nature it ought always to be possible. "A young man reverenceth his superiors, an old man is more forward to tax them," is the language of Bacon (History of Life and Death), and, as it seems to me, the language of Nature; though I am not sure but I should sav, rather, the language of a refined nature. This reverence is to be distinguished from that spirit which yields tamely to the demand of arrogance, of savage coarseness, or inbumanity. Reverence to one who says, "I am stronger than thou; therefore I will rule over thee," is not a commendable quality in human nature. It is the cringing of a slave, or the trick of deceit. Such an one crawls on his belly like a snake; I would beware of him. If he were a young man, I would not wish to trust him; if he were an old man, he must be weak and contemptible.

to trust him; if he were an old man, he must be weak and contemptible.

This reverence for our superiors is, no doubt, a higher manifestation of love. This principle is natural; and I would have every young man reverence every old man, as well as his father; that is, I would seek to have this possible. That this be possible, I would have every old man to be a guide, a counselor, and virtuous example to every young man, since there ought to be a character in the superior worthy of reverence. I would have a father avoid drunkenness, and immorality, and dishonesty as traits not worthy of honor. Shall a child honor that father whom he remembers child honor that father whom he remembers only on account of his brutality? I hope not only on account of his brutality? I hope not. To insist on it is to make the child the slave of his father. Shall a young man reverence an old man whose character lacks virtue and manly nobleness? Commend to him, rather, the example of Aristides, the philosopher. "What do you think now?" said Dionysius, the elder, who had demanded his daughter in marriage. "I think," replied Aristides, "that I had rather see the virgin in her grave than in the palace of a tyrant." Thus to all tyrants. I would raise Thus to all tyrants. I would rais a tyrant. a tyrant. I would ask the rup rather than the courage of a child be sacrificed to his tyranny. So I would say of all superiors. They only are worthy of reverence who are our superiors in virtue; they only worthy of honor as fathers or mothers who display great love for their children.

dren.

A parent owes certain duties to a child. If he fails to perform them he is unworthy of reverence. A father has no right, nor has the guardian of a young man the right, to send him into the world without preparation,—unarmed. He has a right to a fair chance. The child may, and very often does, receive the armor of Saul; but the lad can throw it away, and fight the battle of life in his own way,—the father's duty has been performed.

Those children are, indeed, to be pitied who inherit from their parents neither property nor duty has been performed.

Those children are, indeed, to be pitied who inherit from their parents neither property nor the memory of tenderioss and love. I hold it a duty that parents owe to their children, and that ancestors generally owe to their descendants, to give them such education, as well as such pecuniary aid, as will afford them the best chance possible to attain to a high, or at least an bonorable, place in the world, and not be obliged by the pinching of poverty to use ignoble mans to get a living.—as well as have none of the opportunities of leisure which give a basis for success and happiness. For this reason when Piutarch combares the lives of Cato the Censor and Aristides, he complains that while the latter, who was one of the most eminent men in Greece, left his descendants in such disgraceful poverty that "some of tnem had to support themselves by jugglers' tricks, while others received public alms; not one of them retaining a feeling or a sentiment worthy of their illustrious ancestor." the family of the former, on the contrary, produced Prætors and Consuls to the fourth generation, Cato the Prilosopher being the best and most illustrious man of his time.

HOW NOT TO SPEND A VACATION.
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- I have read with feelings of pleasure the accounts given by the summer wanderers whose lines fell in pleasant places, and possibly a short letter from one whose va-cation was not of so pleasant a character may be of interest to your readers of this department. Early in the spring a friend (?) of mine, an enthusiast on pedestrianism, suggested that we take a tramp through a portion of Wisconsin. I had a great many doubts as to the success of the enterprise, but, being overpersusded, I finally consented to the scheme. We con-

marriage to as many criminal young men, for the purpose of preventing them from becoming criminal bachelors? He advises young men to marry at a suitable age, but fails to state the age be thinks proper. August, carrying only two changes of lines, and enough provisions for the first night, decend-ing on the farmers to supply our wants—for a

age, but fails to state the age he thinks proper. He also says: "In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, where a married man commits crime, the foundation of it was laid and cemented while living the unenviable life of a bachelor." An ingenious method of palliating the married crimins? act. That is, if Tom Jones marries at 20, and at 25 thinks it necessary to beat his wife, during a drunken fit, we must conclude that he had all his plans laid for the tragedy when he was a bachelor of 18. satchel between us, we started, about 9 o'clock p. m. of the day mentioned; going north, we walked along the lake shore, reaching Evanston at midnight. In passing through the town we were stopped by a vigilant guardian of

when he was a bachelor of 18.

L. M. may have a more exalted idea of women than I have, yet I'il yield to none in admiration of the true woman. But it should not be expected that we should have a very exalted idea of them when we are "floundering it the mud." I may be called by some a bachelor, still that would not prevent me from appreciating all that is good, true, and beautiful.

I deny his assertion that marriage improves a man and woman 100 per cent. In a few cases it

finding a convenient hay-stack, slept for a couple of hours on the west side of it. Waking, we performed our shutions in a ditch, and made our first break for something to eat,—our sup-ply below a proportion. man and woman 100 per cent. In a few cases is may. If it did in all, why so many miserabl failures! Why so much shirking of responsibilities? Why are there so many who marry fo desire alone, and wink at the Divine command our first break for something to eat,—our supply being exhausted.

Approaching an innocent, unassuming white house with green blinds, we made our way to the side door, and a pleasant-faced lady answered the door, showing a well-laden table. My partner asked if she would be so good as to give us something to eat; and was going to say we would pay her for it, but bang came the door, and we heard a voice raised to a high-bitch call to some imaginary John that two tramps were at the door,—hurry and come down-stairs: We didn't wait to interview John, but waiked away. looking as sad as the circumstances seemed to warrant. After a short consultation, we concluded to try at a neat-looking brown house, trimmed in a darker shade of the same color. A man answered our summons at the door, and, in response to our request, couched in the very mildest

desire alone, and wink at the Divine command? It is a question of great moment, whether married life is worth striving for, when so many such lives are failures, and, all things-considered, is not the life of a bachelor preferable to the married life of a discordant couple?

L. M. says we "are insulting the opposit sex as long as we remain single." If that is true, it makes confirmed bachelors of all us "non-entities," for no respectable woman would marry a man that insults her. If he had left that out of his letter, we might have lived on. hat out of his letter, we might have lived on hoping for the best. That was the most unkind est cut of all. Alas! my only consolation that n remains is to make my last will and testame nd bequeath to that fair creature that was to good for me all my gold, in conweeping a few weeps for the sake of my gold, in not for me.

Bob.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BROOKLYN, Ill., Oct. 7 .- I want to come int The Home for some one's opinion. Am no going to do as Conceited Little Fool did. for think she just showed herself. She was humble enough, some time ago, to come and ask fo advice, and after she had got it returned las advice, and after she had got it returned last week and coolly informed her counselors that she would do just as she pleased. Some one advised her to marry a fool,—of course she would not do that,—but I advised her the best I knew how. What do some of you readers of The Horne think about a little harmless coqueting "massing" some folks call it), not advancing to anything serious, unless you can't avoid it, as is sometimes the case! I think it sall right, but penhaps every one would not agree with me, for some people do have such ludricrous notions on this subject. I got a fearful racket from my older sister not long ago, because she found out, in some mysterious way, that a young man she had heard me call a "spoony" simpleton proposed to me. I told "spoony" simpleton proposed to me. I told her repeatedly that I was not to be blamed for his proposing and never thought of such a thing. My old-maid sunt thep interceded, and told me that if I did not care for him and never intended to accept him; even if I did have an unexpected offer, that I should not have kept his company or said anything to him; then she looked knowingly at me and added: "You don't know what might come o' such things." Probably some eccentric notion or other was in her mind, but I could not help laughing at be anyway, and do you blame me?

She said girls should not court boys that they did not regard seriously, but that's just another old maid's idea. I don't think that girls ought to settle down like sedate old grandmothers jus because they don't happen to love every that comes along and gives them an opportunity to amuse themselves a little; if they did, they never would find anybody they could love Don't you think so? From DARKEY.

ALWAYS MARRY FOR LOVE. To the Editor of The Tribune

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26 .- Though a constant reader of The Home, I have never before contributed to its welcome column, but the question of Constance Armagh, if in seriousness, merits a reply.

This question of love or money in marriage is ne which to all time will be asked, and by those experienced the only answer is love. I have no doubt that some good people marry withou ove and get along comfortably, but they never realize the wealth there is beyond money, in oure love, the happiness beyond expression in knowing that there is one who, through poverty or wealth, disappointment or success, will ove you above all others, until and beyond

I agree with you that money is good, but suppose that after you have married the rich man loses all his money, then without love or money, and with the knowledge that you man ried him for his money, where is your happi-

There are many seasons in one's life when money will not bridge the chasm that must be passed, but perfect love will light the way and make the rough road even pleasant to But let me say that this perfect love must have worth and deep respect for its foundation or it

never be anything but an ordinary business-men "? You cannot tell how your love and gentle guidance might stimulate and develop him, and make him far above the average man. Or again, your refusal might send him to ruin, as woman's refusals have done thousands of others. You must necessarily lose self-respect in marrying for mouey.

Remember that there are long years before you in which your happiness or misery depends upon your decision now.

Evidently Forty Years has been in bad company when he stated that it nearly all more really when he stated that it nearly all more really when he stated that it nearly all more really when he stated that it nearly all more really when he stated that it nearly all more really al

Evidently Forty Years has been in bad company, when he stated that "nearly all men are unfaithful." From my experience—and I am not young, nor have I always lived in one State—unfaithful men are the exception, and not the rule, and there is much upore goodness in mankind than we usually give them credit for.

One would judge from Frank Cushing's writings that he had just received the mitten, and it is all "sour grapes" with him.

If women were all angels where should we men get our wives? Some men seem to think that women are bound to love them, however debauched and dishonorable they may be. Men write as though they thought they could take a lively young girl, and just as soon as the marriage ceremony is over—presto, change!—they have a perfect cook, housekeeper, and matron. Use common sense. Would you expect to take a young boy, lead him into a carpenter's shop, and the moment he had crossed the

hreshold have him a perfect carpenter? SICK OF THE SUBJECT. TELL HIM SOMETHING NEW.

To the Editor at The Tribune. MAZOMANIE, Oct. 6.—In mercy can you not spare us from the deep affliction of any more etters on the subject of matrimony? Can't you issue a prohibition or something to quiet these matrimonial squealers? We are sick; we are fired, and we shiver with aguish chills whenever we read the headings to The Home, and find another dose. We have heard the same drawl, so many, many times. Even the blessed examples of Chat, Fern Leaf, and France fail to put a quietus upon these persistent creatures. Who cares, anyway, whether Frank Cushing has a noble regard for the poblest sex .- witness the compliment, ladies, please,-or whether those old prosies are happy in their married relations or not? In the name of a goodly number, I pray you, "Give us a rest." If you must write, try painting, traveling, music, poetry, children, babies, aye, even temperance,—anything, Lut leave us to marry or be given in mar-

thing, but leave us to marry or be given in marriage without further remarks.

Forty Years, you are terribly mistaken in regard to two at least of your ideals, viz.: Chat and Fanny Driscoll. Chat, I know to be a woman; for did I not bring down the vials of her wrath upon my devoted head, because I ventured to make a "poor but respectable" pun upon her illustrious cognomen? Methinks the fire of it must have scorced these raven locks, for I see a suspicious brownish tinge, or is it because I have the "convict shave"? Besides, my dear, though ancient friend, do I not live close to Boscobel, and have I not passed and repassed that most estimable lady? Of a truth, she is a woman, and a very womanly woman into the bargain.

ness and crime?

Now, take the 500 referred to. I say the seed woman, and a very womanly woman into the bargain.

Fanny Driscoll is not an old maid. That's certain. She can't be more than three-and-twenty. She happens to attend an Episcopalian church in Milwaukee, over which an old friend of mine now presides. She does more than write "intense love-lamenting verses all her days," and could you but know her, you would acknowledge she could use any poetic license did she but smile at you; would it could be you alone. I adore women,—brown, blue, gray, or hazel eyed; whether they be tail and slight or "a fat, merry little blonde squab of a woman." And that makes me think, dear Forty, that I have in my mind's eye just such a Now, take the 500 referred to. I say the seed which has ripened into their innumerable crimes was sown when they were young; that they were budding into criminals years before they were bachelors. Will L. M. deny it? If the statistics of our Pententiaries and Houses of Correction are worth anything, they show to an alarming extent the influence intoxicating liquors have in the formation of criminals, and not that the majority of criminals are bachelors, as L. M. would have it. Suppose they do, how are we to effect a change in the statistics? By marriage? Certainly not. If the young women are willing to marry criminals it might be effected; but no woman with any self-respect would have anything to do with them. If L. M. possessed a half-dozen of "blooming reponsibilities," would he be willing to give them in Forty, that I have in my mad's eye just such a delitious little thing as you said you favored. She can smile and smile, laugh charming ripples of laughter, say yea-as, with the rising influction to perfection, and don't know enough

to last her over Sunday. What say you, old Partner?

Yiddie, I admire you immenselv. Wish I could be there too, to eat the dinner. A roving Bachelor don't often sit opposit bright eyes, cherry lios, and blushing cheeks, no matter how much he would like to. It wouldn't be hard for me to find your whereabouts if a capital dinner was the send-off. Take courage, Mr. Freeman; an invitation from a pretty young lady is not to be ignored.

Somebody go and snake hands with that Brooklynite. You go, Yiddie. She's homesick I know, and to be pitied. Tell her for me to spruce up and weather the rale,—only you put it in your dainty girl phrases, fit for such lips as yours.

How swiftly old Time wields his sickle! I

AN OLD PRIEND RETURNS.

To the Editor of The Tribusia.

OHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The cacoethes scribendi is trong upon me to-night. It always is when I'm sort of lonesome. I've hied me to my bower nd, having read all THE TRIBUNES, what shall do for amusement? I've quarreled with my atest lover, and can't write to him, and have no other correspondence demanding immediate attention.

Having been so long absent from The there are serious doubts in my mind as to whether the Conductor will let me in. I've wanted to come so many times, but have been so busy in the everyday affairs of this work-aday world. But I've always taken the time to read The Home, and when in foreign lands (over in Michigan) how refreshing to my soul was the sight of its familiar pages,—as the smell of the heather to Scotia's sons, or the savory incens of Bridgeport in the nostrils of a native Chi-

How I have longed to take up my pen on How I have longed to take up my pen one some subjects,—love, matritnony, and divorce following in logical sequence! I wanted to talk to Chadwick, Freeman, and many others. How I have longed to tell Forty Years how much I admire him! And the Conceited Little Fool! She is not rightly named. Please get an act of Congress to rechristen her. The name doesn't suit her, and it's such a mouthful. To my mind, she said some very sensible things in the last issue of The Home. She thanks Helen Gilbert for the "only kind words in The Home." I'd say several to her if I only knew how; and I can say several to her if I only knew how; and I can sympathize with her in one thing; she has been taken for a man. So was I the first time i wrote for The Home. Didn't I feel flattered! I considered myself, immediately, almost as good a a man, and beld my head quite loftily.

a man, and held my head quite fortuly, considering what a little body I am.

My taste may be quite diversified, but F. is also one of my favorites. She has written somethings which—I hope she will pardon my presumption—I thought I must have written my self in some other stage off existence, for they were my sentiments, but clothed in a glorified garb which I should despair of ever attaining except in dreams.

Brooklynite proposes to regale the readers of

The Home with a new version of "Helen's Babies." Now, I started out with the intention of giving a few illustrations of the angelic swee ness of disposition and canning little ways of some of the bables I have met with in my journeying to and fro, but have prefaced so much, after my usual manner, that the interesting anecdotes must be deferred. Miss FLITE, PROM THE ATHENS OF ILLINOIS.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 20 .- Frank Cushing, think you do hold false opinions with regard to

the opposit sex. I have found that deceit, vanity, and extravagence are vices common to all buman nature, and I do not consider the majority of girls particularly afflicted in this direc tion, or possibly I have been unusually lucky in my knowledge of women and girls. In my nemory's catalog of really noble young meh and true, lovely women the ratio is about two women to one man. I have not been thrown much with "society" girls, and these are probably the ones of whom you speak. grant that the majority of them may he vain, frivolous, or deceitful, but it seems to me that he who runs may read the reasons for this. In the first place, however men may fee about the matter, they always appear to like the gay, frivolous girl, who often is possessed of neither heart nor brains worth mentioning. Did you ever see a girl of this description who didn't have all the attention she could wish? I never did. I once heard a man say: "O we only want to have fun with these girls: when only want to have full with these girls; when we want wives, we select them from the pretty modest girls, whom we have allowed to go unnoticed while we enjoyed qurselves with the others." Very fine for the gentlemen, no doubt, but it don't encourage modesty and sense on the part of the girls. When a girl sees so plainly the way to gain the attention of sees so plainly the way to gain the attention of gentlemen, can you blame her much for taking it? The majority of girls do not reach that point of experience in their girlhood where they can make a nice discrimination between real appreciation and mere praise. Another reason lies in the education of girls. How many of them are taught that their chief end and aim in life is to make a good match? However grand a thing a husband may be, I have noticed that making the pursuit of one the chief aim of one's life is not apt to have an ennobling influence on the character.

one the chief aim of one's life is not apt to have an ennobling influence on the character. You say men seek the society of women, and come away disappointed in not finding their ideal women. How many of them (men) are so good and true that they might be called ideal men? How many of them can boast of so true a nanhood that they have a right to talk of the failings and frivolities of womanhood? For it certainly is true that we cannot expect more nobility from others than we show ourselves, and I have also doticed that, when I go into any person's society confidently expecting and persistently demanding their best, I usually get it, and, if their best is not much, I have rarely found any one so bad that they could not humble me in some point, or so ignorant that they ble me in some point, or so ignorant that they could not teach me something. It is so easy to find fault. Any one can point out the right path, but it takes a hero to show it by actually

path, but it takes a hero to show it by actually walking it himself.
You say you hope you will get a good wife.
Well, I hope so, too; but let me surgest that it would be a good idea for you to appoint yourself a committee of one to furnish her with a good husband, or do you, with the shrinking indesty of mankind, take it for granted that you will be that any way? And I would like to ask, in the case where you speak of men flattering the average woman until she thinks she is all that is good and noble, on which side does the deceit come in, and who is to biame for the vanity? It is my opinion that the good time coming will not get here until women stop abusing men, men quit railing at women, and each try to bring themselves up to the ideal of excellence. "First cast on the beam that is in thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to

excellence. "First cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

This is my first visit to The Home, and I am afraid I have staid so long they won't want me to come again, so I'll stop here and say good-by.

MARGUERITE.

BENDER'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 30.—Some time since I enered The Home and asked for some advice with regard to my case, for I thought to a man full of sorrows and well sequainted with grief The Home would be the place to apply for aid. Since that time I have watched with eager eyes for the relief sought, and it comes not; and how to escape the terrors that await me is

eyes for the relief sought, and it comes not; and how to escape the terrors that await me is now my great concern. I read the severe criticism (by Topsy Tiukle) on the state of affairs, and to answer that is my present duty, and I will then say good by to 'the Home. I do not think there is one other place in the world's sake if there is not.

Topsy Tinkle, I feel that your letter was more cold than comforting, however well it satisfied you. You seem to fire off a voiley of wit at my love for ham and eggs. I telb you they will take a map through where pansies and rosebuds would starve him to death. You, no doubt, would press away your little buds and every day go and look at them and smile aweetly on them. But if you had no honest, hardworking husband to provide for you, I am sure you would soon smile as sweetly and affectionately at the sight of a warm biscuit, with butter, nem and eggs to suit, as you would at your roses. We cannot measure life by what it seems, but by what it is. With all the gauze and tinsel trimming of the fabric of life, there must be something durable in its warp and woof. So while flowers may look well enough on the hill-side, the valley, or by the brook, they are of flomore use to us than the rainbow. I have known some people to go wild over seeing the rainbow. My wife, at one time, thought she would write a poem on the R. B. She insisted that she had caught some wizard notes of poetic song, and, thus inspired, she wrote:

O look at that beautiful, beautiful bow!

O look at that beautiful, beautiful bow!

Low it happens to be there I'm sure I den't know.

And I am certain she told the truth. I could not read any more, for she knew I was fond of poetry, and would not oblige me by letting me read. If any of the Homites have ever seen this little gem in print, please tell me when and where. and where.

Topsy, you say that if you occupied the position of Mrs. Bender you would keep some buds and flowers for my coffin. I am sure that is very kind, and, if it ever comes around so I

can, I would be pleased to do a like favor, only "take need that your flight be not lo winter," as flowers are generally scarce at that time. Your picture of ham-and-eggs swaying in the sunshine at the parlor window must have taxed all your mental energies, as well as physical strength; and, in the language of Bacon, or Choate, "I warn you, beware of the mental waste."

see by yesterday's Home that you have made an attack upon poor Cushing, but I hope he can light his way out. The Cushings are very comon here; they even have them in news at J. BENDER.

WHAT IS IT?

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 15.—The living question : Shall we be savers or destrovers of future men? Forty Years, you have taken my little boat of thought and shot it out away over the boundless billows of the ocean of space. I see nor sign nor sail anear me, and the waters are wide, -so wide that I heatste to dip my our in sheer despair at the limitlesness of the expanse. Yet it was partly what I said "between the ines" that sent me so afloat, and-but my oar s a light one. I will give it one little shakeou are glad of the privilege for interchanges of unspoken thought in The Home, and so are we all. I notice in this little world by ftself, like the great outer world, that Success folds her hands and smiles. She may "please her fancy with ideal webs." perchance, but she cannot, setting herself outside, assume for a momen the individuality of sad-eyed Failure, and feet the restless gnawing of the demon Want, and, stretching bleeding hands hither and thither on every side, clutch eagerly at every passing straw of chance, still booing, fevered and blinded, for

of chance, still booing, fevered and blinded, for some fairer skies and sunnier waters. How hardly can they of the full, satisfied lives understand the life that only waits? As easily might the camel go through the needle's eve.

"What are the ghosts of old New-England divines thinking as they walk the new churches on these frosty nights? Let us believe that they have learned much in the vestibule of the great beyond, and, looking back over the years, they see that they were the men, and that the creed, for the times. But the former things have passed away. Out of pinching poverty and rigid discipline of bodily crucifizion never came the fine esthetic soul and sense. And the world, now that she has conquered the came the fine esthetic soul and sense. And the world, now that she has conquered the rocks and the nills, can lay down her pick and spade, and take up her pallet and pen; and as we leave the coarse and meagre behind, move glowly toward that word "culture," that says so little, yet means so much.

It may be a "vale of divine intent," but I often ask myself, Wherefore am I in it, and whither bound and only echo answers. But a "why" holds infinitely less of satisfaction than a "therefore," so, because I am here, I repeat the question: "Shall we be savers or destroyers?" and who shall teach us? Who, that understands, will "cast the first stone," trusting

rest" and who shall teach us? Who, that un-lerstands, will "cast the first stope," trusting t may not "rise up armed men"? We are what our fathers and mothers decreed, and fifty years from now this will still be true of the the generation. Was the soul there? Do we not deal with the souls of men (possibly of women, also, Chadwick to the contrary notwithstand-ing), the weal and wo of untold generations, and as filopantly as with a new toy? Can we not learn life's nobler, grander meaning? May we not rise above the coarse self-astisfaction of success to the ideal fineness of comparative per-

So deep and so varied, so numberless and unexpected, are the recompenses of this strange ourney of ours. I do not understand. I have journey of ours. I do not understand. I have said this world's gifts are only for the strong, her races for the swift, and he who stoops to lift a fallen brother, or give a cup of water to a little child, fails out and is distanced, while the world smiles and applauds the wineer. Is it "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst," and because of the hunger they shall be filled but does the recompense often come before the rainbow are has rested its further side on the mists of the great unknown?

MAUD MEREDITE.

WOMAN'S TRUE MISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Marriage seems to be the omentous question which is at present absorbing the interest of not only the writers but the readers of The Home. Being one of the latter, and becoming quite interested, I fain would give my ideas concerning it. Raven Hair considers marriage a mockery in which women be-"A true rule,-a true wife in her husband's ousehold is his servant; it is in his heart she s Queen. Whatever of the highest he can hope, it is hers to promise; all that is dark in him she must purge into purity; all that is talling in him, she must strengthen into truth." a holy mission here on earth, to ennoble and purify the sterner sex,-man. Without her influence man would sink into the lowest pits of

iniquity and sin. Raven Hair thinks that in course of time man will prove inconstant. Is it such an extraordinary fact? Are we not all children of dam and Eve, and consequently liable to fall? Is it because we fall once we are past redemption? Ah! no; if the wife forsakes not her duty, but endeavors by kindness and fore to win him back, he cannot long resist, but will soon return to her and bestow increased love and care on one who has proved herself so

worthy.

But, too often, the husband is not alone to blame; the wife, instead of trying to pure all that is dark in him into purity, meets him with coldness and scorn. Does this tend to win him back? Oh, no; it only widens the chasm between them and they drift far her and far her from that love, happiness, and peace which is necessary in every household. If wives would look more to the interests and happiness of their husbands, we would hear less of the dryores, suicides, and murders which seem to be the fashion of the day. I fear I have already trespassed too long on the time and patience of our kind editor.

GOLDEN HAIL

RATHER OBSCURE. BUREAU COUNTY, Ill., Sept. 27.—Manythinks,

Kitty, for so kindly quoting from F.'s letter for me. I will try and explain my ideas further. F. asks me to prescribe for the case in question, which I lear I cannot do, since she gives only the effect, and in choosing the remedy it is necessary to know the cause. It is impossible for me to determine the cause, since the same result may follow numerous causes. The wisdom lies in being able to determine what is the cause. I can only offer some suggestions. The state of mind described might be a reflection of the condition of some friend, or other person, between whom and the subject there is a chord of sympathy or psychological connection; or it of sympathy or psychological connection; of Imight be the result of a vague perception of some coming trial or perplexity; of it may arise from some physical cause, even though there are no real aches or pains; or home the lack of some settled, earnest prose,—a restlesoress of spirit arising from the lack of some intentive to work. I am inclined to the belief that the latter cause is the most common, especially among women who have minds, and cannot be satisfied with the drivinsks of gossip and fashion. If that is the cause, the remedy will be to choose some definit object to work to, and then train the mind to obedience. The condition is an inhamonious one, and may be produced either by too much or too little contact with others; the remedy would be the opposit. In my own experience I have often found self-conscionsness (I know not how to express it) the cause of a similar condition of mind, but have changed it for a harmonious condition by forcing myself to become for the time being absorbed in some other person's pleasure or pain, thereby forgetting myself. An instance just now enters my mind, of a friend's laboring under such a state of mind for several days, being unable to determine the cause until a telegram was received calling him to the bedside of a sick child. I could add many more illustrations if time and space permitted. I fear I have not expressed my ideas clearly enough to be understood, but must ask for your kind forbearance, as my time is so occupied it is with difficulty that I write at all. The gist of my ideas is this: The psychological effect of mind upon mind is but little realized or understood, and, if studied closely and carefully, would develop a science as positive as that pertaining to the physical body. I would be glad to hear your ideas on the submight be the result of a vague perception Dositive as that pertaining to the physical body.

I would be glad to hear your ideas on the subject. There was a subject mentioned in last, week's paper I would like to add a word to, but time forbids at present.

Almsz.

THE DOMESTIC TYBANT.

Like many things that ought not to be, he has wife. Like others that ought to be, he doesn't know how to manage her. Instead of doing this with the law of kindness, and thus even make out of her a "willing stave," he assumes the exasperating, domineering tone and man-ner, and tells her frequently she must obey, and uses the word "Work! work!" as glibly as the duck's "Quack! quack!"

Does he work? Not be; be is generally some kind of an agent, or engaged in a pure

does not require man his easy chair, snicke watch the fashionably-return home to his wif ber names.

If he fines her dress
to be "tony"; if not,
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allow her in ready cash it, what he spends for the children. But no last like those of the through the widerne supply, and still looks had before marriage. WHAT'S

PANA, Ill., Oct. 4 sweet, black-eyed It must have a nice n lamma wants to call forget what, and p brother says its Jen ladies of The Home send name on posta name is selected, I wi Address GRASSES A

Unicago, Oct. 6.—I. ters of The Home if grasses they would . small sum, or bitter-sanxious to have som send me a bunch of bl

HOW CANARI Not Able to Sing U

"Business is revive reporter's salutation t street naturalist yest whether the trade in t ing brisk ?" This is the close

ple," Mr. Reiche rep ward to an enorm and Nubian hons, tige have are in Central P with me to keep a me I send out expedit wanted. If an order for any number of guarantee to- have th on the 1st of May. ured after being orde ones, of course. The shows in this count vacant in must be illi fill it, for this is the orders of that sort. Ing without a cage of further children wouldn's get a good many ordering in price from have one at Coney Isla ish people soon, and th

ish people soon, and upon.

"Besides the trave zoological gardens to sain Europe, yes, whare not troubled much in this country. I the interest is now only gardens in Berlin, who was a sain which is the sain whi "And what do you'd are dull!"
"These," and Mr. R signif, what seemed from the seemed from the

buy a canary's cage of this city. These thing Europe. The faste to be inculcated, and it is "They call them can German birds. The sing. It was when the linnet and the lar of Europe that the linnet and the lar of Europe that the linds are all bred in G of the Harz Mounts world. There is not a about Andreasburg a fail of them. Some of many as 300 in a year, haps twenty to a nou goes to the inhabitant for their canary birds. goes to the inhabitant for their canary birds bred them for general and prizes are offered. "These wicker cage bolding up one stend bolding up one slend of soft white wood, who breed the birds. America is confined t about three weeks. thousand birds to my directs a number directs a number of Harz enough birds to ant has no general pl from cottage to cot birds, and in another tions are direct. tions are given to se of shipment, to be the day the ship sails. I feed them and care it take care of 1,250 bit two men going each with ships every week."

Here Mr. Reiche re

Here Mr. Reiene re show how the birds I leit hand six or eigh fastened together in shovel held in his rig of seed from a bucke single sweep scattere bars and into little c like skill and celeriticages from a can suc of lamps.

"You see how one birds," Mr. Reiche sa his hand he can feed you only have to mu have to be as tender They are two week Mountains to New Y more than two week week in the shop, so finement is not very in such quarters, and I see that I am likel hand, I send them o anction."

The saddest days of the Are swiftly coming—
The golden-rod, that will droop its head the sunset-rays and the meon shine of the waves shall ocat where the pringes of moss will the whore cold waves been and November days, and November days, shall steal along with Creeping along, and, shall steal along with Creeping along, and, shall steal along with Creeping along, and, shall steal along with Clasping the world with Chapting the world with the blinding sleet, and And Sammer drift o'e Where the past Year

Justice to The Chicago To a tabular statement to oois for 1879, by con acres of wheat and the figures given for the figures given for the wheat of the wheat of the county of St. Clair County but the true figures of County-Assessed County-Assessed

do a like favor,ar flight be not in win-merally scarce at that am-and-eggs swaying lor window must have energies, as well as a the language of Ba-a you, beware of the

that you have made ing, but I hope he can ash ngs are very com-se them in pews at J. BENDER.

The Tribune. The living question destrovers of future have taken my little it out away over the ean of space. I see e, and the waters are ate to dip my oar in snees of the expanse. I taid "between the par, and-but my oar t one little shakeege for interchanges The Home, and so are little world by ftself, that Success folds e may "please her nnce, but she cannot, me for a moment red Failure, and feet demon Want, and, hither and thither on at every passing straw

ered and blinded, for unler waters. How satisfied lives under-tes As easily might oredie's eve. of old New-England raik the new churches Let us believe that a the vestibule of the ing back over the years, the men, and that the But the former things pinching poverts crucifixion nev onl and sense. And the he has conquered the can lay down her e up her pallet and pen; at word "culture," that

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GOLDEN HATE. tor of The Tribune. Ill., Sept. 27.—Many thanks, fuoting from F.'s letter for explain my ideas further.
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AIMSE.

MESTIC TYRANT.

Mor of The Tribune.

that ought not to be, he has s that ought to be, he doesn't age her. Instead of doing of kindness, and thus even "willing siave," he assumes comineering tone and man-requently she must obey, and

requently she must obey, and ork! work!" as glibly as the uack!" Not he; he is generally some r engaged in a pursuit that

does not require manual labor. He can sit in his easy cimir, spicke his cigar, read his paper, watch the fashionably-dressed promenaders, and return home to his wife in the kitchen and call

her names.

If he finds her dressed up, he says she wants to be "tony"; if not, a sloven. She begged of him (for a beggar he wants her to be) just to sllow her in ready cash, without her begging for sllow her in ready cash, without her begging for it, what he spends for tobacco, to get this seem to the children. But no. Her clothes seem to last like those of the children of Israel passing through the wilderness, for she had a goodly supply, and still looks well in the old silks she had before marriage.

His WIFE.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Mamma's got a baby. A sweet, black-eyed little girl; so very sweet. It must have a nice name, but we can't decide. Namma wants to call it some great long name, I forget what, and papa something else, and I forget what, and paper sometiming else, and brother says its Jennie. Won't some of the ladies of The Home send it a name? If you send name on postal card, to the one whose name is selected, I will send baby's picture.

Address

Sister, Box 525.

GRASSES AND BERRIES.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
(MICAGO, Oct. 6.—I would like to ask the sisters of The Home if any of them have pretty grands they would be willing to send me for a small sun, or bitter-sweet berries? I am very annous to have some of both. Can any one send me a bunch of bleached oats for rases? AUTUM LEAP.

HOW CANARIES ARE BRED.

ot Able to Sing Until Crossed with the Linnet or Lark-The Trade in Them.

New York Sun.
"Business is reviving, Mr. Reiche," was the reporter's salutation to the well-known Chatham street naturalist yesterday. "Will you tell me whether the trade in wild animals also is becom-

"This is the close of the season for that staple," Mr. Reiche replied: "but I am looking forward to an enormous business in elephants and Nubian lions, tigers, camels, and monkeys have are in Central Park. It is not customary with me to keep a stock. As orders come to me I send out expeditions and procure what are wanted. If an order were to come to me to-day for any number of elephants or lions. I could guarantee to have them all ready for delivery on the 1st of May. Wild beasts are always captured after being ordered—they would be young ones, of course. There are about twenty-five shows in this country that have menageries attached, and whenever in these a cage becomes vacant in must be filled, and I am called upon to fill it, for this is the only house that supplies orders of that sort. No show thinks of traveling without a cage of fifteen or twenty monkeys—the children wouldn't tolerate it. I expect to get a good many orders for monkeys. They range in price from \$5 up to \$300, though I have one at Coney Island that is going to aston, ish people soon, and that I wouldn't take \$2,500 for."

Besides the traveling shows you have the "In Europe, yes, where my brother is, but we are not troubled much with zoological gardens in this country. I think it will come, but the miterest is now only just developing. At the gardens in Berlin, where the admission price is 25 cents, they have had 30,000 visitors in a single-case, and the average attendance is very 25 cents, they have had 30,000 visitors in a single day, and the average attendance is very large. Here, if a zoological garden were opened, the people would overrun it for a week, and nobody would go thereafter. Besides, in the cities of Europe the ground is given for the zoological gardens free of rent, which is the only arrangement under which one of these great places could support itself. For the Aquarium I have to pay a rent of \$10,000."

"And what do you neal in when wild animals are dult!"

are dult!"
"These," and Mr. Reiche waved his hand to "These," and Mr. Reiche waved his hand to signify wast seemed from their flutter and their noise a million canaries. Each bird was confined separately in a little wicker cage in the form of a cube, measuring about six inches in all ways. These here all the walls of the large snop, rising in tiers to the ceilling, and barriandes of them rose at intervals from the floor.

"The canary bird is my staple," Mr. Reiche continued. "From August until May these little creatures come to me at the rate of 2,000 erery week. When I came to this country, in 1847, there was no trade in canary birds, just as there was no trade in flowers. You could not buy a canary's cage or seed to feed bim with in

there was no trade in flowers. You could not buy a canary's cage or seed to feed him with in this city. These things had to be sent for to Europe. The taste for birds and flowers had to be inculcated, and it has been since that time. "They call them canary birds, but they are German birds. The native canary does not sing. It was when the canary was crossed with the linnet and the lark and the other song birds of Europe that the little musician which we know as the canary came to exist. These birds are all bred in Germany. The inhabitants of the Harz Mountains supply the civilized know as the canary came to exist. These brids are all bred in Germany. The inhabitants of the Harz Mountains supply the civilized world. There is not a cottage in all the region about Andreasburg and the Brocken that is not fell of them. Some of the peasants raise as many as 300 in a year, but the average is perhaps twenty to a house. As much as \$300,000 gost to the inhabitants of the Harz Mountains for their canary birds every year. They have bred them for generations, and fairs are held and prizes are offered to stimulate the breeders. "These wicker cages," the fancier continued, holding up one sleender and simply constructed of soft white wood, "are made by the peasants who breed the birds. The canary that comes, to America is confined to his cage for a space of about three weeks. I send an order for several thousand birds to my brother in Germany. He directs a number of agents to collect in the Harz enough birds to fill the order. The peasant has no general place of sale. The agents go from cottage to cottage, buying in one 500 birds, and in snother 700, and so on. Instructions are given to send these birds to the port of shipment, to be there on Friday. On Saturday the ship sails. Men go with the birds to feed them and care for them. One man can take care of 1,250 birds, and I generally have two men going each way in the North German ships every week."

Here Mr. Reiche requested one of bis men to show how the birds teed. The man lifted in his lett hand six or eight little cages that were fastened together in a line, and with a kind of showed held in his right scooped up a quantity of seed from a bucket at his side, and with a single sweep scattered the same through the bars and into little cups arranged inside. With like skill and celerity water was poured into the cages from a can such as is used in the filling of lamps.

cages from a can such as is used in the filling of lamps.

"You see how one man can take care of 1,250 birds," Mr. Reiche said. "With two sweeps of his hand he can feed and water eight birds, and you only have to multiply. The fittle fellows have to be as tenderly cared for as children. They are two weeks coming from the Harz Mountains to New York, and they are never more than two weeks, and renerally not one week in the shop, so their period of close confinement is not very long. They cannot be kept in such quarters, and whenever by any accident I see that I am likely to be left with many on hand, I send them out and at once sell them by hand, I send them out and at once sell them by

A DIRGE.

The saddest days of the dying Year
Are swiftly coming—will soon be here.
The golden-rod, that now crowns the way,
Will droop its head with the sombre day;
The crimson leaves shall fall from the trees,
And the trees where the same before;
And the subset-rays shall pair once more,
And the moon shine dim on the far-off shore;
The waves shall ocat with slow rhythmic time;
The time will moan, and come sweeping down,
With a bungry heart, o'er the sand-hills brown;
Things of moss will bleach on the sand
Where cold waves beat, like an icf band;
And November days, with silent feet,
Shall steal along with their winding-sheet,
Creeping along, and, with coldness shod.
Shail leave their prints on the breathing sod,
Klasing the world with traitorous lips,
Chaling the rills with their finger-tips,
Chaling the rills with their finger-tips,
Chaling the world with darkness again,
The binding sleet, and cold falling rain;
And Summer drift o'er the chartless sea,
Where the past Years hold their revelry,
And we shall sit on the wintry shore,
And sigh for the days that will come no more—
Sit and sigh while one tremoling star
Will timidy shine on us from afar—
Trying to smile on the burial-sod
Of the crimson-leaves and golden-rod,
As they sortly rest where they are piled,
Grant Park, Ill.

Mrs. O. B. Hewett.

Justice to St. Clair County.

375 bushels, instead of 2,400,181. as THE TRESUNE has it. In Madison County THE TRIBUYE'S statement makes the acreage 102,767, and the vield in bushels 2,480,874. Our figures place St. Clair County ahead of Madison in acreage 54,022, and 1,440,401 bushels in yield. St. Clair certainly ranks as the greatest wheat-producing county in the State of Hilmois or the world.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FACTS, PASHIONS, AND FUN.

Brocial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The elections and the Russian disagreement are the principal topics of the German papers. The alliance with China is taken up in a serio-comic vein by both German and French journalists. The Chariseri has a caricature, in which the Russian and the Frussian are shoth lying flat, while a solitary Chinaman is slowly advancing toward France. A French writer things that Europe's acquaintance with the Mongrols may soon not be limited to the hideous figures on chinaware. Turning to fligh prices, and manufacturers of small profits. A French economist says: "I was lately speaking to a gentleman on economical subjects, when he said, 'Wheat is low, and does not pay the producer. Great progress has been made in milling, and the work is doge cheaper; yet bread is dearer. Why! Because there are twice as many bakers now as formerly, and consequently they can sell only half as much. Besides, they have expensive shope. The same cause prevails for butchers and crocers. Everybody who has a few thousand france wants to zet into business. The country districts are as bad. Still, the giant establishments of London, Paris, and New York take up the place of hundreds of merchants; and the retribuse of the prisoner as a shown to their business of Percol and other with great warming and profits are as bad. Still, the giant establishments of London, Paris, and New York take up the place of hundreds of merchants; and the retribuse of the prisoners are to be expected among so many millions of men, we then propulse of the proposition seems to be forcasing in France.

The Hanlon-Lees have met down the ments of London, Paris, and New York take up the place of hundreds of merchants; and, though the public at large may benefit, it is not so certain that great mercantile monopolies are benefit."

The Hungarian papers contain an interesting letter from Count Bela Szechenyi, who is traveling in the northern provinces of the Chinese Empire. He took his route from Shanghai, instead of from Pekin as he intended, and thence to Honan and Shansi. The famine and consequent lawlesness prevented him from going farther north. According to the official returns, 11,000,000 persons have died from hunger in Tschili, Shansi, Honan, and Kansu, and 5,000,000 in Shansi alone. He left Shanghai Dec. 8, 1878, with two traveling companions a Chinese interpreter, and on Jan. 15 arrived at Tin Tse Kuan, where they gave up traveling by boats; the further progress was on foot, and took till March 21, when So Tchao was reached. During this distance of 523 geographical miles the travelers had been received very well by the civil and military authorities, -in some instances cannonsalutes being fired. Through Hupe, Hopan, and Shansi, on the contrary, they were every-where greeted with cries of "Yang Kvei Tis" foreign devils); and stones, lumps of clay, and 'crackers" of the Chinese sort-viz., exploding cartridges-were thrown at them by crowds which sometimes numbered several hundred It was with great difficulty that they escaped with a few slight wounds. Mandarins never traveling without a numerous retinue of serv ants, the Europeans were considered as very ordinary people; while their tight leather boots and general appearance excited the hatred as well as the derision of the Chinese. The inbabitants are dirty, ugly, and poor,-all three qualities in a supreme degree. Except Przewalsky and Sornowsky, no Europeans had ever penetrated those parts of China. The Jesuit Fathers, Huc and Gabet, were dressed as Lamas, and, owing to their knowledge of Chinese and Mongolian, passed as such. Much hardship was endured for lodgings; but the Count states that game is could ask his companions to select from a bill tiors of the former, to demand satisfaction for an article in the latter. Then the terms are drawn up: "The duel will be fought with swords,—no gloves,—and will stop at the first wound." After an bour and a half of parrying,

abundant, and that often of an evening be of fare comprising pheasant, partridge, duck, goose, pigeon, and hare. At Kansu he shot some fine black-tailed antelopes. Geographical and geological maps were made. The journet by a new route over the ice-covered range of Tsing Ling was full of adventure. The travelers expected to water their horses in the Kholkomo, or Blue Sea, on their way to Thibet, about the 1st of July. The Chinese Minister at Pekin had asked about the maps; but, on being informed that copies of them would be given the Chinese authorities, no objection was made. As allusion has been made to Hue's Travels, if may be well to save that their their interesting way. be well to say that that very interesting work shows how intensely cunning and pushing the Chinese are, and bow the manly Thibetans and the careless Tartars are as mere children in their bands.

Spiritualism would seem to be looking up in Germany, where a full race of Kiddles is rapidly evoluting. Nor are the men who now come forward mere school-superintendents, but scienforward mere school-superintendents, but scientific men; and yet they can make asses of themselves with the most astonishing facility and success. Dr. Slade has upset the learned Professors. Prof. Zellner, of Leipzig, has become a bold cham-son of the clever prestidigitateur; and Dr. Ulvici, Professor of Philosophy at Halle, has entered on a campaign. Dr. Jaeger, Professor of Zoology, is the best of the lot, however. He announces a wonderful discovery, which ought to interest all of us. This grave Professor gravely announces that he has discovered the human sou!

With the examples of Swift, Sterne, and others before us, we should not expect that a parson should necessarily be serious; but the Chaplain of the Strasbourg Hospital, who lately died, certainly selected an ill-judged epitaph. It has been put on his tomb, and reads:

It has been put on his tomb, and reads: Durch Schwabenstreiche *
Kam er ins Himmelsreiche!

Anglice:

By tricks quite Swabian He got in the Fields Elysian. He got in the Fields Mysian.

The numerous horrible murders which have been committed in France, and more especially in Paris, of late years, have been completely eclipsed by the discovery of a butchery which was made on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Billoir, Barre, and Lebiez have been outdone, and a general feeling of national shame at the frequency of such terrible crimes has been evoked. It was 8 o'clock in the evening as three young girls were passing along the Rue de, la Chapelle, where they resided. A very tall man in a blouse passed them on their way. He rubbed slightly against them, and then they remarked that he carried a large basket and a heavy bag. The man was not only very tall, but very stout. He entered a blind alley called at one time the man was not only very tall, but very stout. He entered a bind alley called at one time the Cursed Meadow. He looked cautiously round and then approached the sewer-opening, and, taking out some pieces of flesh, began throwing them in. This done, he walked off rapidly. The girls were struck by the strange manner of the man, and acquainted a policeman with the facts. The officer come to the sewer-grate, and found sticking in it a piece of fresh-cut meat, as he supposed. Believing it was, as the girls said, some diseased meat, he carried it to a butcher in the neighborhood. The latter at once affirmed it to be human flesh. The apothecary a few doors away confirmed the statement. It was part of a human arm,—from the elbow to the shoulder. The police were at once on the alert, and a minute search of the sewers was made. At haif-oast 0, two force-arms, two pieces of the leg.

students, and several have lately been imprisoned. The duel which took place at Rheinfeld lately was of a more tragic character. The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein gave a source dansante, to which he invited the leading visitors at the place. The company indulged in conversation, and Baron Vanloo told an amusing anecdote of an event which happened in Constantinople in 1877, and in which the principal actor was a certain Geyra de Somoske o. When he had inshed his story, one of the guests rose, and asked the Baron whether he knew Geyra personally. "Of course I do," replied the Baron; "he cheated me out of 20,0001." The other gentleman at once threw a glass of champague in the Baron's face, and said, "it's false,—for I am Geyra, and yon never had the honor to know me." This person is represented as being the Count de Veysy. A duel was at once avranged, and it took place next day. Veysy received a severe wound in the arm, but queceded in parrying, a lunge by the Baron, and with one thrust disemboweled the latter, who expired in a few moments. Veysy was arrested, and, though be offered bail in a million of florins, is kept for trial.

There is a deficit in the revenues of Hoiland of 3,800,000 guilders, and trade is paraivzed, despite the Exhibition at Arnheim and the King's speech. American competition is beginning to be felt even in the country of "ducks, dykes, and Dutchmen." All the lands along the Meuse have been under water so long that the crops are entirely lost. The Pesth Loydhas a letter from Switzerland which says: "American wheat is finding new markets in Switzerland every day, and depots are now formed at Romanshorn and Rorschap, from which shipments are made to East Switzerland. The quality of the wheat, which came by

the newspapers, most of which inserted the advertisement. Large numbers of orders came in:

vertisement. Large numbers of orders came in; but Mr. Straeten, finding that the police sere watching him, suddenly decamped.

There has grown up quite a mania for duels among the Paris journalists; but their theatrical way of carrying out those "little affairs" would seem as curious to the "fire-caters" of other days as it does to the humdrum people who speak English. Two gentlemen from the Marsel la se present themselves in the office of the XIXe Siece, on the part of one of the editors of the former, to demand satisfaction for

wound." After an nour and a nair of parrying, both the principals are scratched, and the figut is at an end. Then there is the "proces-verbal" drawn up, in which the witnesses "cannot help testifying to the intreplidity and courage of both the adversaries." The German authorities are determined to put down dueling among the students, and several have lately been imprisoned. The dual which took place at Phoinfold.

oned. The duel which took place at Rheinfeld

proportion seems to be increasing in France.

The Hanlon-Lees have met with great success in Paris. A new entrance, as shown in their "Voyage en Suise" (Journey through Switzerland), is described as follows: An enormous

formed at Romanshorn and Rorschap, from which shipments are made to East Switzerland. The quality of the wheat, which came by steamer, is not quite satisfactory; but the difference in price from Hungarian wheat will procure it a ready market." The French have as usual made a big blunder by going to Paraguay for meat. The company which was formed for the purpose of importing. South-American beef has made no money so far; and the Frigorifique—a steamer speciall, fitted up for the dead-meat trade—was nearly wrecked in one of the South-

steamer specially fitted up for the dead-meat trade—was nearly wrecked in one of the South-American ports. Only 137 oxen, forty-five sheep, and eighteen pigs have so far in 1879 been shipped from that country to France. Mr. Thurber has certainly bit upon an original idea of advertising his honey in England. He first labeled the cases as dynamite, but this was exceeded by his sending twenty bald-headed men through the streets of London. On the shining surface of their cracia was painted in big black letters, "Thurber's Honey," There will be no respect by-and-by for poor humanity.

D. E. R.

PARIS CHIT-CHAT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Sept. 16.—The chateaux are the grand The sadeest days of the dring Year are weighty coming—will soon be nere. It all the sound the same of the same of

marriage of one of the beiresses to the Marquis de S., for which occasion the most extensive preparations are being made. A gilmose at a portion of the trousseau, with which I was portion of the trousseau, with which I was favored, was sufficient to give an idea of the regal style of the whole; but, as a voluminous description often wearies. I will only state that the bridal dress is of antique faille, and fastened in front from top to bottom by diamond-studded agrafes, which have been in the family for generations. A Ducal crown, which will surmount the bridal vell, is formed of gold leaves interlaced and studded with diamonds and pearls.

generations. A Ducal crown, which will surmount the bridal veil, is formed of gold leaves interlaced and studded with diamonds and pearls.

And yet decadence is written on all these lordly surroundings by the march of Republicanism; and the impression arises, that sooner or later these grand chateanx will fall into ruins, or be maintained for industrial purposes. Many have been destroyed by a spirit of vandalism, and Progress contents itself with the reflection that some of these now serve a better purpose than in former generations. This is especially the éase with the Chateau Villeroy, where an immense paper-mill now stands, that was built of the debris of the castle. Commerce soon rallied around this vucleus, and continued the work of destruction commenced by the Fronde, until at length nearly every vestige of the castle disappeared. The lord of the Chateau Villeroy was allowed to live in a small frame house erected for him on his own domain; but his reason departed, and he died in poverty, and neglected by those who had formerly partaken of the hospitality of his chateau. A traveler relates that, having by chance reached an opening in the wall one day, he passed through with his horse, and found himself in the sombre court of honor. "Here," he adds, "I tound the marble pavement covered with slime; and, beyond, an immense space where the chateau once stood. Immediately on entering the court, the door of a little white house opened, and an old man in a blue-andorange uniform came forward to receive me, and seized 'the bridle of my horse. With all the manners of a servant of the old regime, he invited me to rest at the bouse of his master, and asked my name. To this he prefixed a lordly title, and, on arriving at the dwelling, I was announced with all the ceremony once bestowed on visitors at the chateau. Touching parouy of an etiquet now passed away! The old Marquis arose, and received me with that traditional distinction of the Court to which he was so well accustomed, and hivited me to be sented near him. T

"Voyage en Suise" (Journey through Switzerland), is described as follows: An enormous ominious appears on the stage. It is overloaded with English dandies and their ingrage. The horse is led by two servants. Suddenly a crash is heard; the omnibus falls to pieces; down come the English gentlemen pell-mell, with their trunks; when suddenly two clowns emerge quietly from the inside. In another trick the clowns steal a flask of brandy from a gentleman tourist, and then throw it from one to another, under the gentleman's nose, in such a manner that it is impossible for him to see it.

One difference between the British and the Continental nobilities is well known. The eldest son of a Duke, Marquis, or Earl, in the United Kingdom, takes by courtesy the second title of his father; and the other sons of Dukes and Marquises have the courtesy style of "Lord" as a prefix to their Christian names; but the younger sons of Earls and all the sons of Viscounts and Barons are entitled simply to the prefix of "the Honorable." In French and German noble families, however, little distinction as to title is made among the children; but now the French Musisry has issued an order against younger branches usurping titles. It will thus be seen that republican France is not yet thoroughly democratic; and that a protective measure for aristocracy is thus attempted, which failed even under monarchical governments. the falling waters rivaled those of the cascade of St. Cloud. We had music, singing of the birds, murmurs of the fountains, perfumes from the Orient, gleaming swords, and rustling sisks; in the chateau, the song, the dance, and wine; in the court of honor, groups of valets, sedan-

the court of honor, grouns of valets, secan-chairs with armorial bearings; and, in my mar-ble stables, Spanish mules, and horses from foreign lands. Was it not so, Pierre? ""Yes, Monsieur le Marquis," "But come,' said the Marquis; "it is time to show you the chateau.'
"Do not allow it,' said Pierre; 'he will be ill

ments.

A good many of our exporters have been swindled by foreign commission-houses and by agents abroad. The modus-operandi is to send for samples or consignments; and there is no likelihood that the game is yet played out. A young man lately put up at a hotel in Liege. He was well dressed, and frequented good society. After a while he took offices, and sent advertisements to the principal papers in Northern and Central Europe to the effect that he had extraorditary facilities for supplying arms and ammunition. He gave the firm on his letter-heads as "E. Van der Straeten & Co.," and temotungly, in a corner, was, "House in New York, 113 Broadway." Of course American guns are known to be good; and they were promised here to be sold cheap. Printed forms were sent to the newspapers, Morey numbers of college came in the present of the contractions of the co "'Do not allow it,' said Pierre; 'he will be ill for weeks.'
"'Come!' and the Marquis sprang towards a bunch of keys on iron rings.
"'These miserable keys arouse a species of derangement, of which you are going to be the witness,' said Pierre. 'God have mercy on us!'
"The Marquis ordered us to follow him. Arriving on the site of the old chateau, he took the largest key, and made a weary gesture, as opening a heavy door.
"'Enter!' said he. 'Here is the vestibule; to the right, the reception-room. Wait!'
"Repeating the illusory gesture, the picture-

gallery was opened.

"Enter! You will not be troubled by inferior sictures. I never admit any but Vanloos and Bouchers. Bevond is my library, with 30,000 volumes. Here is the salon of Madame 30,000 volumes. Here is the salon of Madame in Marquise: the furniture is of velvet of Utrecht. Puget sculptured these bas-reliefs; they came from the Villa Albani. This picture is by Rubens. Enter the summer-room! These seats are of Madagascar twgs. The aviary was designed by Madame. Admire the ceiling! It is the Apotheosis of Hercules, by a bupil of Boucher. And what a sight! Look at the setting sun as it marks the hours in golden lines on the parquet! Lalande designed this gnomon. What a man was Lalande! The stars mourn his death.

mourn his death.'
"'Pass on to the left!' and he made a gesture as if opening three doors.
"Pierre said it was growing late, and that I

"Pierre said it was growing late, and that I was fatigued.
"This was recovered as gone. They came to the chateau of ore my wife has gone. They came to the chateau one day, Monsieur,—it was in '93,—and found Madame la Marquise awaiting my return from the chase. They tied her with cords and bade her march! She was weary, but they drove her on. She was judged, and burned to death!"
"And the Marquis fell apparently lifeless. We hastened to carry him home, where he at length aroused as if from a dream; and, as the sun went down in gold and purple, I again crossed the solitude where the mournful drama had taken place."

This is a truthful description of the Chateau of the Villeroy, whose sad history is no darker

crossed the solitude where the mournful drama had taken place."

This is a truthful description of the Chateau of the Villeroy, whose sad history is no darker than that of many others, whose ruins seem to appeal to our sympathy as they rise to view so often in our journeyings through France.

The improvements of the Eirsee have commenced; and, judging from the preparations, it is anticipated that this palace will soon rival in grandeur the Palais Burbon. Although the departure of Mr. Grevy has been delayed for a week, he could not allow this to retard the work, and the whole rez-de-chaussee has been abandoned to the decorators. Among other improvements, a wintergarden is to be erected between the palace and the Avenue Marigny, along the whole length of the grand dining-room. The five-doors of this salle-a-manger will open on this glass inclosure, which will render communication with the rest of the palace more convenient shan at present,—which is a great c unsideration, but far less than the splendor of the effect which this addition will add to the Elysee. The small salle-a-manger of the Emoire, the salle-desaides-de-camp, are to be renewed in every detail. These are adorned with panels by Landelle and two grand paintings by Carle Vernet,—all of which look as fresh as if painted yesterday.

The races at Longchamps, which take place four Sundays in autumn, are now in progress; and an unusual number of celebrities of the turf are on trial, in view of making selections for the great races next spring. The winners of the Prix de Chantilly and the Prix de Villiers are prominent in the contest, while the hipprodomes of Deuville and Fontaineoleau have sent a number of horses, whose speed in some instances has never been equaled. It is anticipated that the races next year will be unusually exciting to lovers of sport; but it is evident that ladies are losing interest in these exhibitions,—probably on account of the ire of St. Medard, who rules the clouds, and who for a number of years has compelled spectators to dress

A charitable scheme which came under my A charitable scheme which came under my notice recently is worthy of remark, not simply on account of its singularly, but rather for the beneficial results in favor of the unfortunate people of Szegedin. Nicolas Kiss, a former Deputy of the Hungarian Reichstag, owns a magnificent hotel in Paris, the staircase of which is elegantly adorned with chers-d'œuvres of art, which attract many visitors. On ascending and descending the stairs a voice is very distinctly heard crying out "Szegedin!" when the visitor, looking around, beholds a money-box in a bird-cage, where the feathered banker is collecting funds for the sufferers. No one refuses the request of the parrot, and he has aiready collected 8,000 francs. MATHILDE.

LIFE.

I feel the great immensity of Life. All little aims slip from me, and I reach My yearning soul toward the Infinite. As when a mighty forest, whose green leaves
Have shut it in, and made it seem a bower
For lovers' secrets, or for children's sports,
Casts all its clustering foliage to the winds,
And lets the eye behold it, limitless,
And rull of winding mysteries of ways:
So now with Life, that reaches out before,
And borders on the unexplained Beyond.

I see the stars above me, world on world; I hear the awful language of all Space; I feel the distant surging of great seas, That hide the secrets of the Universe In their eternal bosoms; and I know That I am but an atom of the Whole.

For diarrhea, dveentery, bloody-flux, cramps in stomacn, and coli-, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and infammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week. 1 ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 931. T O T

TOTEM TOXODON OTOLITE TEDIOUS MOTUL NES No. 932. LADLE No. 933, No. 936. Bowling-Green. No. 937. Huckaback No. 938. Edmund Kean, Edwi MALTESE CROSS-NO. 989

......

Top—Responding to; a constantly-varying indication; a matter treated of; though born to bear, are thoughtless bears: a consonant. Bottom—Exactly; wita nice discrimination; pain: a unit of surface in the French measure; a vowel. Lett—Cheering; uncommon; a fire; deed; a vowel. Right—Contented; pertaining to the senses; a game at carda; an exciamation which ladies will recognize as belonging to them; avowel. The words from top to bottom and from left to right, which mean to eject, an anoteen name of a gum. clever, and a failure, ask a question of Lady X., Findout, to whom tais puzzle is respectfully dedicated. Chicaco.

DIAMOND-NO. 940. In Chanagra; a weapon; a Latin name for a relative; pomp and a nickname of a girl reversed; a kind of rait; to strike again; the name of a playing card; in henida. The diamond reads alike downward. GALENA, III. HALF-SQUARE WORD-NO. 941.

A plant; wing-footed; to emulate; an earthy mineral; the initials of an English poetess; a male nickname; in Dolly Van. Fulton, Ill.

Townsad, SQUARE WORD-NO. 942.

To exchange; commodities; weapons; a scourge CHICAGO. DE QUINCY CROOT. CHARADE-NO. 943. When my first takes the lead, and my second comes after,
My whole carries double, —both seats are outside;
Who'll bid for the seats? Let us smother our laushter,
And greet the aspirants: "Aboard for a ride!"
Let my first and my second but change their positions.
How quickly a different meaning we trace;
It is bold to excess, —given tempting conditions,
Then, who is my whole may yet laugh in your face.
Now, my first, 'tis well known, is allied to old ocesn;
If doubled, you'll find it all ready to seize.
When high on the land 'tis a place of devotion;
Reversed, they who take it from care, find release.
My second's "to play upon" ("tisn't a fiddie),
"Tis a thing of the past as soon as reversed;
How strange will it oe, if in solving t its riddle,
They first not my second, who second my first.
Dixon, Ill.

NUMBERGAL ENIGMA NO 244 When my first takes the lead, and my second comes

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 944.

I am composed of twelve letters, and am the name of an institution in many Northern States.

My 4, 2, 11, 12, is part of the National Capitol.

My 11, 10, 4, 6, 3, is a pattern.

My 4, 6, 12, 7, is an animal.

My 9, 5, 1, 8, is an expression of contempt.

Milwaukee, Wis.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 945. I am composed of ten letters, and am a musical

BETSET STAY. TRANSPOSED DICKENS CHARACTERS-NO. (1) Lean boy, slick chin. (2) 'Tis vile wort. (3) For Mars thee jest. (4) I walk in; I'm B's crew. (5) Lam key part.

RACKETTY. CORRESPONDENCE. Jane Ann. Cairo, Ill., postals the correct answers to Nos. 933 and 936. Youngster, city, files three answers, regretting the hash't more. Nos. 933, 934, and 935 are the polysole organic solvable ones.

Lucy, Milwankee, Wis., fixes the diamond in the proper setting, and transposes the actors' names correctly. Tyro, city, experienced no difficulty with Nos. 933, 934, 935, and 938. The hexagon, the charade, and the numerical enigma were just too tough for the hot weather.

Townead, Fulton, Ill., sends a copple of puz-zles 'left over" from the ourning. He cannot do any solving at present, but holds The Cornerites in fond remembrance. Punch, Urbans, Ill., writes that he never "gam-bols on the green," so be ucesn't know what Ram-bler was shooting at. All the rest are answered with neatness and dispatch.

E. F. K., city, answers all but the numerical enigms of Henida and the "Bowling-Green" of Rambier. The gentleman extends his sympathy to Towhead for his misfortune. Towhead for his mistortune.

Non-Plus, city, found a few answers while "riding on the rail," and sends them to the Man in The Corner. Nos. 933, 836, an 938 are the ones solved. The puzzle sent is too hard to set up in type.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., thinks The Corner was never so interesting as at present. Her interest in it is apparent from the fact that she has her usual clean score with one exception,—that "Huckanaca" of Henida. Only this and nothing more was missed.

The Dromios, Galena, III., come very near to a clean bill of particulars, the only one in which they were at fault being the "Huckaback" from Champaign. The answer sent is "Carpmeals." The Dixon half-square is mentioned as very good by the gentlemen from Syracuse and Ephesus. Henida, Champaign, Ill., gladly sits down to write his answers once more. Save the charade of Rambler, he has the list of last week correctly solved. Henida graves to hear of Towhead's oss. He says: "Any one who sits with me in The Corner is a brother or sister in whom I feel a personal interest."

terest."

Enens Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., sends eight answers, seven of which are perfectly correct, and the eighth one is considered a doubtful answer by the writer. for she interrogation-points her "Carpmeals" in trying Henica's "Huckaback." The lady expresses her commiseration for Towhead's loss, and hopes that famous "mustache" dia not get singed in the fames. Rambier's enarage is speken of favorably. The "Man in The Corner" returns thanks for the puzzles sent.

ART AND NATURE.

The Muse whose fame in Homer's gift would live Needs sometting more than polished art can give: Needs more than "feet" scording to the rules Formed by tradition, prescribed by the schools.

Are verses, like a perfect work of art, Cut from cold marble, smooth in every part? No-art alone cannot keep off the dast, For leaves mechanical are sure to rust.

The poet who is read must be inspired, And write because he must; is never bired; Pursues his theme unpussed—free to soar. In search of truth, where none have gone before. What are the learned professions but a trade? The poet true is born, out never made. Art strives in vain—no genius e'er returns From her fine schools; and Nature mases a Burns.

A scholar, smiling, says, "No wit." I know it. A rural raymer may not be a poet; But through the critic's eye in judgment dares to

Return the smile, and sak, Can learning make a wiff
WEST GROVE, IS. RUBAL MHYMER.

An Active Young Man.

An Active Young Man.

Albuny Argus.

"Sile" Brewster, one of the workmen engaged this week in repairing the Lawrence street bridge, and in the employ of Massrs. Sullivan & Rica, is a great character. He is a young fellow about 25 years of age, six feet high, and weighs between 160 and 170 nounds. In appearance he is tail and thin, and more inclined to the feminine than masculine, but nevertheless a giant in strength and an athlete in action. In the work on which he is engaged

there is no child's play, it being heavy and laborious. Still to "Sile" it appears as naught. Whether hammering rivets, botsting heavy timbers, or carrying iron beams, he is ever happy, and the devil-may-care twinkle of his eves, together with his many tricks of agility, convince the observer that hard work affects him but little. The other afternoon the iron castings for the bridge arrived, some of the pieces weighing 300 pounds. It was thought at first a derrick would have to be erected to place them in position. "Sile" laughed at the idea, and coolly taking the heaviest piece in his arms walked about 200 feet with it and placed it in its proper place on the bridge, paying little heed to the wondering eyes that were upon him. A moment afterward he was called to spike some planks on the bridge, and, being in a burry to execute the order, he reached for the railing, which was some two feet above his head as he stood, and waulted clear over it, striking on his feet, and immediately executing a double somerset, striking on his hands and then on his knees right on the spot where he was called to do the spiking. And so he goes all day long; now carrying as much as two ordinary men can lift; again performing some feat that would do credit to an acrobat in the ring, and never for a moment alighting or neglecting his work or the good and welfare of his employers. It is said of him, on good authority, that recently he carried a parior safe, weighing 1,100 pounds, up three flights of stairs with as much ease as though it were an ordinary box of flity or 100 pounds. He is indeed a wonderful young man, and no one appreciates his worth more than Messrs. Sullivan & Rice, in whose employ he has been for a number of years.

ENGLISH WOMEN IN REVOLT.

The Lord of Burghley, Who Wants Double Rent from His White Slaves, Accuses the Eng ish Farmers' Wives of Extravagance, and of Attainments Not Becoming Their Station in Life—Feminine Indignation Mildly and Timidly Expressed—How American Women Would Pull His Bair.
Correspondence New York Herald.
LONDON, Supt. 26.—Connected with the pres-

ent condition of this country it is noteworthy that the gentler sex are beginning to show signs of revolt. More than once of late the charge has been made that it is the women who are largely to blame for the present crisis in the nation's domestic affairs. They are accused of extravagance; of baving forgotten the simple ways of their mothers and grandmothers; of having taken to silks and satins, while their mothers would have been content with insey woolsey and Manchester cottons; of having even gone the length of taking kindly to croquet and the pianoforte. When these energes were made by irresponsible people nobody took any notice of them. But when they are seriously reiterated by so high a per-sonage as the Lord of Burghley it ecomes quite a different thing. His repetition is the proverbial "last straw." Probably the young gentleman had little idea what a "rumpus" he was about to kick up. Generally speaking, after-dinner speeches at provinally speaking, after-dinner speeches at provincial agricultural shows are matters that nobody
takes much notice of, and probably when the
eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter addressed
the tenant and other farmers on their troubles at
the Northampton show be little thought that
he was about to bring the "women folk" so
warmly about his ears. His words are reported
to have been these: "As a remedy for the present agricultural depression we must look to
Nature for assistance; that the farmers wives
and daughters must put their shoulders to the
wheel. Their daughters must not be brought
up to play the pisno, but as farmers' wives. up to play the pisno, but as farmers' wives. They should not be brought up to pisy lawn-tenois and to speak French and other languages. They were wanted to exist entirely in this country to assist the agricultural interest." Later in his speech he returned to the charge again, and made some other similar expressions, thereby snowing he does not know "where the age is," and laying himself open to instruction in a way he did not expect.

His Lordship would do well to take a blank-

His Lordship would do well to take a blank-book and paste in it all the latters that have appeared in the London and Provincial newspapers in reply to his remarks, and peruse them carefully, and if he does not find that the world has moved "some" he is duil. One would think he would not require to be lectured like this by a woman: "It is also quite true that increased luxury obtains among all classes, from the Queen upon her throne to the humblest peasant. The smoke does not now escape from a hole in the roof, windows are giszed, and comitortable cottages take the place of mud huts. The trader has become a merchant, colossal fortunes have been made,—enough in some instances even to buy up the broad acres of my Lord of Burghley; paintial residences far out of town and numerous equipages have taken the place of the unpretending suburban villa and the one-horse chaise. And is Lord Burghley.

Lord of Burghley; paiatial residences far out of town and numerous equipagres have taken the place of the unpretending suburban villa and the one-horse chaise. And is Lord Burghley quite-certain that no luxuriant appointments have been added to his palace home since the day when Queen Elizabeth received his noble ancestor on her rush spread floor? And, taking it for granted that there has been, let me ask what has conduced to this? Has the rent roll nothing to do with it? Are Lord Burghley's farms let at the price they were a hundred years ago, when all round are doubled and some trebled? And I ask why, when advance has been the watchward among all other classes, the farmer should stand still?"

Lord Burghley probably feels that there is not the difference between the noble and the "simple" that he reads there used to be in times long past, and would fain see a return of the "good old days." In those days one of the commonaity, and a woman too, durst not have addressed one of "blue blood" thus: "Why should not the wife or daughter of the farmer be an educated woman? Does his Lordship, who is of a contrary opinion, consider education unfits any woman for home duties? . . . Or is it for one moment supposed that the vocation of his womankind is to attend to the creature comforts alone of her lord and master, and that to 'suckle fools and chronticle small beer' is the sole object of her existence?"

Lord Burghley ought to have remembered that occasionally noble lords stoop to an alliance with farmers' or even laborers' daughters, in which cases it is expedient they should have a little culture and know a little music, too. The first Marquis of Exeter, his Lordship of Burghley's great granniather, married Sarah Hoggins, the daughter of a Shropshire laborer, and gave rise to that beautiful ballad of Tenuvson's, "The Lord of Burghley," and to one also by Tom Moore. His Lordship, therefore, ought to have had more consideration for the daughter is no chance of their returning to their old position of domestic drudges an but these will sumes to show me temper the gentle sex are in, and that it there is to be a retrenchment of expense it must be all round, and not begin with the women. Stopoing the piano and putting away the croquet-ball won't mend matters, clearly.

In the Daughtees Of THE AIR."

In the Danish dreamer's tale we are told
Of the spirits of the air.
Whose forms are wrought in ethereal mold,
And robed in raiment rare.

Though neither angels, nor gods, nor men, Though they neither love nor sin. Though immortal souts they have not been given, Immortality they may win.

Their lives are long—three hundred years
Is the measure of their soan;
And through this time, for the hope of Heaven,
They must watch o'er the homes of man. So their flight is ever far and wide, From town to town through the land; And at every Christian freside, A moment they watching stand.

For each good child they chance to see, They may count a year through grace; And a smile of hope for the things to be Lights up each spirit's face.

Lights up each spirit's face.

But, when an undufful child they see,
They weep o'er his sinful ways;
And their time of waiting must longer be,
For their tears are so many days.

Annamits Peculiarity.

Mr. Tremlett, the British Consul at Salron, in his report this year, mentions as a remarkable peculiarity of the natives of the country that they have the great toe of each foot separated from the others, like the thumb of the hand, and it can be used in much the same manner, thouge not to the same extent. This distinctive mark of an Annamife is not, however, usually seen in the vicinity of Salgon, but is now confined to the inhabitants of the more northern section of the empire, where the race has remained more distinct. This peculiarity is

the meaning of the sative name for the mite racer and that the name and pe are of great autiquity is shown by the in Chinese annais 2,300 B. C. as that (of one of the "four barbarian" tribes if formed the boundaries of the Chinese ENGLISH LAND QUESTION.

How Land-Monopoly Came to Exist. The Nature of the English Land-Tenure.

To the Editor of the New York Post: In a broad view of the English land question, the present status—including not alone the legal aspect, but the social and political as well—may be regarded. ed as the result of centuries of conflict between the feudal order and the spirit of modern civilto be overwhelmed with middle-age subtleties; aids, reliefs, primer seisin, and escheat are not to be hurled at him; neither free socage nor villein socage; nor yet grand sergeanty, frank-almoign, nor gavelkind. A line is proposed by which these abstructies shall be deftly swept around. But some reference to the feudal system is necessary, if anything like a clear state-

which these abstrusties shall be defly awept around. But some reference to the feudal system is necessary, if anything like a clear statement is to be obtained.

The feudal system was in essence a military organization of society, and the division of lands under it was the natural partition of the ground to be defended and of the means of warfare. The King was the personal embodiment or representative of the nation. All the lands belonged to the nation and were consequently held by the King, who as the head of the military state assigned portions of the soil to his captains, charging each with the protection of his particular allotment and of the people upon it, and holding each to certain duties for the general good.

In the beginning this organization was exceedingly simple, and it may be added, despute the denunciations of the mass of the modera land reformers, exceedingly sagacious and beneficent. There was no such thing as private ownership in land. It was held in trust by all, from the King down, and the feudal services exacted were a natural part of the military discipline of those warlike days. But time, the decay of military passion, the growth of agriculture and of trade, the establishment of more settled modes of living, the strengthening of family ties,—these and similar causes progressively wrought many changes. The tenure of the feudatory became longer and longer, and the power of the King to remove at will became more and more nominal. Life tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the tenure was suffered to go by courtesy to the children. Inheritance by right came next; and then the important modification, descent to a single heir,—usually the eldest son,—to the exclusion of all others. The limitations grew naturally from the conditions of the military service annexed to the

divided; neither could it be committed to a woman, nor a priest, nor an isiot. Thus far the development seems entirely natural, dictated by the conditions of society, "barbarous" only as the age was barbarous, proven by history and by the present glory of England to have been the issue of wisdom, potential for present strength and future greatness.

But at this point the military order became overwheimed by the rising interests of industry and trade. The feudal system was not adapted to the new civilization; it had to yiell, and if it had vielded gracefully—who can say? The reformers are confident that wast good would have resulted; but modest folk will be astisfied in believing that things would have been very different from what they are. As it was, new cloth was put into the old garment, and the tailors were very stubborn. It is happily not necessary to foliow alosely the tortuous course of transmutations. Feuds became subject to barter and sale, knightly duties were commuted to money tributes, and finally the whole pretence of military tenure, with tits oppressive appendages of aids, reliefs, wardship, etc., etc., was swept away under Charles it.

But certain things remained; among them these:

these:

1. An aristocracy originated in military prowess but consolidated upon the land.

2. A political structure built upon that aris-

tocracy.

3. A system of land laws born with this aristocracy, and controlled by it, substantially, since the overthrow of John at Runng Mead molded to its social ambitions and its political needs so far as the spirit of British freedom would allow.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Fair Business in Governments---Foreign Ex-Change Weak.

Liberal Supply of Gold at the Chicago Sub-Treasury --- Stocks Buoyant.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular-Provisions Stronger -Hogs Lower.

Not Much Change in the Wheat Situation Corn Easier.

FINANCIAL.

There was a fair local business in Government onds. The 4s opened in New York at 1991 There was a fair local business in Government bounds. The 4s opened in New York at 102% bid and 102% asked, with large sales of coupon bonds reported at 101%. The rate in Chicago was 101% bid and 102% asked, with sales of round amounts at 102%. In the afternoon the quotation in New York was unchanged. The 6s of 1881 were, in Chicago, 105 and 105%, the bs 108 and 103%, and the 4% s 105% and 105%.

Foreign exchange was quiet, with a better de-nd for bills, and with small offerings, not-hetanding the heavy exports. Posted rates or sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transacn Chicago were 481 and 48314. New York nal rares were 481@48134 and 483. Sterling in bills were 470@47934 and 481. French in bills were 52734 and 525. French bankers'

tils were 534% and 521%. Consols opened and closed at 97 15-16. The ank of England gained \$140,000 in bullion. A ondon dispatch notes the purchase of some reach gold in London for shipment to the nited States. The London *Economist* of Sept.

The amount of the reserve of the Bank of England deserves a parsing notice this week, as the largest published sum bitnerio on record as held in that way, being now nearly £22, 375,000. The reserve may in time swell even to higher proportions than this, but it is quite proposite that the present amount may prove to mark the top of the tide on this occasion. With all this slackness in the market, and all the nomentary superatundance of money, it cannot be stated certainly that the amount really available would prove extraordinarily large fir any genuine demand arcse. Nor are there wanting signs that the value of money may may over the Continent of Europe generally.

The Chicago Sub-Treasury has received \$700,-

The Chicago Sub-Treasury has received \$700,prepared to supply the banks freely. The banks, now that they can get it, don't care for the gold as much as they did. Several banks, ever, took sums of \$50,000 and \$75,000, etc. ped it in \$5,000 and \$10,000 lots to ntry correspondents who had applied for it.
will give the West its first sight of actual oin since the resumption of specie-payments, ver nine months ago.

The currency movement was about the same as usual. Small bills are scarce. The return flow of currency continues, but is too small to affect the subply of currency, or of loanable funds. Discounts are quiet. Bank rates are 5@6 per cent on call, and 6@8 per cent on time. The Chicago banks were loaning money in Wall street yesterday on call at 5 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,600,000.

stroke opened very strong, with the new orites, Eris and the coal stocks, in the lead. advanced, with numerous small fluctua-tes, from 40% to 41%. At one time in the on there was a weak tone visible in Erie. d in most of the list, but this was quickly reas firm. The terrible disaster on the Michigan e was afterwards a recovery to 88%. It announced during the day that the coal sination had been at last made complete by he signature of Judge Packer. The coal stocks all strong, with the exception of Delaware Hudson, although there were some sharp tuations. Lackawanna advanced from 77 to %. sold back again to 77, and closed . Jersey Central advanced from 68% to partly upon rumors, that were not in harmony with the report of the annual meeting in the morning papers, that the road had been taken out of the hands of the Receiver. The bulls in Ohio & Mississippi were rampant, but there were signs in the sky of a rod in pickle for them, and, upon certain promised developments with regard to the Bloodgood opposition, a considerable short interest in the stock was created. The mmon advanced from 22% to 24%, and the elerred from 53% to 55.

common advanced from 23% to 24%, and the preferred from 53% to 55.

The other gains were: St. Paul preferred 1/2, to 29; Rock Island 1/2, to 140; Illinois Central 1/2, to 21%; Louisville & Nashville 1/2, to 64; C., C., C. & I. 11/2, to 65%; Canada Southern 1/2, to 70%; Kansas & Texas 1/2, to 22%; Kansas City 11/2, to 29%; the preferred 1/2, to 65%; San Francisco 1/2, to 19%; the preferred 1/2, to 65%; San Francisco 1/2, to 19%; the preferred 1/2, to 65%; San Francisco 1/2, to 19%; the preferred 1/2, to 52%.

The losses were: Iron Mountain 1/2, to 47: Pacific Mail 1/2, to 82; Minneapolis 1/2, to 46; St. Joe 1/2, to 29%; the preferred 1/2, to 57%; Union Pacific 1/2, to 88%; St. Paul 1/2, to 72%; Northwest common 1/2, to 86%.

Erie second 6/2 opened at 85%, advanced to 86%, and closed at 86%. Chicago & Alton 6 per cents, gold, were 108%.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, an unusually large business was transacted in the Kansas & Toxas issues, which advanced from 77% to 79% for consolidated assented and from 34% to 37 for seconds, with closing sales at 68% and 35%, respectively. Eric consolidated seconds advanced from 83% to 84%; funded 52 from 81% to 81%, with some reaction at the close. New Jersey Central issues were in active demand, consolidated assented rising to 100%, convertibles assented to 102%, and facomes to 80. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented advanced steadily from 86 to 80%, and incomes from 58% to 60. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts became prominent in the dealings, and rose from 66 to 60%, with final sales at 63%. Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertibles ex coupon sold up to 89; do seconds ex coupon to 96; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes to 77%; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated to 112; Great Western seconds ex coupon to 96; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes to 77%; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated to 112; Great Western seconds ex coupon to 96; and Alton & Terre Haute incomes to 70.

The Ummercial and Financial Chronic's fur-

Terre Haute incomes to 70.

The Commercial and Financial Chronic's furnishes us with this compilation of railroad

earnings:		20052.5Z/S-
BAILBOAD RABNINGS IN	SEPTEMBE	D. 2000 C.
1879.	1878	Increase.
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe* \$442,500	\$308.032	\$134,468
Burl., Cegar Rap. & No., 154, 793		15,868
Chicago & Alton 643, 453	443,525	199, 160
Cht., Clin., Dub. & Minn. 30, 779		2.886
Chi. & Eastern Illinois 82,050		9,558
Co L. Mil. & St. Paul1,020,000	676, 387	344, 633
Chi. St. P. & Minneap., 107, 932		263, 6.8
Grand Trunk of Canadat 762,330	87 818	24, 284
Great West'n of Canadat 387, 376		27, 201
Hannibal & St. Joseph 177.138	358, 702 231, 189	8,674
Illinois Cent. (Ill. line) 542,575	445, 299	47, 276
Ill. Cent. (is. leased lines) 144, 708	1:5,087	9,6/9
Internat'l & Gt. North. 124, 154	103,480	16.674
Missouri, Kunsas & Texas 380, 750	330, 235	50.524
Mobile & Ohio 158, 532	91, 403	67, 129
Bt. L. A. &T. H. (branc's) 40, 680	33, 179	7,501
St. L., Iron Mt. & South'n . 587, 337	40H, 819	177,518
St. Louis & San Francisco 160, 129	119,743	79, 386
BL L. &S. ESt. L. Div. 82,031	82,958	19,963
Beloto Valley	29, 151	Server.
Toledo, Pecris & Warsaw 112,374 Union Pacifici	125, 100	****
Wahnsh 807, 635	1,000,980	105, 681
- Canada	544, 680	63, 175
Total	8 007 981	1 979 934
Net increase	0,007,201	1,006,052
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		1 200 ton

have weeks only of September in each year.

or the four weeks ended Sept. 27.

or the four weeks ended Sept. 27.

or the four weeks ended Sept. 28.

its twenty-six days in each year.

he Graphic says about 8t. Joe:

he runder that the Chicago, Burrington &

ney Haliroad company propose to lease the

mibal & St. Jo-eph Raliroad, paying 3 per cent

annum on the common stock and 5 per cent on

preferred, rests upon no good authority, and

ot cradited by those competent to form an

nition on the subject. It appears to be an Ex
age "roorback," started to unnaturally ad
cut the price of stocks. They have merit of

rown, although the present rapid advance does

seem justified by the latest reported earnings

he Company.

St. Joseph Company for the privilege of passing The sale of the Horn Silver Mine, reported the sale of the Horn Silver mine, reported by the Frening Journal to have been made in this city a few days ago, is authoritatively denied. According to the American Exchange, no sale of this property has been made recently, it having been sold to the present owners about a year ago. The dispatch appears to have been sent out in the interest of parties having claims in the vicinity of the Horn Silver Mine, mon the

the vicinity of the Horn Silver Mine, upon the reputation of which they hope to effect the sale of their property. The Horn Silver Mine is now owned by prominent New York capitalists, and the Company declared its first dividend of \$100,000 from the surplus in its treasury only a few days ago.
In the Little Chief Mine, on Fryer Hill, a prospect shaft is being sunk, which has now reached a depth of 200 feet, disclosing 100 feet of ore, and still the shaft is in ore. The iron mine has two and three-quarters miles in drifts, every foot of which shows mineral. The Colorado Prince, one of the new strikes, contains an

immense body of gold ore which turns out as high as \$20,000 to the ton. During the past three months the Robert E. Lee has produced \$300,000 worth of mineral.

The following shows	the flu	ctuations	of the
principal stocks:	mario de	Magazinate.	SE LATE
Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
N. Y. Central 11934	Hiknest.	Tower.	1194
Michigan Central, 89	89%	86%	8814
Lake Shore 95%	9514	95%	95%
C.& Northwestern 87	87	85%	86%
Do preferred 103%	104	103%	103%
M. & St. Paul 73%	7314	72%	72%
Do preferred 98%	99%	981	99
C., R. I. P130%			140
Illinois Central 91%	92	91%	91%
Louisville & Nash 63%	64	63%	64
Union Pacific 89	89%	4014	88%
Erie 40%	67%	65%	6614
Do preferred 65% Wabash Railway, 46	46%	46	46
Ohio & Mississip'i 22%	24%	22	2414
Do preferred 53%	247		55
C., C., C. & I 65%	6814	6516	66%
H. & St. Joe 29%	29%	29	29%
Do preferred 58%	58%	57%	57%
Del. & Hudson 661/4	67%	65%	65%
Del., Lack. & W. 77	79%	77	78%
N. J. Central 68%	701	68	69%
Morris & Essex 90	97	96	96%
Canada Southern. 70	70%	70	70%
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 22%	22%	22	2214
Kan. City & N 27%	29%	2714	29%
Do preferred 64%	66	- 64%	65%
C., St. P. & M 46% W. Union Tel. Co. 94%	4614	94%	9414
W. Union Tel. Co. 94% Pacific Mail 32%	94%	31%	32
Erie sec'd mort 85%	86%	85%	8614
Iron Mountain 47%	47%	46%	47
C., C. & I. C 1314	134	13	134
Kansas Pacific 73%		STATE THE	73%
San Francisco 19	****	1 100.10	19%
Do preferred 221/4	22%	2214	2234
A			-

orthern Pacific. 25% 25% 25% 25% 52 52 U. S. 6sof '81. Bid.
U. S. new 5sof '81. ex int. 103
U. S. new 4½s, ex int. 103
U. S. new 4½s, ex int. 105%
U. S. new 4½s, ex int. 105%
U. S. new 4½s, ex int. 105%
U. S. 4 per cent coupons. 101% FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixty days.

COMMERCIAL BILLS. Sixty days. 479% 527% LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 ... Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 ... Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 ... Chicago Musicipal 7s, 1899 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 ... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 ... Bid. •11214 *1061

101 1014 1774 1704 1064 180 107 60 110 on Quotations.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. CHARLES HENROTIN,

106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Rallway 7 per cent Certificates of In
debtedness in sums to suit.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK, N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. ANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrant Member of New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM O. COLE. 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL

OF THE WESTERN STATES.
Offers and inquiries solicited. JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corper Dearborn UNITED STATES 4 PEB CENT BONDS.

LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. LAZARUS SILVEBMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.

Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
OOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BOXDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

127 LeSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS INSURANCE.

Boom 20 Tribune Building.
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
UPON ILLINOIS FARMS.
SIMPLE INTEREST—NO COMMISSIONS.

FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., 17 South-st., New York.
8 Broad-st., Chicago.
STOCKS.
lambers of N. Y. Stock Exchi

PRESTON, KEAN & CO. 100 East Washington-st., TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell Bills of

EXCHANGE On London, Paris, Berlin, Christianis, and other p OFFER POR SALE Fulton County, Illinois, 8 per cent Bonds. Iowa 7 per cent County and School Bonds. Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The market opened with a rush to-day to buy stocks at a decided advance over resterday's closing prices. Northwestern opened at 87; St. Paul 1/2 higher, 73%; Michigan Central % better, at 89%. The earnings of the Northwestern Rail-road Company for the first week of October were more than \$70,000 of October were more than \$70,000 in excess of the corresponding period last year. The comparative earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the first week in October were \$273,000 this year, against \$185,356 last year. A rumor was current that the Ohio & Mississippi was to be taken out of the hands of the Receiver.

The market for foreign exchange here is dull and herely steady at rates which warrant gold.

and barely steady at rates which warrant gold imports. Chesapeake & Ohio was rated at 13@ 14 for firsts; preferred, 23@25; Mobile & Ohio, 16%@17; Expresses—American, 60%@61%; United States, 58%@58%. Money on call is 6@

United States, 58%@58%. Money on call is 6@
7 per cent.

The Western Associated Proce
New York. Oct. 10.—Governments quiet.
Railroad bonds active and buoyant, with a
further advance of 1/2 to 5 per cent.—the latter
in Teras Pacific land-grants, which sold up to
52. Eric consol seconds sold up to 86%; funded
fives to 83; St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds
to 98; do first incomes to 80; Kansas & Texas
consols rose to 80%; do seconds to 37; Ohio &
Mississippi seconds to 113; and Great Western
seconds extra coupons to 96%. Lehigh &
Wilkesbarre income advanced 4 per cent.
State securities higher for Louisiana 7s, consola, and Virginia 6s, deferred.

The stock market was buoyant in the early
dealings, and prices advanced 1/2 to er cent,—
the latter Cleveland, Columous, Cincinnati &
Indianapolis,—the coal stocks and Eric being
also very prominent in the improvement. During the afternoon there was a reaction of 1/2
2% per cent, Michigan Central leading the decine. Toward the close speculation assumed a
strong tone, and the final dealings showed a recovery of 1/2 1/2 per cent.—the coal shares and
Eric exhibiting a marked buoyancy. The rise in
coal stocks was based on the improved demand
for coal, caused by the revival of the iron industry inroughout the country, which resulted
in an advance in prices, and which, it is reported,
will be shortly followed by another advance.
The decline in Michigan Central was due to the
announcement of the accident on that road near
Jackson, Mich.

The rise in Michigan Central was due to the
announcement of the accident on that road near
Jackson, Mich.

The rise in second frimer, and
Southwestern stocks all better. There is strong
talk of higher prices for Northwest common
and St. Paul, on the enormous business of the
lines.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company to-day issued
avients of coular to contractors, advancing the

ines.
The Pennsylvania Coal Company to-day issued a private circular to contractors, advancing the price of coal 20 cents per ton. It is reported that the usual monthly auction of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company will be omitted this month. A Philadelphia dispatch sava: "President Gowen has not heard from Packer, and the appropriate for the coal combination, therefore agreement for the coal combination therefore expires by limitation to-day. The true story of the compact seems to be that an agreement was made by all parties in the interest, but the greatly increased demand for coal, and the con-

made by all parties in the interest, greatly increased demand for coal, and the consequent advance in price, rendered a combination of secondary importance. The President of a prominent coal company is credited with the statement that, on an average of \$3 per ton, his company would be in a position to pay 7 per cent on its capital stock."

For the first week of October Northwest carnings increase \$75,000; St. Paul, \$37,000; and Union Pacific, \$73,000.

Tumbridge & Co., the last of the Wall street bucket-shops, suspended to-day.

Transactions to-day were the largest yet recorded, aggregating \$33,000 shares: 158,000 Erte, 18,000 Lake Shore, 30,000 Northwestern, 30,000 St. Paul, \$,000 Wabash, 49,000 Lackawanna; 48,900 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Deiaware & Hudson, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 16,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Clevelland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,

land, Columbus, Chechmati & Indianapolis, 7,000 St. Joe, 21,000 Ohio, 4,000 Western Union, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Kansas City & Northern, 14,000 Kansas & Texas, 5,000 Iron Mountain, 10,000 Chesaposake & Ohio, 15,000 Indianacolis, Cincinnari & Lafayette, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 American District Telegraph, which advanced to 73½; 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 2,500 Columbus, Chicago & Indirna Ceptral.

Money market active at 4@7 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 481½; sight, 483.

Produce exports for the week, \$1,944,000.

W. U. Tel 94%	Wabash 46
Quicksilver 14%	Fort Wayne 111
Quicksliver, pfd 521/4	Terre Haute 149
Pacific Mail 321/2	Terre Haute, pfd 34
Mariposa 102	C. & A 95
Mariposa, pfd103%	C. & A., pfd110
Adams Express105	Onto & Mississippi. 179 Del., L. & Western 783
Wells, F. & Co 104	Del., L. & Western 78
American Express 59%	A. & P. Tel 36
U. S. Express b3	C., B. & Q 1144
Sain Central1194	H. & St. Joe. pfd. 575
	Canada Southern 70
Tarlam 157	Logisville & N 63%
Michigan Central 884	Kansas Pacifie 724
	Kansas & Texas 224
Inion Pacific 88%	St. L. & San Fran 195
	St. L. & S. F., pfd. 2214
Hinois Central, of'd 91%	Do, first pfd 474
leve. & Pittsburg 104	St. L., K. C. & N 291
Northwestern 86%	St. L., K. C. &N., pfd 65%
orthwestern, pfd103%	C. P. bonds 1093
., C., C. & 1 66%	U. P. bonds 10914
. J. Central 69%	U. P. Land Grants.1114

 Rock Island
 139½ U. P. Sinki'g Funds. 112½

 St. Paul
 72½ Northern Pacific
 25½

 St. Paul
 99 Northern P., pfd
 52¾

 St. Paul
 99 Northern P., pfd
 52¾
 Tennessee 6s, old... 31 | Virginia 6s, new... 28
Tennessee 6s, new... 27½ | Missouri 6s, 106
Virginia 6s, old... 28 SAN FRANCISCO.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for CITY PROPERTY.

Huribut st, between Centre and Wisconsin. e f, 25x127 ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (M. and H. Haley to Susanna Weber)

COMMERCIAT. The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, with comparisons: ABORIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

Poster Land Co.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris		7, 282	12,543	11,219
Wheat, bu	185,686	157, 118	190,872	210, 284
Corn, bu	241, 582	138, 733 42, 818	565, 762	170,061
Oats, bu	66,916	42,818	48,037	76, 599
Rye. bu	7.915	9, 589	27.087	1,785
Barley, bu	56, 767	78, 356	33, 820	64, 640
Grass seed, lbs.	208, 628	189, 904	202,560	168, 955
Flax seed, lbs	1, 104, 440	962, 435	943, 380	545, 625
Broom corn, lbe	129,020	97,500	81,691	61,343
C. meats, lbs	317,540	233, 540	1, 559, 290	1,906,726
Beef, tos	****		3	99
Beef, bris	3 2 3 1	16	391	38
Pork, bris		75	1.851	1,784
Lard, lbs	125, 215	12,930	607, 314	1, 102, 822
Tallow, lbs	34,650	17,950	126, 270	77,000
Butter, Ibs	199, 140	244, 818	158,065	122, 416
D. Hogs, No		4	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Live hogs, No.	25, 876	15, 112	8,631	5, 213
Cattle, No	4,407	6,493	1.914	3,076
Sheep, No	1.552	2,301	168	217
Hides, lbs	261, 427	71,051	141.800	174, 150
Highwines, bris	100	11,00	50	51
Wool, lbs	96,445	56, 100	98, 856	216,645
Potatoes, bu	800	6,797	• 878	112
Coal, tons	4, 131	4.507	2,138	1, 600
Hay, tons	62	69	50	5
Lumber, mft	4, 194	3,935	2.712	2.385
Shingles, m	1,830	1,015	925	1,408
salt, bris	6, 555	10, 280	1.041	2.093
Poultry, lbs	** ******	1.400		
Poultry, coops.	40			
Eggs, pkgs	948	354	228	71
Cheese, bxs	1,707	5, 907	1,445	1,833
G. apples, bris.	4, 939	12 191	608	210
Beans, bu	358	77	64	109

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,654 bu wheat, 1,897 bu corn, 531 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 49 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 14 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (66 winter), 9 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 277 cars No. 2 do, 144 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (522 all kinds wheat); 286 cars and 28,500 bu No. 2 corn, 119 cars high mixed, .14 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (420 corn); 26 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 19 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (74 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 19 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (28 rye); 10 cars No. 2 barley, 21 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars extra, 7 cars low grade (80 barley). Total (1,119 cars), 500,000 bu. Inspected out: 132,761 bu wheat, 440,478 bu corn, 2,707 bu rye, 12,007 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly act-

ive yesterday, and again very irregular. Provisions averaged better, though hogs were lower, and wheat exhibated little change, while corn was easier and rye stronger. Flour was less active, but steady. Mess pork closed 5@ 10c higher, at \$10.50 seller October and \$9.021/2 for November. Lard closed steady at \$6.23%@ 6.25 spot and \$5.70 for November. Short ribs closed 20c higher, at \$5.95 for October. Spring wheat closed 1/c lower, at \$1.101/4 spot and \$1.12 for November. Winter wheat closed at \$1.15@1.16 for No. 2 red, according to location. Corn closed %@1/c lower, at 381/c spot and 38c for November. Oats closed steady at 28%e for November, 33%e for May, and about 27% for cash. Rye was stronger at 68c cash, and 70c for November. Barley was steady at 74c for No. 2 spot, and extra 3 ranged at 58@60c. Hogs were 5@10c lower, closing at \$3.35@3.90 for heavy, and \$3.65 @3.85 for light. Cattle were dull and generally lower. Sales of inferior to choice at \$1.75@

Lake freights were quite active and steady at the advance of the previous day. Corn to Buffalo by sail was taken at 7e, and wheat to do at 71/4c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 20c asked, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 15½@16con corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 66% on flour and 85c on lard and meats. An advance of 5c per 100 lbs in rail freights is promised for Monday.

changed. Notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, business is progressing satisfactorily, lections are all that could be desired. In the boot and shoe trade continued activity is noted, Groceries were moving freely at firm rates. No price changes were poted in the dried-fruit market, though the general tendency was upward. Fish ruled steady. Butter and cheese were quiet, with prices ranging as before. There was a strong leather market. Oils were fairly active, with carbon held 1/2 higher. Coal and wood

The lumber market was firm and active. Cargoes were scarce, and the few loads sold brought a continued good inquiry from manufacturers and in sympathy with other markets. Hay was salable to shippers to the lumber and Lake Superior country, and firm under mod-erate spot offerings. The demand for broom-corn was only fair, at the prices quoted. Hides were firm and active. Seeds were easier, except flax, under more liberal offerings, with a falling off in demand, the more pressing orders having been placed. Green

There is some reason to think that large pur-chases of wheat have been made in this market during the past few days on account of New York capitalists, who have bought on every when the market turned upward. There has been some selling on the part of small holders ontside, but not very much, and the local bears have been less anxious to sell this week, many of them fearing another advance, due to the investment of capital in the article. After all, however, this may only be a scalping opera-tion. It is rather early in the year to undertake high freight rates to contend with at the ont-set. Yesterday some very large purchases were made by parties believed to be operating for New Yorkers, but the buying may have been done, in whole or in part, to cover shorts, as a well-known exporting firm at the seaboard is believed to have been heavily on the short side in this market. The feeling was very unsteady, and again largely dependent on the advices from England, which were conflicting. Beer-"shade easier," and privates ranged all the way from 1d higher to 2d lower. One may infer

from this that English operators are themselves "at sea." The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Oct. 4, 1879, 18, 147,000 10, 589,000 2, 542,000 1, 705,000 8ept. 27, 1879 17, 184,000 11, 342,000 2, 277,000 1, 012,040 Oct. 6, 1877 10, 189, 788 11, 362,559 4, 682,683 2, 114, 8.9 Oct. 7, 1876 2, 385,633 9,707,399 2, 810, 047 1, 970,262 Oct. 9, 1875 9, 864,297 5, 967, 392 2, 744, 085 1, 272,689 Oct. 10, 1874 10,588,088 5, 787, 814 2, 897, 817 349,906

rye, 25,000 bu. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and quite irregular, but averaged stronger, though hogs were quoted easier, and there was no material change in the foreign advices. There was a good demand for January pork and lard, and a fair inquiry for meats. Otherwise the buying was quiet and mostly to fill existing contracts. The general feeling was strong, except on lard.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since March 1, compared with the same time last year, as follows:

 Oct. 8,
 1879.

 Cincinnati
 193, 500

 Chicago
 1, 730, 000

 St. Louis
 282, 000

 Indianapolis
 200, 000

 Milwauke
 31, 718

 Cleveland
 272, 972

 Cedar Rapids
 110, 528

 Kansas City
 161, 930

 Detroit
 43, 000

 Atchison
 142, 500

 Des Moines
 42, 000

 Sabula
 32, 540

 Omaha
 11, 700

 Other places, approximately
 20, 000
 Oct. 8. 25,000

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short clears. clears. Loose ... \$3. 75 \$5. 80 \$5. 52½ \$5. 60 Do, October ... \$3. 70 5. 85 5. 50 5. 55 Spot, boxed ... \$3. 92½ 5. 97½ 5. 70 5. 80 November, boxed \$3. 62½ 5. 15 5. 30 5. 45 November, boxed 3.62½ 5.15 5.30 5.45

Long clears quoted at \$5.40 loose, and \$5.60 boxeu; Cumberlands, 6½@7c boxeu; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6@6½c; do seller December, 5½@5½c; green shoulders, 3½@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4½c for shoulders, 7½@7½c for short ribs, 8@8½c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3½@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$7.75@8.00 for mess, \$8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and \$12.50@13.00 for hams.

for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@5%c for city and 5% @5%c for country. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was less active, but quite firm. There was less demand, as a good many buyers have well filled, in anticipation of Monday's rise in freights, while that filling has left little to be offered, unless sales are made ahead of production. The transac-tions of yesterday included 200 brls winters, partly at \$6.65; 700 brls double extras, mostly at \$5.40@ 8.25; 200 bris low grade, partly at \$4.25; 100 bris rye at \$4.50; and 20 bris buckwheat at \$7.00. Total, 1,220 bris. Export extras were quoted at @5 00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Sales were 3 cars bran at \$9.25@9.50 per ton; 1 car middlings at \$11.50; 1 car shorts at \$9.25; 2 cars feed at \$17.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.50 per ton free on board;

coarse corn-meal at \$15.50 per ton free on board; and 250 bris corn-meal on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and very much unsettled, averaging higher than the previous day, though declining 2½c, and closing ½c lower, as compared with the latest prices of Wednesday. The market went up on the early Beerbohm quoting strength all around, down when the later read 'shade easier,' back again on a private cable which seemed to be public property. fell on another cable which quoted a decline, and afterwards went up and down several times on its own hook, with no particular news from outside. New York was understood to be unchanged at \$1.27, and our receipts were larger, but with a fair volume of shipments, though little No. 2 was moving out. There was more trading in big lots than here-

out. There was more trading in big lots than here tofore, the buying demoted below the bottom of the buying demoted by the bottom of the botto

free on board. Total, 28, 800 bn.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, sales being reported of 130,000 bu, at \$1.12\%1, 12\%1 for November and at
\$1.14\%2 for December. Winter wheat-5,000 bn at
\$1.18 for November. Corn-35,000 bn, at 38\%2
for October and 39\%30\%30\%2 for May. Oata-20,000
bu, at 28\%2 for November and 33\%2 for May.
Mess pork-4,250 bris, at \$9.03\%2 for November,
\$8.90 for the year, and \$9.5\%2 for November,
\$8.90 for the year, and \$9.5\%2 for January
Lard-8,000 tcs, at \$6.82\%2 for January and
\$5.70 for November. Short ribs-250,000 lbs, at
\$5.00 for November and \$4.80 for January.

APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was fairly active at \$1.12\%2 for 12\%2, sell-

clears at \$4.87% seller December, 50,000 lbs sbort ribs for October at \$5.95. On the walk wheat declined, closing at \$1.11% QL.12 for November, with rather moderate trad-ing. Corn was quoted at 38c for November.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request, the orders being largely Western, though the rise in freights announced to take effect Monday has caused a few Eastern buyers to take hold this

confidence. We quote:
 confidence.
 We quote:
 26@27

 Creamery
 20@25

 Good to choice dairy
 20@25

 Medium
 14@17

 Inferior to common
 6@12

 BAGGING—Jobbers report a liberal order trade

CHEESE—The hot weather continues to operate unfavorably, but under moderate offerings prices keep well up. We quote the market quiet and steady, as follows: COAL-Prices range as before, but the market is in an unsettled state, pending definit action by the

Eastern coal-producing companies. Only a limited business is doing:

 Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes
 5, 50

 Erie
 5, 25@5, 50

 Baltimore & Ohio
 4,50

 Blossburg
 4,50@3, 25

 Wilmington
 3,00@3, 25

 COOPERAGE—Was steady, with a fair inquiry for stock, and a moderate one for packers' goods at the inside prices:

Lard tlerces 1.25 @ 1.30
Flour barrels 1.50 @ 1.60
Whisky barrels 1.50 @ 1.60
Tierce staves, dressed, per 1.000 23.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000 33.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000 31.00
Hoops, oak and hickery 14.00 316.00
Flour hoops 7.00 @ 7.50
EGGS—Were dull and weak. The hot weather is injuring stock. Fresh lots are quoted at 14@15c.
FISH—Remain as last quoted. Trade is fair at the prices given below: the prices given below: No. 1 whitefish. \$\foats_6\text{-brl..........\$ 4.00@ 4.15

4%@ 5 17%@ 18% 12 Ø

Filberts. NUTS. 10 @ 104
Almonds, Tarragona. 1946 204
Naples walnuts. 12 @ 13
Brazils. 946 10
Pecans FRUITS—Were dull and weak. The ofterings were fair, and receivers were anxious to
sell, as the hot weather was spoiling the fruit. It
is thought Canadian avoles will be freely exported
to England, the crop there being below an average,
and the Continental crops are short:
Apples, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ bri. \$\mathfrak{x}\$ 1.60 @2.00
Cranoernes, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ bri. \$\mathfrak{x}\$ 6.00 @7.52
Grapes, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ b. 2 @ 6
Grapes, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ b. 2 @ 6
Pears, per box or basket 40 @ 65
Grapes, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ b. 2 @ 6
Pears, per box or basket 40 @ 65
Grapes, \$\mathfrak{y}\$ b. 2 @ 6
Pears, per box or basket 50 @ 65
Lemont & box 60 @6550

Pstent cut loaf ...
Crushed Granulated and powdered.
A standard
A No. 2.
Extra C
C No. 1
Yellow ...
SIRUPS.
Choice corn qr sugar.

off. The receipts were somewhat larger, while there was little demand, the orders having been filled previously. Sales were reported at \$1.900 2.00, prime being about \$1.95@1.97%. Clover was heavy under liberal offerings, with buyen scarce. Sales were reported at \$4.25@4.42% prime being \$4.30@4.35. Flax was strong at \$1.21% for pure seed, and choice brought \$1.22 8ALT—A fair demand was reported at unaltered prices:

LUMBER. The cargo market was more active and steady, About fifteen loads were sold, and a few were left over. Shingles were strong, and all kinds of inch-stuff sold readily. Short two-inch was rather along at \$7.50, and Manistee do brought \$8.00. Following are the quotations of cargo lumber:

they think the winter supply will not be any too large. Quotations:
First and second rough......

Dimension stuff.

Dimension stuff. 20@30 ft.

Pickets. rough and select.

Lath.

Shingles. standard.

Shingles. choice.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle, 4, 242 4, 703 5, 707 4, 407 4, 200 Hogs. 20, 735 17, 928 22, 406 25, 876 32, 000 .23, 259 885 1,483 1,991 1,914 6, 273 24, 550

CATTLE-The cattle market was dull and lower for shipping grades, in response to a break in the Eastern market. The receipts were large for a Friday, and, in addition to the stale cattle, made a supply very much in excess of the demand a supply very much in excess of the demand (which, owing to discouraging reports from below, was of smaller proportions than usual), and sales dragged at a reduction from Thursday's prices of 10@15c in shipping grades. Under a good demand from carriers the market for Texas and Western held up pretty well, the change in that class scarcely amounting to a quotable decline. Stockers were slow and weak, while old cows and inferior mixed lots were hard to sell at any price. A large amount of stock was left over, and the market closed flat.

stags, buils, and scalawag steers.... Fexas Cattle—Through droves...... Veals, per 100 lbs..... Av. Price. No. Av. Price.
1.415 \$4.65 | 40 1,017 \$2.95
1.415 4.60 | 27..... 1,045 2.90
1.387 4.35 88 Col. Txl, 005 2.85
1.394 4.30 | 109 Teras. 887 2.75
1.341 4.25 | 177 Texas. 890 2.80
1.4357 4.25 | 19 Teras. 1,110 2.80
1.482 4.20 | 71 Texas. 1,109 2.75

Hogs—The arrivals yesterday aggregated some 32,000,—a larger number than reported for any previous day since the close of the winter packing season. As a result of the heavy receipts there was a further weakening of prices. The market opened fairly active at a decline of 5@10c, where it remained about steady to the close. Sales were at \$3.00 23.95. The outside figure was paid in two or three instances for Pailadelphia hogs. Closing prices were \$4.65@3.85 for common to prime bacon grades, and \$3.35@3.90 for poor to extra heavy. Heavy packers sold principally at \$3.45@3.80.

Price No. 64.
\$3.95 | 64.
\$3.95 | 81.
\$3.90 | 62.
\$3.85 | 47.
\$3.80 | 43.
\$3.80 | 43.
\$3.80 | 35.
\$3.80 | 35.
\$3.80 | 35.
\$3.80 | 50.
\$3.75 | 60.
\$3.75 | 75.
\$3.75 | 58.
\$3.75 | 58.
\$3.76 | 58.
\$3.77 | 58.
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\$3.7 62 21 60 221 41 247 20 232 22 288 51 288 49 329 57 227 28 289 63 256 SHEEP-Were quoted dull at \$2.50@4.25 per 100 los, according to quality.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ALBANY. N. Y., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 491 cars; last week, 554, consisting obordinary lo fair, best heavy weights going forward in first hands; attendance of buyers fair; demand good market firm; last week's prices readily obtained; sales of 1,800 cattle, costing 5c in Chicago; too good for this market.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Receipts, 84 cars; last week, 83; with a slightly increased demand for sheep, the market ruled week and \(\frac{1}{2} \) lower; selling at 33/4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 4\(\frac{1}{2} \) c; lambs in good demand; market firm, with increased business, at \(\frac{1}{2} \) 3\(\frac{1}{2} \) 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) for common to extrs.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 491 carloads, against 554 last week; market firmer, though no change in prices.

SHEEF AND LANDS—Receipts, 18,800, about 2,200 more than last week; market short \(\frac{1}{2} \) dower than last week; \$3.25\(\frac{1}{2} \) 4.75 for sheep, to latter for prime wethers; for lambs the market is strong and prices unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,950 head; market dull and depressed; prices ¼ to ½c lower than Wednesday, and a number of car-loads unsold: Texans sold from 6½c, less \$1.00 per head, up to 6¾c; Colorado Texans, 6¾@7c; native steers to 9½c, with a few toos at 10c; exporters took 140-at 9½@9½c; shipments to-day and to-morrow. 65 hive and 4, 100 quarters.

SKEEF—Receipts, 4, 800; sheep dull and drooping; sales of very poor to prime at \$2, 75,4.75 per 100 lbs; extra and fancy shipping wethers, \$5.006 5, 25; lambs frm and a fraction higher; larze business at \$5.00 to 36.00 per 100 lbs; shipments tomorrow, 800 carcasses.

Hoss—Receipts, 5, 400; live in better demand and frmer at \$3, 90,24,40, with good Ohio confed at \$4.37.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1, 734;

BUFFALO. Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,734; market lower; receipts nearly all consigned through; light Missouri and medium steers, \$3.30 @ 1.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,100; market without decided change.

Hous—Receipts, 5,405; market opened higher, and closed at Thursday's prices: Yorkers, good 19 choice, \$4.00@4.25; heavy and medium, \$3.750 4.20; fair enda, \$3.50@3,65; best grades disposed of. 97. LOUIS.

KAN KANSAS CITY. Mo.. Or Currant reports cattle re 1,384; moderately action CINCINNATI. Oct. 10 8.00@3.50; light, \$8 3.65; butchers', \$3. ipments, 1,010. COUNCIL BLUFFS. In., eccipts at the yards he hipments, 1.200; sale INDL

BY TEL

Epecial Dispate
Liverroot, Oct. 10—
1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 11s 6 GRAIN-Wheat-Wints spring, No. 1, 10s 6d No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2 No. 2. 11s 1d. Cor PROVISIONS—PORK, 50 LIVERPOOL. Oct. 10.— 6 11-16@6 15-18d; said and export, 500; Ame week, 43,000 bales; At tors took 10,000, of will forwarded from ships si actual export, 850; tot American, 12,000; tot can, 69,000; amount a 118,000. BREADSTUFFS-Stead RECEIPTS-Wheat, for

LINSEED OIL-278 100 ANTWERP, Oct. 10. -The following were Board of Trade: Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—
213s 6d. Wheat—Win
10s 8d@10s 6d; white. 1d@11s 7a. Old corn, Larg. 348 6d. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10 LIVERPOOL. Oct. 10-Wheat in fair demand 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6 dull at 5s 64d. Cargo demand. Corn dull. 1 pool for the week, 29d being American. Por Lard—34s 9d. Bacon-ciear, 32s 6d. Beef—1 fermer at 50s 6d. firmer at 50s 6d.

London, Oct. 10.—1

Corn dull at 5s 6½d. Corn steady. Cargoes Corn quiet. Cargoes of Corn quiet. Fair avera spring wheat for promp 51s 6d. Country mark French generally dearer

NEW Appelial Dispate
New York, Oct. 10, reported in wheat, no opening, with a partial soon relapsed to about to day on No. 2 red, and r, near the close the -den chiefly on speculative sharp rally on win a bu, closing quite strearly strong; choice W bu No. 2 Milwankee \$1.30; 6,000 bu No. 8,000 bu No. 2 North option, \$1.30\(\phi\); 16,00 @1.25\(\phi\). Corn in modilivery; unaltered quotations of the control of livery; unaltered quota mixed Western un and more active; sales-to arrive, at 81%c, and fairly active; trade man Western ungraded, G. Western, 37,000 bu at

WHISKY-Dull; \$1.1 FREIGHTS-General nage for grain and get previous figures. In movement; rates qu Liverpool, by steam, 1 000 bu grain for forwa

O00 bu grain for forwabu.

Provisions—Hog plateady. Mess, promp for ordinary brands were rather loss closing for Octobe vember, \$9.90; Decenhogs, cut meats, at Western lard more sou quoted steady; sale of for forward delivery; at steady prices. Octo vember, \$6.20@6.229 Beef firm and in demis at the company of the firm of the Western 10.99-fic; futures steader, 10.09@10.98c; 10.09c; February, 10.10.54c; May, 10.68c; February, 10.10.54c; May, 10.68c; February, 10.55c; Mog. 5, 40; common good fo choice, \$d. 155.50@6.00; extra 65.00@7.25; Minnes 3.35.

Grann—Wheat ungraded sprand

\$5.00@7.25; Minnes
\$3.35.
GRAIN—Wheat un
bu; ungraded sprii
\$1.23@1.25\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No.
graded winter red.
\$(1.37\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. I do.
\$1.35\\(\frac{1}{2}\); mixed wil
gradea amber.
\$1.36\\(\frac{1}{2}\); mixed wil
gradea amber.
\$1.36\\(\frac{1}{2}\); mixed wil
gradea white.
\$1.37\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No.
gradea white.
\$1.37\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No.
gradea white.
\$1.38\\(\frac{1}{2}\); mixed
\$0.2\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No.
gradea white.
\$1.3\\(\frac{1}{2}\); No.
gradea white.
\$1.3\\(\f RESIN—Strong at: TURPENTINE—High Ecos—Weak: Wer PROVISIONS—PORE

BALTIMORE, Oct. Superfine, \$4.25@4 amily, \$6.00@6.7 amily, 36.00@6.75
GRAIN—Wheat—W
downward tendence
red, spot and Octob
h. 39(31.39%; Dece
Firm; Western mix
58c; November, 506
Oats dni; Western
@39c; Fennsylvania
HAY—Prime to c
16.00. Phovisions-High \$11.00. Bulk meat clear rib sides. 6½6; —Shoulders, 4¾6; 10½6; Lard, 76. BUTTEN-FIRM: p 13@16c. EGGS-FIRM at 16; PETROLEUM—Crud COPPER—Strong at 16½6; Strong Technology

and all ainds of inchinch was rather slow-ught \$8,00. Follow-

\$15.00@18.50 11.00@14.00 9.00@10.00 7.50@ 8.00 1.50@ 1.60 2.10@ 2.40 large in the aggregate,

| 17.50 | 17.50 | 18.90 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.5

250 118,945 206 110,739 5, 245 5, 564 5,580 5,707 4,632 8,631 537 168 273 24,550 705

TOCK.

rket was dull and lower sponse to a break in the ceipts were large for a to the stale cattle, made ging reports from below, s than usual), and sales m Thursday's prices of hange in that class scarce-le decline. Stockers were a sows and inferior mixed at any price. A large t over, and the market

eers, weighing \$4.75@5.00 t, well-formed to 1, 450 lbs. . . 4.40@4.65 tened steers, 300 los. ... 4.00@4.25 to fair feeb, 3.10@3.75 common steers cows, for city
0 to 1,050 lbs. 2.20@2.75

No. Av. Price.
40 1,017 \$2,95
\$7.... 1,045 2,95
\$8 Col. Txl, 005 2,85
\$109 Texas. 887 2,75
\$177 Texas. 880 2,80
\$19 Texas. 1,109 2,75
\$44 Texas. 1,109 2,75
\$44 Texas. 818 2,75

sterday aggregated some or than reported for any ose of the winter packing if the heavy receipts there of prices. The market decline of 5@10c, where the close. Sales were decline of 5@10c, where to the close. Sales were staide figure was paid in a for Philadelphia hogs. 05@3.85 for common to d \$3.35@3.90 for poor to ackers soid principally at

BANY.

6. 10 The Tribuna.
1. 10.—Cattle—Receipts,
4. consisting obordinary to
the going forward in first
busyers fair: demand good;
"s prices readily obtained;
sting 5c in Chicago; too eccipts, 84 cars; last week, ased demand for sheep, the lac lower; selling at 314 temand; market firm, with 41/4651/26 for common to Associated Press. TTLE- Receipts, 491 car-eek; market firmer, though

Receipts, 18,800, about week; market about 146 \$3,2564.75 for sheep, the strong for lambs the market is aged.

YORK.

YORK.

—CATLE—Receipts, 2,050 lepressed; prices ¼ to ¼c and a number of car-losds om 6½c, less \$1.00 per ado Texans, 6½@7c; na-a few tops at 10c; export.c; shipments to-day and 100; sheep dull and droop-oprime at \$2.75@4.75 per shipping wethers, \$5.00@raction higher; large busier 100 lbs; shipments to-

CATTLE—Receipts, 1, 734; s nearly all consigned and medium steers, \$3.50 Receipts, 2,100; market LOUIS.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITT.

**Medial Dispatch to The Tribuna*

KANSAS CITT. Mo., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—The Price Cormit reports cattle receipts at 2, 480; shipments, 1.84; moderately active; rative shippers, 33.25 (4.80; maive stockers and feeders, \$2.25(23.25; 5.85); maive cows, \$1.77(22.60; Colorados, \$2.20(23.00; Teass, \$1.76(23.50; 85); shipments, none; active; choice, \$3.20(3.30; mixed packing and light shipping, \$3.10(23.15).

CINCINNATI.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. COUNCIL BLUFFS. In., Oct. 10.—The total cattle celpts at the yards here to-day were 1, 592 head concents, 1.200; saies, 228 head, at \$3.100

INDIANAPOLIS. ISMANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Hous-Str 64.6; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 4 BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. special Dispatch to The Tribune. 1.13 66; No. 2, 118 ou.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s;
prints, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white,
to, 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, 11s Na 2, 11s 1d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 50s; lard, 34s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Corrox-Market easier at \$11-16@6 15-16d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,300; sales of the week, 43,000 bales; American, 31,000; specula-tors took 10,000, of which exporters took 3,000; ded from ships' side direct to spinners, 2, 000: actual export, 850; total receibus, 20,000 bales. American, 10,000; total stock, 213,000; American, 69,000; amount affoat, 177,000; American,

BREADSTUFFS-Steady; 5@6s for flour.

merican, 66,000 qrs. YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, firm. LONDON, Oct. 10.—TALLOW—Fine American, 6d. LINSEED OIL-27s 10d. ANTWERP, Oct. 10. -PETROLEUM-19%f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Board of Trade: Liverproof. Oct. 10-11:30, s. m.—Flour, 11s 6d \$13s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s@11s 3d; suring, 10s 3d@10s 6d; white, 10s 4d@11s 2d; club, 11s 1d@11s 7c. Old corn, 5s 8d@5s 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10-1 p. m. Flour, 14s 3d. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s 9d. Corn dull at 5s 6%d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat in fair demand. Corn dull. Import of wheat into Liver-pool for the week, 296,000 centals; 241,000 of it being American. Pork-Western P. M., 50s. Lard-34s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 31s 6a; short clear, 32s 6d. Beef-Prime mess, 80s. Cheese frmer at 50s 6d.

London, Oct. 10.—Liverpool.—Wheat firmer. Corn dull at 5s 61/2d. Mark Lane—Wheat strong. Corn stendy. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn quiet. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 51s6 51s 6d. Country markets for wheat-English an French generally dearer.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, Oct. 10.—Grain—Less animation reported in wheat, netwithstanding a buoyant opening, with a partial rise of 1/4@1c; the market soon relapsed to about the latest figures of yester-day on No. 2 red, and ruled lower on No. 1 white: near the close the demand revived perceptibly chiefly on speculative account, leading to sharp rally on winter grades of 16% cabu, closing quite strong; Western reports generally strong; choice Western at \$1.38%; 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, early delivery, at \$1.30; 6,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.28; \$1.30; 5.000 to No. 2 Northwestern spring. November option. \$1.30\forall : 16,000 bu choice Chicago, \$1.25 (2.25\forall \text{.} Corn in moderate request for prompt delivery; unaltered quotations; offerings far; sales of mixed Western ungraded at 55\forall 55\forall C. Rye higher and more active; sales of 18,000 bu No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 81%c, and 25,000 bu. Barley firmer. Oats more freely offered; rather weaker in price; rairly active; trade mainly in mixed; sales of white Western ungraded, G, 900 bu at 38@45e; mixed

CLOVER SEED-Strictly choice Western, 7%c. WRISKY-Dull; \$1.11 asked.

WRISKY—Dull; \$1.11 asked.
FRRIGHTS—Generally firm; active market; tonnage for grain and general cargo on the basis of
previous figures. In the berth freight line, a freer
movement; rates quoted generally strong; for
Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bn grain at 9d; 82,-

Provisions-Hog products were less active, but Provisions—Hog products were less active, but steady. Mess, prompt delivery, \$10.10@10.12½ for ordinary brands; sales in option mess were rather less active, but unchanged, closing for October at \$9.90@10.00; November, \$9.90; December, \$9.80@9.90. Dressed hors, cut meats, and bacon as last quoted. Western lard more sought after for early delivery; moted steady; sale of 1,000 tos at \$6.50@6.52%

uncted steady; sale of 1,000 tos at \$6.50@6.52% for forward delivery; Western less sought after, at steady prices, October ciosing at \$6.50; November, \$6.20@6.22%; December, \$6.20@6.22%. Beef firm and in demand.

New York, Oct. 10.—Corron—Quiet at 10.7-16@10.9-16c; futures steady; October, 10.16c; November, 10.09@10.98c; December, 10.96c; January, 10.9c; Feoruary, 10.23c; March, 10.37c; April, 10.54c; May, 10.68c; June, 10.82c; July, 10.91c. FLOUR—Quiet; holders more disposed to realize; receipts, 20,000 bris; super State and Western, \$5.00@5.40; common to good extra, \$5.50@6.00; good to choice, \$6.10@7.30; white wheat extra, \$5.50@6.00; extra Ohio, \$5.75@7.25; St. Losis, \$0.00@7.25; Minnesots patent process, \$6.50@8.30.00; \$3.50@6.00; extra Ohio, \$5.75@7.25; St. Losis, \$0.00@7.25; Minnesots patent process, \$6.50@8.30.00; \$

So. 50@6. 00; extra Ohio, \$5. 75@7. 25; \$t. Louis, \$0.0007. 25; Minnesota patent process, \$6.50@8.35.

Graix—Wheat unsettled: receipts, 408.000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.22\footnote{1}; No. 3 apring, \$1.22\footnote{1}; No. 3 apring, \$1.23\footnote{1}; No. 2 apring, \$1.27\footnote{1}; No. 2 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 1 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 2 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 1 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 2 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 2 do, \$1.37\footnote{1}; No. 2 do, \$1.35\footnote{1}; A5\footnote{1}; A5\footn

BALTIMORE. Baltimone, Oct. 10.—Flour-Steady; Western Storfine, \$4.25@4.75; do extra, \$5.00@5.75; do Grain-Whest-Western closed weak, with a temaward tendency; No. 2 Western winter ad, spot and October, \$1.38@1.38%; November, 1 2003.

11.30(1.39%; December, \$1.40(1.40%. Corn-Firm; Western mixed, spot, 58(58%c; October, 58c; November, 50(6)56%c; December, 55%(6)56c. Oats dull; Western white, 39@40c: do mixed, 36 @30c: Fennsylvania, 39@40c. Rye quiet at 86c. HAY—Prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$15.00@ 16.00 Phovisions-Higher and active. Mess pork, \$11.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 34,644,c; clear rib sides, 64,c; do packed, 44,664,c. Bacon Shoulders, 44,c; clear rib sides, 74,c. Hams, 10,46, Lard, 7c. n-Firm; prime to choice Western packed,

Coss Firm at 16c.

**THOLEGN—Crade nominal; refined, \$1.0714.

**OFFIZE—Strong and active; Rio cargoes, 13@

4c.

806.4.—Firm; A soft. 8%@8%c.
WHERT—Firm at \$1.10%@1.11.
Fationrs—To Liverpool. per steamer, firm.
Cotion. %v: flour, 3: grain. %v: @0%d.
RECRIPTS—Wlour, 2.0.7 bris; wheat, 189,600 bu;
Orn. 44.500 bu; oats, 1,500 bu; crn. 27.000 bu.
Salparays—Wheat, 281,000 bu; crn. 27.000 bu.
Salparays—Wheat, 281,000 bu; crn. 98,300 bu.

@5.50; XXX, \$5.37%@5.87%; high grades, \$6.00 GRAIN-Corn scarce and firm at 65c. Oats firm

Cons-Meal—Scarce and firm, at \$2.00.

Hat—Strong: quoted, prime, \$22.00@23.00; choice, \$24.00@25.00.

Proorisions—Pork quiet but firm, at \$10.75. Lard steady: trered, \$4.874@7.00; keg. \$7.25. Bulk meals—Quiet; shoulders, backed, old. \$3.50; new, \$4.00@4.124. Bacon quiet out firm; shoulders, \$4.50; clear rib, \$8.00; clear, \$8.50. Hams—Sugar cured steady: canvased, \$2094c, as in size.

Wither Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10. Grocernes—Coffee—Rio carroose, ordinary to

Gl. 10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio carroes, ordinary to prime, 12% Gl7c: jobbing, 13% 17% c. Sugar scarce and firm; common to good common, 74 @Sc; fully fair. 8% c; yellow, clarified, 8% d. Molasses—No stock. Rice demand light holders firm at 6@7% c.

BRAX—Quiet: held at 85c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York. % per cent discount. Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 481%. PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 10. -Flour-Buoyant; Min-

esota extra femily, medium, \$6.25; good. \$6.50; \$8.50. Rve flour, \$5.25.
GRAIN-Wheat-Finest Western rejected, \$1.32 Grain—Wheat—Finest Western rejected, \$1.32
@1.33; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.40. Corn quiet; low and high mixed, on tracx, 57@58c; yellow, 58@58y, 50. dats less scive: mixed, 38@38y/c; white, 38@41c.
Provisions—Better demand. Prime mess beef, \$12.50. Mess pork, \$10.25@10.50. Hums—Smoked, 9@10c; pickled, 7%@8y/c. Lard—Western terce, \$1.30@15, 75.
BUTTER—Market dull, but not plenty; creamery extra, 25@26c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 19@21c; Western Reserve, extra, 17@19c; do, good to choice, 12@16c.
Leges—Weak; Western, 17@18c.
CHERSE—Market dull; Western creamery, 10%@104c; do good, 9%@104c.
Permoleum—Strong; refines, 7%c.
Whisky—Market dull; Western, \$1.10.
Reckipts—Oats, 13, 000 bu; ree, 2, 500 bu.
SE:PMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu;

ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Oct. 10.-Flour-Unsettled; not quotably changed. GRAIN-Wheat opened higher and declined: No. 2 red, \$1.194@1.19 cash; \$1.21%@1.21% November: \$1.23@1.23% @ 1.22% December: \$1.19% the year; No. 3 do, \$1.11%@1.11%. Corn lower at 364@35%c cash; 35%@35%c October; 34%c November. Oats dull at 25%@25%c cash; 27 %c December. Rye steady at 68c. Bar

cash, 27% Decomoer. Rye steady at osc. Barley quet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.07.
PROWARDONS—POTE firm at \$10.40. Dry salt meats scarce and higher at 3%@6%@7c. Bacon scarce and higher at 4%@7%@8c. Lard quiet at \$6.15 asked. ### 15 asked.

RECRITS—Flour, 8,000 bris: wheat, 119,000 bu; corn. 10,000 bu; oats 2d,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley. 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn. 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATL CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10 .- Corron-Fairly active and a shade higher; ordinary, 10c. FLOUR-Firm; family, \$5.50@6.50.

GRAIN-Wheat active, firm, and higher, at \$1.20 @1.23. Corn. 44@45c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 30@33c. Rye moderately active and higher at 506332c. Rye moderately active and higher at 766278c. Barley—Steady, with fair demand; No. 2 fail, 93c.
Paovisiovs—Pork quiet but firm at \$10.00. Lard, demand fair and market firm; current make, \$6.10 &6.12½. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, \$3.37½.03.50; short riba, \$6.37½. Bacen quiet at \$4.26, \$7.50@7.60.
Willisky—Demand active at \$1.05.
Reference Outet and unphanced. t \$4.25, \$7.50@7.60.
Whisky—Demand active at \$1.05.
BUTTSH—Quiet and unchanged.
Linsked Oil—Firm and unchanged, at \$4c.

BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 10.—Flours—Scarce and firm; Western superdnes, \$5.00; common extras, \$5.50 @6.00; St. Louis and Wisconsin extras, \$5.75 @6.25; Minnesota do, \$8.25@7.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$6.25@7.00; Indiana, \$8.50@ 7.25; St. Louis, \$8.75@7.50; Wisconsin and Min

opened at 08% c cash; closed at 080.

Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$10.50 cash. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.35.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo. 7%c.

Receipts—Fidur. 8,500 bris; wheat, 176,000 bu; barley. 41,000 bu.

Shipments—Fiour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 115,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- GRAIN-Wheat firm; sales 19,000 bu Green Bay at \$1.20 to arrive: white Michigan, \$1.26. Corn firm; sales 12,000 on No. 2 mixed Western at 48 k@49c. Oats-None

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 184,780 bu; corn, 26,257 bd.

SHIPMENTS—By rail—Wheat, 17,973 bu; corn, 88,442 bn. By canal—Wheat, 5J5,854 bu; corn, 56,533 bu. ada at 70@85c on track.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Oct. 10.—Grain—Wheat firm; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.24; November, \$1.26; No. 2 do, \$1.21; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.24; October, \$1.244; November, \$1.26; December, \$1.27%; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.21; No. 2 D. & M. red, \$1.24; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.22; Western M. Fed. \$1.24; No. 2 red hixed, \$1.22; Western amber, \$1.24½; No. 2 amber Flinois, \$1.25. Corn firm; high mixed, 43%c. Rye—No. 1, 69c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23%c.
RECHIPTS—Wheat, 113,000 bu; corn. 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT. Mich., Oct. 10. -FLOUR-Very firm. GRAIR-Wheat easier; No. 1 extra, \$1.264, asked; No. 1 white, \$1.244; October, \$1.244; ovember, \$1.26%; December, \$1.28%; No. red nominal at \$1.24; milling No. 1 nominal at \$1.24; amber nominal at \$1.23.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 108,000 bu.

SEPRENTS—Wheat, 139,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts at 26,586 bu; shipments, 32,204 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, \$1.03; October, \$1.04; No. 3 cash, 99c; October, 99%c. Corn—Receipts, 2,078 bn; shipments 3,869 bu; quiet; No. 2 cash, 30%c; October, 30c

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS. Oct. 10.—GRAIN-Wheat higher:
No. 2 red, 95%c cash and October. Corn firmer at
39@40c. Oats steady at 27%@20c.
PROVISIONS—Shoulders, \$3.50 asked. Lard,
\$6.50. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 10. -GRAIN-Wheat scarce No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.32. Corn scarce and WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Wool.—Good demand; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 39@41c; extras. 39@40c; medium, 43@45c; coarse. 37@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 36@40c; medium, 43@45c; coarse, 37@38c; combing, washed, 40@46c; do unwashed, 30@33c; Canada combing, 38@40c; fine unwashed, 23@24c; coarse medium, unwashed, 30@33c; tub-washed, 43@45c.

PETROLEUM.

OH. CITT, Pa., Oct. 10. —PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with 92½c bid; advanced to 93½c; declined, and closed at 87½c; shipments, 43,000, averaging 56,000; transactions, 400,000.

PETTROLEUM—Less active; crude, 96½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7½c for Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10. —PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 8½c. PETROLEUM.

New York, Oct. 10.—Dry Goods—The cotton goods market/continues quiet, but prices are unchanged. Prints dull in first hands and ginghams less active. Cotton dress goods quiet, but worsted fabrics active and firm; underwear and hosiery doing well. Spring weight cassimers, cheviots, and worsted coatings in steady demand by cothiers, and prices remain firm. Foreign goods sluggish in first hands.

TURPENTINE.

MARINE NEWS.

Another Accident at Wells Street Bridge.

An Unusually Big Day in Grain Freights.

The Harbor Work-Local Port Notes-Telegrams, Etc.

STILL ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT WELLS STREET BRIDGE.

It was but yesterday that THE TRIBUNE chronicled a damaging accident at Wells street bridge, and but a few days before called attention to the fact that the red light warries approximately accepted the red light warries approximately accepted to the red light warries are accepted to th fact that the red light warning approaching vessels that the bridge was closed was displayed when the bridge was open. Still another accident at the same bridge occurred last evening about 5 o'clock, and it was reported by several persons that the bridge-tender was responsible for it. The tug Constitution was towing the barge Wolverine up the river, and when about to pass through the north draw the barge's bowsprit struck the bridge and tore away the floo ing on one side considerably. The bowsprit was ing on one side considerably. The bowsprit was carried away in the crass. It was said tant, if the bridge-tender had attended to his duty as he should have done, the accident would not have occurred. The recent remark of an old tugman—that Mayor Harrison had the worst lot of bridge-tenders he had seen in the course of an experience of twenty years in harcor towing—seems to be borne out by recent occurrences. The responsibility for the accident Tuursday night at Wells street bridge is also attributed to the neglect of the bridge tender, who is reported to have swung the bridge into the prop Lake Ontario.

work on the new extension of the Government pier, or breakwater, has been pushed so rapidly toward completion by Capt. Lydecker, the United States Engineer in direct charge of the operations, that 2,000 feet have been finished, and by the end of the present month, when the work will be discontinued, 300 feet more will be added, making 2,300 feet in all. Then 700 feet more will remain to be done to complete the whole extension, and Capt. Lydecker stated yeswhole extension, and capt. Lydecker stated yesterday that that could be done in about six weeks after the resumption of operations next spring; he would fluish the Job by June 1, 1880. The oreakwater is twenty feet in width at the bottom course, and above that is sixteen feet wide. The funds are on and for the finishing of the extension. The work has been by day labor, under the personal supervision of Capt. Lydecker, and is considered strong and secure. supervision of Capt. Lydecker, and is considered strons and secure.

During the present week the contract for the 200-feet extension to the North Pier at South Chicago has been let to Culpert Brothers, and they have begun preparations for the work. The cribs will be twenty-four feet wide at the bottom and twenty at the top. The work will be completed this fail.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The 7-cent rate on corn was maintained yester-day and a very large business done, room being taken for 750,000 bu of grain—the largest amount, with perhaps one or two exceptions, that has been contracted for in one day this season. Vessel-owners and agents, insurance mentugmen, and others concerned, were of course kept busy, and there was a big rush at the elevators to loud. Following were the charters made: To Buffaio-Prop Dean Richmood, wheat on through rate; soons Swailow, Empire State, Mears, Delos DeWolf, B. F. Bruce, Michigan, Ida Keith, Queen City, C. K. Nims, S. V. R. Watson, Niagara, E. J. McVea, steam-barge Morley, corn at 7c; schrs Red Wing. Emma L. Coyne, H. C. Richards, Neilie Gardner, wheat at 7½c. To Blach Rock—Schr Montouk, wheat at 8c. To Kingston—Schr Von Straubenize, corn on through rate. Capacity, traubenize, corn on through rate.

CAPT. NICHOLAS MARTIN. The funeral of Capt. Nicholas Martin, an old and well-known vessel-owner, who had been MILWAUKER.

MILWAU

> MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
>
> Milwaukez, Oct. 10. -The schr Comanche was placed in dry-dock at the Milwaukee Company's yard to-day to repair damages sustained by strik-ing a rock in Erie Basin. Buffalo, prior to her de-E. Perew will be docked at the same yard to repair

> A strike of stevedores who find employment on the transportation docks was inaugurated yester-day, but, thus far, has proved unsuccessful. New day, but, thus far, has proved unsuccessful. New men find plenty of employment in that direction. Between 10 o'clock last evening and 3 p. m. to-day the lower-lake arrivals have included the schrs Two Fannies. A. G. Morey, and Canton. Clearances for the lower lakes included the schrs Hartford. Mary Lyon, Ishpeming, Houghton, Thomas Quayle, and H. Folger.
>
> The only charter made to-day, as far as reported, is the schr J. S. Richards, at 7%c for wheat to Buffalo. Capacity, 21, 200 bu.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Oct. 10. —Passed up—Props
Prussia, New York, Montana, Fenntain City,
Lowell, Commodore, C. J. Kershaw, Nelson Mills
and barges; schrs John R. Noyes, James D. Sawver, Gallatin. Adventurer, St. Clair, Falmonth,
Lney J. Clark, Carlingford.

Down—Props Idaho, Juniata, Westford, IraChaffee and barges; tug Baleze and raft; Yulcan
and raft; schrs Fame, Camden.

Wind—North, light. Weather fine.
Pont Huron, Mich., Oct. 10. —Passed up—Props
Fletcher and consort; East Saginaw and barges,
Salina and barges, George King and barges.

Down—Prop Roanoke, schrz J. H. Mead, Ed
Flitzgerald, Athenian. Tug Baleze with hawsers
left to-night to release the schr G. H. Waud at
Sand Beach.

Wind—South, light. Weather fine. PORT HURON.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Oct. 10. —Cleared—Props Commodore (mdee), Scotia (mdse), Chicago; Passaic (mdse), Bay City; schrs Surprise (300 tons coal), F. J. Dunford (300 tons coal), Detroit; S. L. Watson (1, 150 tons coal), Undilla, Scotta (1, 200 tons coal), Chicago; John Burt, Duluth; J. E. Bailey (600 bris sait), Toledo; Selkirk (320 tons iron), Cleveland; Helen Pratt, Saginsw; barges H. F. Church, chicago; Wulliam Lewis, W. L. Peck, T. H. Orton, E. Cohen, Joseph, Saginaw.

Charters—Surprise, F. J. Dunford, coal, Detroit, 25c.

Freights firm; vessels very scarce. No boats in market for Upper Lake ports. Ounford (500 tons coal), Detroit; S. L. Watson

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Port Colborne, Ont., Oct. 10.—Passed down.— Steam barge Glasgow and consort, Leonice Bay to Ogdensburg, lumber: schr Louisa, Ashland to general cargo.

Prop Dromedary, loaded with iron for Detroit and Windsor, still lays sunk in the canal here. It was found necessary to day to send to Windsor for a second steam pump.

THE CANAL.

Berdeepost, Oct. 10.—Arrived—Monte Christo. Marseilles, 6,100 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 70,000 bu oats; Imperial, Seneca. 3,200 bu corn; Lilly, Seneca, 5,800 bn corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bn corn; King Bros., Kankaree Feeder, 1,800 bn corn; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 4,400 bn corn. Cleared—First National, Bird's Bridge, 3,370 feet lumber; to Joliet, 17,593 feet lumber.

Branch, yesterday, and it was soon seen that the hull is worthless, having been split from stem to stern, and literally twisted and damaged so badly that it cannot be reconstructed. The terrible force of the recent boiler explosion was too plainly apparent in the used-up hull. Portions of the engine may be available for another took, but there is very little else that can be used. There were not any vestiges of the boiler remaining about the wreck. The body of the engineer, who was killed at the time of the explosion is still missing, and it is doubtful if it is ever recovered.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Quite a number of large vessels, mostly loaded with coal, arrived in yesterday, and vessel movements in the barbor very lively all day long. The skippers were in anticipation of a change of wind to the northward, as they have been for two weeks

NAVIGATION NOTES.

n port. She brought coal from Cleveland.

The schr Trinidad will tow down with the prop Antelope this evening, and the tug charges on the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers will thus be avoided. ELSEWHERE.

few days.

The schr Jane Bell has been gotten off Gull Island Reef and towed to Escanaba.

The rebuild of the schr Ogarita, sunk some time ago at the flats canal, has been completed at Buffalo.

Capt. George Maytham, of Buffalo, a brother of Capt. Thomas Maytham, died at Larned, Kas., on Friday last.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the swenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ABBITALS.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street. Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street. Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, State street.
Prop Coffinberry, Cleveland, coal, no order.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber. Stetson Slip.
Prop J. Truesdell, Menominee, sundries, Rusi

Prop J. Truesdell, Menominee, sundries, Rusl
street.
Prop Williams, Saugatnck, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop D. Ballentine, Mil wankee, ligat, A. & Dule's.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fouricenth street.
Prop Delaware, Erie, sundries, Clark street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Concago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sandries, Rush street.
Schr Annie Vought, Sarinaw, lumber, Polk street.
Schr I. M. Forrest, White Lake, lumber, Market,
Schr Reciprocity, White Lake, lumber, Market,
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, sumber, Market,
Schr R. S. Newcomb, Cleveland, coal, S. S. gashouse.

Schr R. B. Newcomb, Cleveland, coal, S. S. gashouse.
Schr W. Loutit, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Scar Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Scar Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip, Schr Rob Roy, Pier Lake, bark, Rush street.
Schr Rob Roy, Pier Lake, bark, Rush street.
Schr Rob Roy, Pier Lake, bark, Rush street.
Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's, wood, Market.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's, wood, Market.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Glügert Knapp, Hamlin, lumber, Market.
Schr Glügert Knapp, Hamlin, lumber, Market.
Schr Glügert Knapp, Hamlin, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Persia, Lincoln, wood, Rusa street.
Schr Teiegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Polly Rogers, Racine, light, Rush street.
Schr Polly Rogers, Racine, light, Rush street.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Ludington, lumber, Polk street.

street.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Monistique, lumber, Chicago,
Burlinaton & Quincy.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Silp.
Schr A. B. Moore, Milwaukee, light, Armour &
Doley

Schr J. V. Jones, Müssegon, Immber, Allen Slip.
Schr A. B. Moore, Milwaukee, light, Armour & Dole's.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Sampson's.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Sampson's.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr H. D. Moore, Sauzatuck, poles, Main street.
Schr H. W. Crosthwatte. Defour, poles, Main street.
Schr Buens Vista, Hasnin, lumber, Market.
Schr Joseph Duvall, Kewannee, ties, N. B.
Schr Joseph Duvall, Kewannee, ties, N. B.
Schr Joseph Lawrence, Portage, lumber, N. B.
Schr L. W. Davis, Müskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Kate Lyons, Müskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Ellen, Bay City, lumber, Mears & Co.
Schr Mercannt, Fayette, sundries, Rush street. Market.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Game Cock, Müskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Honest Joha, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Sailor Boy, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Joseph Dresden, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Luling, Cheooyran, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Chiling, Cheooyran, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Chiling, Cheooyran, lumber, Market.
Schr Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Calcago, Ausaole, lumber, Market.

Schr Potomac. Menominee, lumber, Market. Schr City of Chicago, Aussole, lumber, Market. Schr J. B. Merrill, Menominee, lumber, Market. Schr Magdalena, Ludwig's Pier, wood, Rush Schr 1. M. Hill, Sturgeon Bay, ties, C., B. & Q. Schr Loxout, Marinette, lumber, Market, Schr Schr Loxout, Marinette, lumber, Market, Schr Moses Gaze, Mussegon, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr Moses Gaze, Mussegon, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr Resumption, Cheboygan, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr Little Belie, Muskegon, lumber, Chicago Schr Little Beite, Market.

avenue.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Cascade, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr G. C. Finner, Buffalo, coal, Van Buren Schr M. I. Wilcox, Buffalo, coal, Van Buren

Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Mark
ACTUAL SALLINGS.

Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatack, sundries,
Star Alpens, Muskegon, sundries,
Star Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries,
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries,
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries,
Prop Messenger, Benton Haroor, sandries,
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries,
Prop St. Catharines, Collingwood, sundries,
Scar Edward Blake, Collingwood, grain,
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffslo, grain,
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffslo, grain,
Schr E. J. McVes, Collingwood, grain,
Schr Wolverine, Grand Havea, light,
Schr Wolverine, Grand Havea, light,
Schr Wolverine, Grand Havea, light,
Schr Marion W. Page, Buffslo, grain,
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light,
Scr. Windoor, Manistee, light,
Scr. Windoor, Manistee, light,
Scr. Windoor, Manistee, light Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market,

Schr Wolverne, Grain Haves, ight.
Schr Marion W. Page, Buffalo, grain.
Pron Fayette, Manistee, light.
Schr Mindsor, Manistee, light.
Schr George Steele, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Sordinia, White Lake, light.
Prop C. Campbell, Ladington, light,
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries,
Schr Oktawa, Muskegon, sundries,
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries,
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries,
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, Grain.
Schr Gige Bunoar, Muskegon, light,
Schr Gige, Kingston, grain.
Schr J. McVes, Collingwood, grain.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, grain.
Schr J. I. Case, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Goodon Campbell, Erie, aundries. Schr J. I. Case, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Eric. sundries.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr W. I. Preston, Oswego, grain.
Schr Flying Mist, —, grain.
Schr En Ellsworth, Buffalo, grain.
Schr M. S. Bacon, Buffelo, grain.
Prop City of Concord, Cieveland, sundries.

What O'Leary Says of Gen. Butler's Sympathy for Black Dan.

Asse Fork World.

Daniel O'Leary says of Black Dan's suit against Weston. Ennis, and Krohne for the money they didn't earn at the late walk: "Gen. Butler has taken no the case on his own motion. He sent to Hart offering his services. I can't tell why be did it unless it is that Hart is a Boston boy. It may be, too, that it has something to do with the election. I don't know what his motive is, unless he likes to pitch into lawsuits for the fun of it. It is very strange that he should become so suddenly an advocate of the poor, oppressed walker who has lost \$350 or so and earned \$2,700. I understand that Gen. Butler is making very careful researches into the precedents in ancient history, and is looking into what the old Roman jurists and the Grecian lawgivers had to say about short tracks at the Olympian and other sames. He has also read up the more modern instances of the application of the English common law about shortages. I never knew before that there was so much law hanging over a go-as-you-please match." What O'Leary Says of Gen. Butler's Sym

Unknightly Performances at a "Tourney-

Unknightly Performances at a "TourneyBaltimore Gasetts.

We were compelled to record a very unknightly performance at a Tourneymong at St. Leonard's, in Caivert County, the other day. We
are now pained to record an occurrence at
Williamsport, Washington County, which is
even a darker stain unon our ancient enivalry.
The Tourneymong prover at Williamsport did
not begin until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, but
the faire ladyes and knights had been
dancing until nearly daybreak the night
before, and some of the stars of chivalry
were too frequent in their calls to the cup-bearer to "Ho there and bring wine." The consequence was that when they got them gayly to
horse for the tourney their efforts to take the
rings were rarely crowned with success. Nobody was adjudged victor, and no coronation
took place, each befuddled knight picking out
his own girl and crown ug her Queen of Beauty,
until Queens of Beauty were as plentiful as
nuckleberry pie in scasun, relatively speaking.
The Sharpsburg Enterprise pronounces the thing
a failure, and goes on sadly to say:

"Drunkenness, disorder, and riot seemed to
take the day. A firm had a stuid on the grounds
retailing the "O be joyful," fring the brain with
the rough element when seemed to prevail to a
considerable exicat. During the afternoon a
great deal of bantering, etc., was indulged in until
about 5 o'clock, when the fired spirit broke out
into a regular rongh-and-tumole ciub-fight; and
it was terrible to behold the manner in which
these drunken men beat and mangled one another. One Frisby Mongan, of Tilghmanton, it seems, was perfectly innocent, and was
by himself molesting no one, when the excited
crowd attacked and beat him to a horrible extent."

The same paper states that a man vomited in
a spring hard by, which was the only water-sub-

ply of twenty families. It does not say that this was one of the Sir Knights, and for the sake of chivalry we hope that it was not. It was quite unbecoming in the gentle Knights to put a head on Sir Frisby Mongan; and to engage in a melee upon the plan of "when you see a head hit it." was not in accordance with the antique usages of the Tourneymong. Indeed it seems like a decay of chivairy, such as Sir Bedivere bewailed when he said to King Arthur:

For now I think the true old times are Jead.

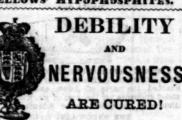
For now I think the true old times are Jead, When every morning brought a noble chance And every chance brought ought a noble knight. And every chance brought ought a noble knight.

At Sharpsburg Launcelot danced all night with Guineviere, and in the morning was too drunk to enter the tourney. Modred and Gawaine, Pelleas and Ettarre, Percuyal and Sir Gallshad were drinking out of the aame black bottle, and between drinks mauling Sir Frisoy Miongan. This, indeed, looks like the downfall of chivairy, the overturn of the Round Table—"The old order changeth, giving place to new," as King Arthur tristfully remarked under somewhat similar circumstances.

Why They Were Mad Why They Were Mad.

Two girls belonging to a church choir in Los Angeles, Cal., got locked in the church the other night while they were talking over the iashions. They gave the alarm, when a man living near the church put a board up to the window and they sid down to the ground. The most singular thing was that, after they had got safely to the ground, they looked mad, and went off without thanking the man, and they won't speak to him when they meet him. He couldn't secount for it until he went to take the board down, when he got alivers in his fingers and scratched his thumb on a shingle nail that stuck through the board.

FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.



No organ of thought or action can be employed with-out the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the axercised or-gans become well developed, whether they be masen-lar or far-ellectual. By the use of FELLOW SCOM-POUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES the blood is amendity vitalized and purified. the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so may expable of producing a sound mind and a sound body. "Persons suffering from impure blood, or whose calls is giving away. Where as ministers or those who tindy closely, will find in the Syrup the material to build them up, and the tonic to keep them there."

DR. CLAY.

PITTSPIELD, Me., March, 1872.

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Trustees' Sale of Railroad Property.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustees named in a certain deed of trust execused by the Cincinnati, wabash & M. higan Railroad Company to them, dated on the first day of July, 1971, and made to secure bonds for two millions of dollars issued and sold by said Railroad Company, the principal and interest of which is now and for more than aix monthiast past has been due and payable, will, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1879, between the nours of 10 and 13 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, in the Citro of Wabash, in the County of Wabash, in the State of Indians. expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying said bonds in accordance with the terms of said trust deed, the railroad of said Company, extending from Anderson, in Masison County, indiana, to a point on the State Line between the states of Indiana and M chigan, by way of Marion, Wabash, Warsaw and Goshen, together with all the fixtures and property named of described therein, and more particularly set forthin said trust deed, as follows, to vite:

The Iron, ties, sidings, switches, turn-tables, and the entire superstructure as it now is, and the right of way for said railroad, and all the real state use! and see different and properties and seed and provential and appartenances now owned, and improvements and properties and properties, and properties and properties and properties and properties and properties and properties and properties, and properties of said railroad, and all reals, and necessary or appartenance income and properties, and in properties, and properties and lands aforesaid, and the franchises, rights, sud privileges of said and and the franchises, rights, sud privileges of said and paying as the owners of said inso of railroad. The terms of saie will be cash, but the Trustees will receive in pay energy of the highest

Trustees named in said deed of trust

20,000 acres of first-class Pine Lands on the Mis slopl River and its tributaries above sinneapolis, Min also, a first-class saw-mill in Minneapolis, Min also, a first-class saw-mill in Minneapolis, with eaple of manufactoring 85,000 feet of lumber per day of hours, with all necessary last and sample mils. Above property will be sold on easy terms. Heasons selling to close out an escate. For full particulars ply to E. B. AME., Administrator of Escate, or BUTLER, Minneapoles, Minn.

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FOOL. Nor thou altogether a wise man: as much foolerly as I have, so much wit thou lackest.

— Timon of Athens.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIES *Daily except Sundays. 1Daily except Saurdays

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Kansas City & Denver Past Rr... *13-35 7m * 3:30 0 m Kansas City Night Express... *19-35 7m * 3:30 0 m St. Louis Springfield Texas... *9:00 am * 7:55 pm Mobile & New Greens Express... 9:00 am * 7:55 pm St. Louis Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am * 7:55 pm Peoria Burlington (Fast Express... 9:00 am * 3:30 pm & Keokuk Express... 9:00 am * 7:00 am Chicago & Paducah R. R. Sx... 9:00 am * 7:00 am Joliet & Dwight Accommodation * 5:00 pm * 9:10 am

St. Louis & Texas Express ... 8:30 am 9:35 pm caho & New Orleans Express ... 8:30 am 9:30 am caho & New Orleans Express ... 8:30 am 9:30 am caho & New Orleans Express ... 8:30 am 9:30 am caho & Fexas Express ... 8:30 am 9:36 am pringfield Night express ... 8:30 am 9:35 pm 9:35

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Leave. Arriva.

Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

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Cincinnati, Indianapois & Louisvilla bay Express. 9:40 a m 9:00 p m
Night Express. 9:40 a m 7:00 a m

Day Maft. Sprida Rapress. ... | 8:15 s m * 4:40 p m Nashville & Florida Rapress. ... | 7:30 p m | 7:25 s m

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dressed properly in your robes, why, then, one has a sure permit to Heaven, and will pass by the angels (who they suppose are to be only ministering servants) to a more exalted glory;

the more wives they have, they think, the higher their glory will be.

THE SEALING PROCESS.

THE SPALING PROCESS.

To resume: After we got through, we saw Joseph F. Smith sitting at a table recording the names of those who were candidates for marriage. He wrote the names in a book (the existence of which marriage-register this truthful apostle has since denied, so that a polygamous marriage might not be found out) and then he wrote the two names on a slip of paper, to be taken into the sealing-room to the officiating priest, so that he might know whom he was marrying. After having given this alip of paper to the priest (Daniel H. Wells) we knell at a little wooden sitar (they are all alike in the En-

FOR TIME AND ALL ETERNITY.

He then tells the man and woman to kiss each other across the altar, the man kneeling on the north side and the woman on the south, and so it is finished. Sometimes they have witnesses, sometimes not; if they think any trouble may arise from a marriage, or that the woman is inclined to be a little perverse, they have no witnesses; neither do they give marriage-certificates, and, if occasion requires it, and it is to shield any of their polygamous brethren from bing found out, they will positively swear that they did not perform any marriage at all, so that the women of this church have but a very poor outlook for being considered honorable wives.

When the marriage ceremony was over we came out of the "sealing-room," and I crossed "Heaven" into the ladies' dressing-room, where, after having dressed and my husband paid the fees, we took our departure, together with that of the "Holy Spirit."

REFLECTIONS.

It was 3:30 p. m. when we left, I having gone there at 8 o'clock in the morning. You can probably imagine how fatigued one feels after listening patiently all the time to their incessant talking. Certainly at the end of the time one

talking. Certainly at the end of the time one feels more like taking in nourishment than listening to the prompting of the "Holy Spirit." I should perhaps have remarked before that the priests, when going through the house, wear their ordinary clothing, and come straight into the "House of the Load" with their dirty top boots on, as though they had just come off a farm, while we poor sinners were obliged to walk in our stocking feet lest the floor should be defiled.

The little addition attached to the main build-

ing on the west side, and in which the fout is, is used for recapitzing people before they can be allowed to go through the house, and is quite a separate affair from the washing and anointing;

prove of some use in warning and enlightening

THAT MOST HORRID BLASPHEMY,

argon, and mummery that goes on in that most acred "House of the Lord." Mrs. G. S. R.

LIFTING THE VEIL.

The Endowment House Mysteries Fully Exposed.

The Oaths Repeated Which Turn Mormens into Slaves.

They Vow Obedience to the Everlasting Priesthood,

And Undying Enmity to the Amer-

Peculiar Garments Wern and Ceremon Gone Through With.

The Process of Sealing-The Temptation of Adam Suibling and Eve.

Mormon Devil, and How He Is

The Salt Lake Daly Tribune of last Sunday iblishes a letter detailing and illustrating the remontes—biasphemous and dialoyal—which lace in the Mormon Endowment House the initiation of men or women into the so-ed Church of Latter-Day Saints. Its statets are so clear and precise as to leave no

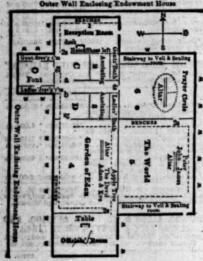
doubt as to their truthfulness, and the amazing lateals will be read with interest by all:

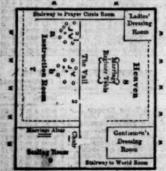
The Mormon Endowment House is a plain adobe building, two stories high, built like a small dwelling-bonse, so as not to attract attention. There are blinds to all the windows, which are nearly always kept down. It is situated in the northwest corner of the Temple Block (which includes the Tabernacle, New Pemple, etc.), and the whole block is surrounded by a very high wall.

On a certain day, not necessary to mention, I went to the Endowment House at 8 o'clock in the morning, taking with me my endowment liothes (consisting of garments, robe, cap, apron, and moccasins).



ople used to take their own oil discontinued, as fees are charged mall room attached to the main mated in the following plan by





This was crowded with men and women, havg their bundles of clothing. The entrance
por is on the east side, and in the southwest
wreer; there is another, next to which the desk
ood, where the clerk recorded the names, etc.
round the north and west sides were benches

Around the north and west sides were benches for the people to sit.

On going up to the desk I presented my recommend from the Bishop in whose ward I was staying, and George Reynolds, who was then acting as cierk, asked me my name, those of my parents, when and where I was born, and when I was baptized into the Mormon Church.

That over, he told me to leave my hat, cloak, as 1 shoes in that room; and, taking up my undie, I went into the room marked 3 on the slas, where I sat waiting till it came my turn to se wasned.

One of the women, an officiating high priestess, told me to come behind the curtain (which I have indicated by a waving line), where I could hear a great deal of splashing and subdued conversation. I went, and after I was undressed I had to sten into a long bath, about half full of water, when another woman proceeded to wash me. I objected strongly to this part of the business, but was told to show a more humble splrit. However, when she got down to my feet, she let me go, and I was turned over to the woman who had spoken to me first, and whose name was Bathsheba Smith (one of the widows of the Acostle George A. Smith). She wore a large shiny apron, and her sleeves tucked up above her elbows. She looked thoroughly like business.

acked up above her elbows. She looked thoroghly like business.

THE ANOINTING.

Another woman was standing beside her with large wooden spoon and some green olive oil is cow's born. This woman poured the oil at of the spoon into Bathsheba's hand, who amediately put it our my head, care, eyes, outh, and every part of my body, and as she reased me she uttered a kind of prayer over ach member of my body. My head, that I ignt have a knowledge of the truths of God; if eyes, that I might see the glories of the ingdom; my mouth, that I might at all times beak the truth; my arms, that they might a strong in the detense of the Gospel; my soom—and here I must ask my readers not to hink I want to tell this part of the story, but I o want people to know the truth, and how disasting and indelicate this thing is. Mormon topic deny many of these things, and civilized all decent people can scarcely realize that this stitution is as infamous as it really is, but I be mild as each the truth is as the really is, but I be may assert that these things do exist. To outlone: My bosom, that I might nonrish the hidren whom I might raise by my husband (I as not then married; but expected to be). And the got down to my feet, when she noped by might be swift in the paths of righteouses and truth.

She then turned me over to the woman who that same gentleman administering the Sacrament in the Tabernacle on Sundays). He went up to Eve and remarked that it was a very lead on the spoon into Bathsheba's hand, who ately put it or my head, ear, eyes, and every part of my body, and as he me she uttered a kind of prayer over sember of my body: My head, that I awa a knowledge of the truths of God; a, that I might see the glories of the n' my mouth, that I might at all times he truth; my arms, that they might mg in the detense of the Gospel; my and bere I must ask my readers not to want to tell this part of the story, but I people to know the truth, and how disand indelicate this think is. Mormon leuy many of these things, and civilized ent people can scarcely realize that this loi is as infamous as it really is, but I v assert that these things do exist. To see the married, but expected to be). And not down to my feet, when she noped at the wift in the paths of righteous-i truth.

The leieve I am to be called up in ming of the resurraction by it. It was a content to the garments he wore would make a change of after the work and who whispered the resurraction by it. It was the garments he wore would make a change of after the work and who whispered the resurraction by it. It was the garments he wore would make a change on the garments he wore would make a change of after the work and the garments he wore would make a change of the story had not content to you. The then made after the swift in the paths of righteous-i truth.

The leieve I am to be called up in ming of the resurraction by it. It was the garments he wore would make a change of after the work and the garments he wore would make a change of the world. These instructions consisted of grips, etc., and the garments he wore would make a change of the world. These instructions consisted of grips, etc., and the garments he wore would make a change of the world. These instructions consisted of grips, etc., and the garments he wore would make a change of the world. The serve and ment the fruit was a v

d truth.
hen turned me over to the woma
hed me, and who whispered
MY NEW AND CELESTIAL NAME

"Sarah." I felt disappointed. I thought I should have received a more distinguished name. Sne told me that new name must never be spoken, but often thought of, to keep away evil spirits. I should be required to speak it once that day, but she would tell me in what part of the ceremony, and that I should never again have to speak it.

ENDOWMENT ROBES She then told me to put on my garments. These are made in one piece. On the right breast is a square, on the left a compass, in the centre a small hole, and on the knee a large hole, which is called the "Stone." We were told that as long as we kept them on no harm could befall us, and that when we changed them we were not to take them all off at ence, but slip out a limb at a time and immediately dive into the clean ones. The neck was never to be cut low, or the sleeves short, as that would be patterning after the fashions of the Gentiles. APBON WOEN BY MEN AND WOMEN.



After this I put on my clothes, and, in my stocking feet, waited with those who were washed and anointed until she had finished the remaining two or three. This done, the little calico curtains (marked A and B) were drawn aside, and the men and women stood revealed to each other. The men looked very uncomfortable, and not at all picturesque. They only had their garments and shirts on, and they really did seem as though they were ashamed of themselves, as well they might be.

Joseph F. Smith then came to where we were all waiting, and told us that if "we wanted to back out, now was our time." because we should not be able afterward, and that we were bound to go right through. All those who wanted to go through were to hold up their hands, which, of course, every one did, believing that all the good and holy things that were to be seen and heard in the "House of the Lord" were yet to come. He then told us that if ever any of us attempted to reveal what we saw and heard in the "House" our memories would be blighted, and we should THE WEAK-KNEED CAN BACK OUT. would be blighted, and we should

BR EVERLASTINGLY DAMNED, for they were things too holy to be spoken of between each other, after we had once left the Endowment House. We were then told to be very quiet and listen. Joseph F. Smith then went away.

BLASPHEMOUS MUMMERIES. In a few moments we heard voices talking loudly so that the people could hear them in the adjoining room. (I afterwards found out in passing through that it was the prayer-circle room.) It was supposed to be a conversation between Elohim (Head God) and Jehovah. The conversation was as foilows:

Elohim to Jehovah—"Well, Jehovah, I think we will crease an earth; let Michael go down and collect all the elements together and found one."

Answer-"Very well, O Lord God, it shall be Then, calling to another man, we could hear

"Michael, go down and collect all the elements together and form an earth, and then report to us what you have done."

A.—"Very well, O Lord God."

The man they called Michael then left the prayer-circle room and came through the room they called the World, into the Garden of Eden, the door of which was shut that faced the piaces C and D, where we were standing, listening and waiting. He remained there a second-or two, and everything was quiet. At the end of that time we heard him going back the same way, to where Elohim and Jebovah were waiting. When he got back he said: "I have collected all the elements together and founded an earth; what wouldst thou have me do next?" Using the same formula every time they sent him down to the world, they then told him to separate the land from the water, light from darkness, etc., and so they went regularly through the creation, but they always told him to come up and report what he had done.

When the creation was supposed to be finished. Michael went back and told them it. him to come up and report wast se had done. When the creation was supposed to be finished. Michael went back and told them it was very fair and beautiful to look upon. Elohim then said to Jehovah that he thought they had better go down and have a look at it, which they did, and agreed with Michael that it was a beautiful place; that it seemed a pity it should be of no particular use, but thought it would he a good dide to create man to live in it.

should be of no particular use, but thought it would be a good idea to create man to live in it and cultivate these things.

They then came out of the Garden of Eden (which was supposed to have been newly finished), and, shutting the door after them, came to where we were standing. We were then told to shut our eyes, and Jehovah said to Michael, "Give me a handful of dust and I will create man." We were then told to open our eyes, and we saw a man that he had taken from the crowd, standing beside Jehovah, and to whom Jehovah said: "I will call thee Adam, for thou shait be the father of all mankind." Jehovah then said it was not good for man to be slone, so He would create a woman and a helpmate for him. We were agaid told to close our eyes, and Adam was requested to go to sleep, which he obligingly did. Jehovah was then supposed to take a rib from Adam's side and form Eve. We were then told to open our eyes and look upon the handiwork of the Lord. When we did, we saw a woman taken from among the crowd who was standing by Adam's side. Jehovah said He would call the woman Eve, because she would be the mother of all mankind.

THE DOOR OF THE GAEDEN OF EDER

was then opened, and we all marched in with our little bundles,—the men going first, as they aiway stake precedence,—and we ranged ourselves round the room on benches. The four sides of this room are painted in initiation of trees, flowers, birus, wild beasts, etc. (The artist who nainted the room was evidently more sequainted with whitewashing than painting.) The ceiling was painted blue, dotted over with rolden stars; in the centre of it was the sun, a little farther along the moon, and all around were the stars. In each corner was a Arasonic wmblem. In one corner is a compass, in another the squars, the remaining two were the level and the plumb. On the east side of the room, next the door, was a painted apple-tree, and in the northeast part of the room was a small wooden altar.

After we had seated ourselves, Jehovah told Adam and Eve that they could eat of every tree in the garden except of this particular apple-tree, for on the day that they ate of that they should surely die. THE DOOR OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN

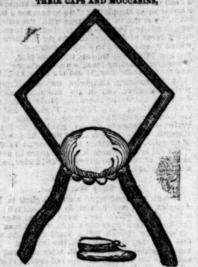
BATING THE APPLE. He then took his departure, and immediately after in came a very lively gentleman, dressed in a plain black morning suit, with a little apron on, a most fiendish expression on his face, and joyfully rubbing his hands. This gentleman was supposed to be "the Devil."



Certainly his appearance made the supposi-tion quite east (by the by, I have since seen that same gentleman administering the Sacra-ment in the Tabernacle on Sundays). He went

him from all evil. (Mormons say of these gar-ments that the pattern was revealed direct from Heaven to Joseph Smith, and are the same as were originally worn by Adam.)

They then put on THEIR CAPS AND MOCCASINS.





I should here mention, before I go further, that Bathsheba Smith and one of the priests enacted the parts of Adam and Eve, and so stood sponsors for the rest of us, who were individually supposed to be Adams and Eves. THE ENDOWMENT OATHS.

They then proceeded to give us the first grip of the Aaronic or Lesser Priestbood, which consists in putting the thumb on the knuckle of the index finger, and clasping the hands round. We were then made to swear "To obey the laws of the Mormon Church and all they enjoin, in preference to those of the United States." The penalty for revealing this grip and oath is that you will have your throat cut from ear to ear, and your tongue torn from your mouth, and the sign of the penalty is drawing the band with the thumb pointing towards the throat sharoly across and bringing the arm to the level of the square, and, with the hand upraised to Heaven, swearing to abide the same.

We were then driven out of this into the room called the World, where there were three men standing at a small altar on the east side of the room, who were supposed to represent Peter. James, and John, Peter standing in the centre. He was supposed to have the keys of Heaven. Men representing (or trying to) the different religious sects then came in and presented their views and said they wanted to try and save those fallen children. In doing this they could not refrain from exaggerating and coarsely satirising the different sects they represented. Previous to their coming in, however, Peter had presented to us the Gospel of Christ,—at least be told us that Christ bad come to die for the original sin, but that we had got to work out our own salvation, and that in . . MORE TOMFOOLERY. come to die for the original sin, but that we had got to work out our own salvation, and that in the last days a prophet should be raised up to save all those that would believe in his divine mission: consequently these different representatives were told that their doctrines did not suit the people and that there was something wanting in their faith and so they could go. Then the Devil came is and tried to aliure the people, and, bustling up to the altar, Peter said to him: "Halloo, Mr. Devil, how do you do to-day? It? a very fine day, isn't it? What have you come after?" The Devil reolied that he didn't seem to take to any of these so-called Christian religions, why didn't they quit bothering after anything of the kind, and live a life of bleasure, etc. However, he was told to go, and that quickly.

POLYGAMY ENJOINED.

Peter then gave the second grip of the Aaronic or Lesser Priesthood, which consists of putting the thumb between the knuckles of the index and second fingers and clasping the hand around. The penalty for revealing this is to be sawn asunder, and our members cast into the ses. The sign of the penalty was drawing the hand sharply across the middle of the body. To receive that grip we had to put on our robes, which consisted of a long, straight piece of cloth which consisted of a long, straight piece of cloth reaching to our feet, doubled over and gathered very full on the shoulder and round the waist.



There was also a long narrow piece of cloth tied around the waist called "the sash." It was placed on the right shoulder to receive this grip. The people wear their aprons over it. The men then took the oath of chastity and the women the same; they don't consider polygamy at all unchaste, but said that it was as Heaven ordained the same; they don't consider polygamy at an unchaste, but said thatit was as Heaven ordsined law, and that a man to be exalted in the world to come must have more than one wife. The women then took the oath of obedience to their husbands, having to look up to them as their gods. It is not possible for a woman to go to Christ, except through her husband.

Then a man came in sind said that the Gospel (which during those few minutes' intervals had lain dormant for 1,800 years) had been again restored to earth, and that an angel had revealed it to a young boy named Joseph Smith, and that all the gifts, blessings, and prophecies of old had been restored with it, and this last revelation was to be called the Latter-Day Dispensation. The priests pretended joyfully to accept this, and said it was the very thing they were in search of, nothing else having had the power to satisfy them.

Then they proceeded to give us the first grip of the Melchizedek or Higher Priesthood, which is said to be the same that Christ heid. The thumb is placed on the knuckle of the index finger, and the index finger is placed straight across the paim of the hand, while the lower part of the hand is clasped with the remaining fingers. The robe for this grip was changed from the right to the left still der. We were then made to swear to average the death of Joseph Smith, the martyr, together with that of his brother, Hyrum, on this American Nation, and that we could teach our children and children's children to do so. The penalty for this grip and oath was disembowelment. MORE SIGNS AND GRIPS.

ment.

We were then marched into the northeast room (the men, of course, always going first) designated the prayer-circle-room. We were here made to take an oath of

OBEDIENCE TO THE MORMON PRIESTHO And now the highest or grand grip of the Mcichizedek priesthood was given. We elasped each other round the hand with the point of the index finger resting on the wrist, and little fingers firmly linked together. The place on the wrist where the index finger points is supposed to be the place where Christ was nailed to the cross, but they tore out and he had to be nailed again, and so you place your second finger beside the index on the wrist; it is called the

the room called the Instruction Room, where the people sat down on benches on the west side of the room. Facing them, about midway between floor and ceiling, was a wooden beam that went scross the room from north to south, and from which was suspended a dirty-looking piece of what was once white calico. This was called "the Vell," and is supposed to be in imitation of the one in Solomon's Temple. On this veil are marks like those on the garments, together with extra boles for putting the arms through, and a hole at the top to speak through. But, before going through the veil, we received a general outline of the instructions we had rereceived down-stairs. This over, the priest took a man to the veil to one of the openings, (marked 1), where he knocked with a small wooden mailet that hung on the wooden quently increased at an average annual rate of 1.43 per cent; Wurtemburg had in 1815 1.410,684, and in 1875 1.881,508 inhabitants, giving an average yearly increase of 0.48 per cent; Baden had in 1816 1.005,898, and in 1875 1.507,179 inhabitants. itants, the average annual increase having therefore been 0.66 per cent; while the lately-annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine had in 1816 1,280,664, and in 1875 1,531,804 inhabitants, the average vasily increase of the average provinces. the average yearly increase of the population having consequently only been 0.29 per cent.

The Leadville of Durango—One of the Richest Deposits of Precious Metals in the World. Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat. SIBRRA MAJODA, Mex., Sept. 3.—Though many

MOUNTAINS OF ORE.

of the readers of the Globe-Democrat reside thou sands of miles from this newly-discovered Leadville of Mexico, they may feel some interest in its history, its capabilities as a mining locality, and its surroundings.

A quarter of a century ago, when West Texas

a man to the veil to one of the opening, (marked 1), where he knocked with a small wooden mailet that hung on the wooden support. A voice on the other side of the veil (it was supposed to be Peter's) asked who was there, when the priest, answering for the man, said: "Adam having been faithful desires to enter." The priest then led the man up to the west side of the veil, where he had to put his hands through and clasp the man, or Peter (to whom he whispers his new name, and the only one he ever tells, for they never tell their celestial names to their wives, although the wives must tell theirs to their husbands) through the holes in the veil. He was then allowed to go through to the other side, which was supposed to be heaven, and this is where a strong imagination might be of some use, for anything more unlike heaven I can't conceive. The man having got through, he went to the opening (No. 2), and told the gatekeeper to call for the woman he was about to marry, telling him her name. She then stepped up to the veil where the marks "B" are. They couldn't see each other, but put their hands through the openings, one of their hands on each other's shoulder and the other around the waist. (The marks on the plan at the sides are for the arms, and all the marks in the pian on the veil are exactly as they are in the Endowand the neighboring State of Mexico were little else than howing wildernesses, an American, Leroy Bosse, brother of Judge Bosse, of Galveston, who had had experience in the mines of California, returned to his home on the Rio Grande. Not having been successful as a goldhunter on the Facinc coast, he had been pre-vailed on to settle at a ranche or hacienda, be-tween Matamoras and La Maria. One night two Mexican caballeros stole and mounted a couple of Bosse's horses and fled westward.

Bosse himself and a trusty Mexican, Peone Jervont, also mounted swift animals and start-ed in hot pursuit, following the thieves toward the setting sun, and into the shadows and gloomy defiles of the western mountains. The bandits were overtaken, one of them killed, and

on each other's shoulder and the other around the waist. (The marks on the plan at the sides are for the arms, and all the marks in the plan on the veil are exactly as they are in the Endowment House. The top round mark is the place where they spoke through, and the square compass and stone correspond with the marks on the garments; the two bottom marks were where the feet were put through). With the arms so fixed, the knees were placed within each other, the feet of course being the same, the woman's given name was then whisered through the veil, then her new and celestial name, then the priestess who stood by to instruct the women told them to repeat afterher a most disgusting formula or oath. I cannot remember it all thoroughly, but whas I do consists of "the heart and the liver, the belly and the thighs, the marrow and the bones." The last and highest grip of the Melchizedek priesthood was then given through the veil.

They then released their hold of each other, and the priestess, taking the woman to opening No. 2, knocked the same as they did at the men's entrance, and the gatekeeper baving asked "Who is there?" and the priestess having replied, "Eve, having been faithful in all things, desires to enter," Eve was accordingly ushered into Heaven.

MORMON THEOLOGY EXPLAINED. gloomy defiles of the western mountains. The bandits were overtaken, one of them killed, and Bosse arrested by friends of the murdered man His brother, Judge Bosse, hearing of his misfortune, came on from Texas, accompanied by a faithful servant named Sandoval. Crossing over to Matamoras, and the trial of his brother not coming off soon, the Judge, an old goldhunter, determined to while away the time prospecting in the Mexican mountain.

Bosse and Sandoval prosecuted their journey (for Sandoval accompanied his master) into the State of Chihuahua. At last they reached the Town of Parral, in the State of Coahuila. While exploring in the mountains to the eastward they came upon a beautiful stream whose bed was literally strewn with golden sand, the particles glittering through the crystal water that went bubbling by in the shadows of overhanging rocks. In this stream Bosse and the faithful servant found large quantities of gold and straightway went to washing and gathering it. But the indians was tababiled these mountains discounted in the discounted in the lands of the sandows of gold and straightway went to washing and gathering it. But the indians was tababiled these mountains discounted in the sandows of power the sandows of gold and straightway went to washing and gathering it.

found large quantities of gold and straightway went to washing and gathering it. But the Indians who inhabited these mountains discovered the intruders and forced them to leave. They returned home and reported their discovery. A company of 100 men was raised to go back to Parral and work the new discovery, but the Indians proved too strong and the expedition was a failure. Only a few months ago an army officer with a squad of soldiers entered these mountains in pursuit of robbers and accidentally chanced upon the same good fortune that Before i go farther, f must tell how they believe the entrance into Heaven is to be gained
on the morning of the resurrection. Peter will
call up the men and women (for it is not possible for a woman to be resurrected or exalted, or
to be made a Queen in Heaven, unless some
man takes pity on her and raises her). If the
marks on the garments are found to correspond
with those on the veil (the dead are puried in
the whole paraphernalis), if you can give the
grips and tokens, and your new name, and are
dressed properly in your robes, why, then, one ly chanced upon the same good fortune that had rewarded Bosse for a tollsome and danger-

had rewarded Bosse for a toilsome and dangerous journey.

La Sierra Mohada is situated at the junction of the States Coahulia, Durango, and Chihuahua, each State claiming the valuable possession, Durango seemingly with the greatest show of right. It is eastward of the town of Parral, nearly due west of Monclova, from which latter it is distant about fifty leagues, and 500 miles south of San Aotonio, in Texas. The mines are situated amid lofty mountains, which belong to the Cordilleras system, in the midst of a lovely, a romantic, and a beautiful country. The great drawback is want of water. Wells, bowever, have been sunk in the vicinity, sufficient to supply the wants of the people flocking here, and iresh water can be evaporated from a salt lake at some distance. On account of the want of water individual effort will not accomplish much, not having the wherewith for washing the precious dust. The richness of the mines is beyond all question. The Sierra Mohada is a mountain of silver, so much so as to lead to the belief that here was the source of the remarkable wealth of the Aztecs in gold and silver.

Aztecs in gold and silver.

Old miners and others are flocking in from all points, both Mexico and the United States.

Two towns have already been started, one "New York," six miles from the mines, and the other "San Francisco," twelve miles.

to the priest (Daniel H. Weils) we knelt at a little wooden sitar (they are all alike in the Endowment House). He then asks the man if he is willing to take the woman to wife, and the woman if she is willing to take bim for a husband. They both having answered yes, he tells the man that he must look to God, but the woman must look to her busband as her God, for if he lives his religion, the spirit of God will be in him, and she must therefore yield him unquestioned obedience, for he is as a god unto her, and then concludes by saying that, he having authority from on high to bind and loose here upon earth, and whatsoever he binds here shall be bound in Heaven, seals the man and woman ANOTHER BLUNDER OF THE REBEL BRIG-ADIERS.

DES MOINES, Is., Oct. 9.—The law enacted by the late Confederate Congress for providing juries for the Federal Courts, doesn't work trials to a dead halt, and stops the Courts. The law provides that there shall be appointed by the Court one Commissioner each for the United States Circuit and District Courts, who shall be of opposite politics to the Clerk of those Courts. At the appointed time these Commissioners shall meet, and, with the Clerk, proceed to put the necessary 300 names of qualified persons into a box,—the Clerk putting one and the Commissioner one, and thus alternating until the whole are in the box. So far the law is plain and explicit, and will satisfy any Rebel Brigadier that the box is safe against fraud. In accordance with the law, the Clerk of the Courts for this State and the Commissioners met on the regular day, and placed the names in the box, when it was discovered that the law utterly failed to say by whom or how the necessary names for the jury should be drawn out of the box. Inasmuch as the new law repealed the old, proceedings were stopped at that point until further orders are had from competent authority to construct the law. The 300 names are there in the tox, and the box is sealed tight as a drum; and the legal time has passed for calling the jury for these Courts, which meet here next week. States Circuit and District Courts, who shall be

REUNION OF WAR-VETERANS.

Epecial Correspondence of The arrivance.
Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 9.—The three days' reunion of war veterans of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, closed here to-night. It was a brilliant success. There was an immense attendance to-day and yesterday, the crowd to-day to witness the sham battle being estimated at 20,000 people. The best of order prevailed through-

out.

The following regiments were represented by companies and their colors,—tattered battle-flags that bore evidence of the awful struggle for unity: Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-first, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-fifth, Eightieth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; and the following by squads: Thirteenth Kentucky, Tenth Indians, Third Kentucky, Fourth United States Artillery, and Fifty-eighth Illinois. Alundreds of other organiseparate affair from the washing and anointing; people are generally baptized a day or two before they go through the house. I was baptized the night before. On this same evening I was told that as I was going through the "House of the Lord" on the following day I must nay the very strictest attention to everything I should see and hear, as it would be for my benefit hereafter. I was obedient in that respect, for I remember everything that happened as vividly as though it were resterday, and if it has not been for my benefit, I hope that this article may prove of some use in warning and enlightening Fifty-eighth Illinois. Aundreds of other organi zations were represented by a single warrior, or

zations were represented by a single warrior, or twos or threes.

Among the dignitaries present were: Gov. Williams. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, Col. A. D. Streight, Lieut.-Gov. J. P. Gray, the Hon. Franklin Landers, and Col. Hobson of Kentucky.

The sham battle was intensely realistic. The Union forces were commanded by Gen. Shackelford, Col. Denny, and Col. Streight; the Confederate by Col. Hobson, Col. Lewis, and Col. Sloo.

The city was never before so brilliantly fl-uminated and buntined, there being a tre-mendous display of loyal enthusiasm.

Progress of German Population.

From a recently published work compiled in the German Imperial Statistical Office, it appears that in 1816 the population of all the territory which now forms the German Empire amounted to 24.831.396 souls. According to the last census there were 42,727,360 inhabitants in the same districts; so that the population has increased at an average annual rate of 0.9 per cent. From 1816 to 1834 the average yearly increase was 1.16 per cent; from 1834 to 1852 to 1867, 0.75; and from 1867 to 1875, 0.85 per cent. In the several larger States comprised in the Empire the increase of the population of the territory of which they now consist has been as follows: Prussia in 1816 had 18,706,978, and in 1875, 25,742,404 inhabitants, giving an average annual increase of trease was 1.16 per cent; from 1834 to 1852, 0.88; from 1852 to 1867, 0.75; and from 1867 to 1875, 0.85 per cent. In the several larger States comprised in the Empire the increase of the population of the territory of which they now consist has been as follows: Prussia in 1816 had 13,706,978, and in 1875, 25,742,404 inhabitants, giving an average annual increase of 1.03 per cent; Bararia had in 1816 3,607,036, and in 1875 5,022,390 inhabitants, the average serrly increase having therefore been 0.55 per cent; Saxony in 1816 had 1,194,010, and in 1875 2,760,586 inhabitants, the population having conse-

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